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Library of the Mass. Hortic. Society.

MASSACHUSETTS

HORTICULTURAL

SOCIETY.

"And the Lord God planted a garden; and there he put the man, whom he had formed."—*Gen.*

BOSTON,
PRESS OF ISAAC R. BUTTS—WILSON'S LANE.
MDCCCXXIX.

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PROCEEDINGS

ON THE

ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FIRST MEETING.

On the 24th of February, 1829, a meeting of sixteen gentlemen was convened at the office of Zebedee Cook, jr., 7½ Congress street, for the purpose of instituting a Horticultural Society, when the Hon. John Lowell, of Roxbury, was chosen Moderator, and Zebedee Cook, jr. appointed Secretary.

It was then voted that

Messrs. HENRY A. S. DEARBORN,
ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.,
SAMUEL DOWNER,

be a committee to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, for the government of the Society, and to report the same at a future meeting, to be held at the time and place the committee may designate.

Messrs. JOHN B. RUSSELL,
ENOCH BARTLETT,
ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.,
SAMUEL DOWNER,
CHEEVER NEWHALL,

were appointed a committee to obtain subscribers.

The meeting was then adjourned.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr., *Sec'y.*

SECOND MEETING.

On the 17th of March, 1829, a meeting was held at the same place, as was the preceding, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee, appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, for the use of the Society.

The Hon. John Lowell being prevented by illness from attending, the meeting was organized by the choice of William H. Sumner, Esq. as Moderator.

The draft of the Constitution and By-Laws as reported by the committee, having been read, it was moved, that the same be adopted, as the Constitution and By-Laws of The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the same were adopted unanimously.

Six additional pages at end of this volume.

OFFICERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, *Roxbury.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr., *Dorchester.*
JOHN C. GRAY, *Boston.*
ENOCH BARTLETT, *Roxbury.*

TREASURER.

CHEEVER NEWHALL, *Boston.*

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

JACOB BIGELOW, M. D., *Boston.*

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ROBERT L. EMMONS, *Boston.*

COUNSELLORS.

AUGUSTUS ASPINWALL, *Brookline.*
THOMAS BREWER, *Roxbury.*
HENRY A. BREED, *Lynn.*

BENJ. W. CROWNINSHIELD, *Salem.*
J. G. COGSWELL, *Northampton.*
NATHANIEL DAVENPORT, *Milton.*
E. HERSEY DERBY, *Salem.*
SAMUEL DOWNER, *Dorchester.*
OLIVER FISKE, *Worcester.*
B. V. FRENCH, *Boston.*
J. M. GOURGAS, *Weston.*
T. W. HARRIS, M. D., *Milton.*
WILLIAM JACKSON, *Plymouth.*
SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr. *Charlestown.*
JOS. G. JOY, *Boston.*
WILLIAM KENRICK, *Newton.*
WILLIAM LINCOLN, *Worcester.*
J. P. LELAND, *Sherburne.*
JOHN LEMIST, *Roxbury.*
ELIAS PHINNEY, *Lexington.*
BENJAMIN RODMAN, *New Bedford.*
JOHN B. RUSSELL, *Boston.*
CHARLES SENIOR, *Roxbury.*
WILLIAM H. SUMNER, *Dorchester.*
CHARLES TAPPAN, *Boston.*
JACOB TIDD, *Roxbury.*
M. A. WARD, M. D., *Salem.*
JONA. WINSHIP, *Brighton.*
WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, *Dorchester.*
SAMUEL WARD, *Roxbury.*
AARON D. WILLIAMS, *Roxbury.*

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

MALTHUS A. WARD, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

J. W. WEBSTER, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE

COUNCIL.

I.

ON FRUIT TREES, FRUITS, &c.

To have charge of whatever relates to the multiplication of fruit trees and vines, by seed, scions, buds, layers, suckers, or other modes; the introduction of new varieties; the various methods of pruning and training them, and whatever relates to their culture, and that of all other fruits; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

ELIAS PHINNEY, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL DOWNER,
OLIVER FISKE,
ROBERT MANNING,
CHARLES SENIOR.

II.

ON THE CULTURE AND PRODUCTS OF THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

To have charge of whatever relates to the location and management of Kitchen Gardens; the cultivation of all plants appertaining thereto; the introduction of new varieties of esculent, me-

dicinal, and all such vegetables as are useful in the arts, or are subservient to other branches of national industry; the structure and management of hot-beds; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

JACOB TIDD, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL WARD,
AARON D. WILLIAMS,
JOHN B. RUSSELL.

III.

ON ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, AND GREEN-HOUSES.

To have charge of whatever relates to the culture, multiplication, and preservation of ornamental trees and shrubs, and flowers of all kinds; the construction and management of green houses, the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

ROBERT L. EMMONS, *Chairman.*
JONATHAN WINSHIP,
JOSEPH G. JOY,
WILLIAM CARTER.

IV.

ON THE LIBRARY.

To have charge of all books, drawings, and engravings, and to recommend from time to time such as it may be deemed expedient to procure; to superintend the publication of such communications and papers as may be directed

by the council; to recommend premiums for drawings of fruits and flowers, and plans of country houses, and other edifices and structures connected with horticulture; and for communications on any subject in relation thereto.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, *Chairman.*
JOHN C. GRAY,
JACOB BIGELOW,
T. W. HARRIS.

COMMITTEE ON THE SYNONYMES OF FRUITS.

At a meeting of the Society, June 20, the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee to facilitate an interchange of fruits with the Philadelphia, New York, and Albany Horticultural Societies, and others, for the purpose of establishing their synonymes.

JOHN LOWELL, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL G. PERKINS,
SAMUEL DOWNER.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE.

An Act to incorporate the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr., ROBERT L. EMMONS, WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, B. V. FRENCH, JOHN B. RUSSELL, J. R. NEWELL, CHEEVER NEWHALL, and THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, their Associates and Successors, be and they hereby are incorporated under the name and by the description of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the purpose of encouraging and improving the science and practice of Horticulture, and promoting the amelioration of the various species of trees, fruits, plants, and vegetables, and the introduction of new species and varieties; with power to make by-laws not inconsistent with the Laws of the Commonwealth, for the regulation of said Society, and the management of the same and of its concerns; to receive donations, bequests and devises for promoting the objects

of said Society; to lay and collect assessments on the Members, not exceeding two dollars per annum; to enforce the payment of such assessments by action for the same; to purchase and hold real estate to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and personal estate to the amount of twenty thousand dollars; to elect a Treasurer, Secretary, and other officers—the appointment of which shall be provided for in the by-laws of said Society; the meeting for the election of such officers to be called at the times and in the manner provided in such by-laws; to empower the President, Directors, Comptrollers, Treasurer, Committees, or other Officers or Members, or any Attorneys, Agents, or Representatives of said Society, to transact the business, manage and apply the funds, discharge the functions, and promote the objects thereof; to authorise any of the Members or Officers of said Society to fill vacancies in the various offices of the same that may happen in the intervals between the meetings of the Members for choosing Officers; and to commence and defend suits.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That in case the said Corporation shall at any time contract debts beyond their means and ability to pay at the time of contracting the same, the Officers or other Agents of said Corporation so contracting such debts shall be personally liable for the same.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That any Member of said Corporation may cease to be a Member thereof, by giving notice to that effect to the President, Treasurer, Secretary, or other Officers, and paying the amount due from him to the Society.

SECTION 4. Be it further enacted, That the first meeting of the Members of said Corporation may be called by any two or more of the persons named in the first section, by giving one week's notice, or more, by advertisement in any newspaper printed in Boston.

SECTION 5. Be it further enacted, That this Act may be altered or repealed at the discretion of the Legislature.

In House of Representatives, June 12, 1829.

Passed to be enacted.

WM. B. CALHOUN, *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 12, 1829.

Passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL LATHROP, *President.*

June 12th, 1829.

Approved,

LEVI LINCOLN.

A true Copy of the Original Act.

Attest, EDWARD D. BANGS, *Sec'y of the Comm'lth.*

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECTION I.

The Officers of the Society.

The officers of this Society shall consist of one President, not less than two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Recording Secretary, and Council, who shall be elected annually, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are installed in their places.

SECTION II.

The President.

The business of the President shall be to preside in all the meetings of the Society, to keep order, to state the business lying before the Society; to state and put questions which shall have been moved and seconded, and in case of an equal division on any question, to give the

casting vote; to call for accounts and reports from all committees; to call all extra meetings of the Society, when requested so to do, by any five of its members; and generally to execute, or superintend the execution of such by-laws and regulations, as the Society shall from time to time enact or adopt.

SECTION III.

The Vice Presidents.

In case of the absence of the President from any of the meetings of the Society, it shall be the duty of the senior Vice President then present, to take the chair, who shall for the time, have and exercise all the authority, privileges and power of the President; and in case neither the President, or either of the Vice Presidents shall be present at any meeting of the Society, the Society shall then choose *viva voce*, a President *pro tempore*, who shall for the time be invested with all the power and authority of the President.

SECTION IV.

The Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall receive for the use of the Society all sums of money due or payable thereto, and shall keep and disburse the same, as shall be prescribed from time to time, by the regulations and by-laws of the Society.

SECTION V.

The Corresponding Secretary.

The Corresponding Secretary shall prepare all letters to be written in the name of the Society, and conduct its correspondence. He shall receive and read all letters and papers addressed to the Society, in the order in which they may have been received, and shall preserve or dispose of them in such manner as shall be prescribed by the By-Laws, or directed by the Society. In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary shall perform his duties under the direction of the President.

SECTION VI.

The Recording Secretary.

The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Society, and shall regularly record the same in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, the Corresponding Secretary shall perform his duties. And in the absence of both secretaries, the President shall appoint either a Corresponding, or Recording Secretary, or both, *pro tempore*.

SECTION VII.

The Election of Officers and Members.

All elections for Officers of this Society, shall be by ballot, and all the members of this Society

shall be elected by ballot. Candidates for admission, shall only be proposed and balloted for at a stated meeting of the Society.

SECTION VIII.

The Discontinuance of Members.

Whensoever any member shall, after notice, neglect for the space of one year, to pay his annual assessment, his connexion with the Society shall cease; and any member may, at any time, withdraw from the Society, on notice given to the Secretary, but he shall be responsible for the annual assessments, up to the period of such notice.

SECTION IX.

The Anniversary of the Society.

The Anniversary of the Society shall be observed on the third Saturday of September in each year.

SECTION X.

The Meetings of the Society.

The stated meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Saturday of March, of June, of September, and of December, at such time and place as shall be directed by the Society. And such number of members as shall from time to time be prescribed by the By-Laws, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION XI.

Amendments to the Constitution, how made.

This Constitution may be amended in manner following. Any amendment, or amendments, thereto may be proposed at any stated meeting of the Society. They shall be entered on the minutes, and the President shall read, or direct them to be read by the Secretary, and stated for discussion at the next stated meeting of the Society, and if three fourths of the members present, shall vote in favor of adopting them, they shall be recorded as part of the Constitution.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I.

The Period of Elections.

All the officers directed to be chosen by the Constitution of this Society, and all other officers which may be provided for by the By-Laws thereof, shall be elected at the anniversary meeting of the Society, on the third Saturday of September in each year, and shall enter on the duties of their respective offices, at the stated meeting next ensuing that on which they were elected. Provided that nothing contained in this article shall be construed to affect the election of officers at the adoption of the Constitution and organization of the Society.

ARTICLE II.

The Notice of Elections.

At least ten days notice shall be given by the Recording Secretary, of every annual election,

by publishing the same in two or more newspapers printed in this city. The notice shall specify particularly the time and place, when and where the said election is to be held, and the different officers to be voted for. And unless thirteen members at least shall attend on the third Saturday in September, and give in their votes, the President or presiding officer shall adjourn the said election to some convenient day, prior to the next stated meeting of the society, of which adjourned election the like notice shall be given, as of the regular annual election, and the election shall then proceed, whatever may be the number of members present.

ARTICLE III.

The Mode of Balloting.

The names of the persons voted for, to fill the offices established by the Constitution, shall be contained on the same ballot, and the office for which they are respectively intended, shall be distinctly designated. The names of the persons voted for, to fill the other offices which may from time to time be instituted or provided for by the By-Laws, shall be contained on another ballot. As soon as the poll shall be closed, the President or presiding officer, shall appoint two of the members present to examine the ballots, who shall report aloud to the President the number of votes given, and the President shall thereupon

declare the persons elected, to the respective offices, by a majority of the votes given.

ARTICLE IV.

The Method of filling Vacancies.

When any vacancy shall happen, either by death or resignation, in any of the offices established by the Constitution or By-Laws of the Society, it shall be filled at the next stated meeting of the Society, after the vacancy shall have happened, unless the election shall be postponed to a subsequent day, by a majority of the members then present, and the election shall be conducted as nearly as may be, after the manner herein prescribed for the annual election of officers.

ARTICLE V.

The Duties of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall demand and collect all moneys due to the Society, and shall keep regular accounts of all sums received and disbursed by him. Every sum of money exceeding ten dollars shall be paid by order of the Council. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited annually, at least one week previous to the anniversary meeting of the Society, by a Committee consisting of three members, to be appointed by the Council, and of the President and Secretary, who shall be members ex officio. The

said committee shall report at the anniversary meeting, the balance in the Treasurer's hands, and the general state of the funds of the Society.

ARTICLE VI.

The Duties of the Corresponding Secretary.

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary, and of the Recording Secretary, to attend at all the meetings of the society, and the Corresponding Secretary shall attend the meetings of the Council. He shall keep minutes of their proceedings, and record the same as they may direct. The Recording Secretary shall keep and record the minutes of the Society, as directed by the Constitution. He shall prepare and give notice of all the meetings of the Society, and shall superintend the printing of its transactions under the direction of the Council.

ARTICLE VII.

The Council.

The Council to consist of not less than twenty four members. The President and all the officers of the Society, shall be ex officio members of the Council, and five members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Presiding Officer of the Council.

The President or senior Vice President present, and in case neither the President nor

either of the Vice Presidents shall attend, then the senior member present shall preside at the meetings of the Council.

ARTICLE IX.

The Time and Place of Meeting of the Council.

The Council may convene at such times and places as it may deem expedient, and the President or presiding officer of the Society, shall have power to convene meetings of the Council at his discretion, and the Corresponding Secretary shall give due notice of every meeting directed to be convened.

ARTICLE X.

The Order of Business in the Council.

The chairman shall determine the order in which the business before the Council shall be taken into consideration, and all questions which shall be considered, shall be decided by a majority of votes, the chairman giving the casting vote in case of an equal division.

ARTICLE XI.

The Council May Establish By-Laws for its Government.

The Council shall have power, as occasion may require, to make and establish such By-Laws and regulations, not repugnant to the Constitution of this Society, as shall be deemed

useful and necessary for the government thereof. Such By-Laws and regulations shall be subject, however, to be altered, modified, or repealed by the Society at its stated meetings, two thirds of the members present concurring in such alterations, modification, or repeal; and any of the By-Laws of this Society may in like manner be altered, modified, or repealed by the votes of two thirds of the members present at any stated meeting.

ARTICLE XII.

The Disposition of Papers and Communications.

All papers or communications directed or sent to the society, shall be referred to the particular consideration of the Council, who may direct the same to be published in the transactions of the Society, or otherwise disposed of.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Objects and Distribution of Rewards.

The Council may annually in its discretion, direct rewards to be given to such members as may in the opinion of the Council, have essentially advanced the objects of the Society, either by frequent communications thereto, which shall have been deemed worthy of publication in its transactions, or by having made important additions to the science of horticulture, or who by diligence and exertions in the service

of the Society, shall have merited distinction; and may also award premiums to the members of the Society, of such value, in such manner, and under such regulations as may be deemed proper and expedient, either for the invention or discovery of any new matter in horticulture, or some important improvement therein; or for the exhibition to the Society, of any fruits, vegetables, or plants of their growth or cultivation, and either new in their kind, or of uncommon excellence as to quality; or for any new and successful method of cultivating any kind of esculent vegetables, fruits, ornamental flowers, or ornamental shrubs, or trees, or any other subjects connected with horticulture. Provided that seeds, cuttings, scions, or plants, as the case may be, or the fruit, vegetables or plants shall have been given to the Society for distribution, and the fruit, vegetables, or plants have been exhibited at some one of the meetings of the Society.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Manner of Presenting Rewards.

If at any time, rewards or premiums shall be awarded by the council, they shall be presented and given to the persons entitled thereto, or to their representatives, by the President or presiding officer of the Society, at its next stated meeting. The names of all persons to whom rewards or premiums shall have been awarded, in the course

of the year, shall be duly recorded, and such publicity given thereto as the Council shall direct.

ARTICLE XV.

The Council to Recommend the Persons for Officers.

It shall be the duty of the Council, at the stated meeting preceding every anniversary election, to lay before the President and the Society, a list of the persons whom they recommend to be elected as President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretaries of the Society, and another list containing the names of those whom they recommend to be elected members of the Council, and to fill the other offices provided for by the By-Laws, and shall cause a sufficient number of each list to be printed and furnished at the anniversary election for the use of the members.

ARTICLE XVI.

Each Member entitled to a Copy of the Charter, Constitution and By-Laws.

Every member, at the time of his admission, shall be presented, by the Recording Secretary, with a printed copy of the Charter, Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Mode of Admitting Members.

Every candidate for admission into the Society, shall be proposed and recommended at a

stated meeting of the Society by at least two of its members, and shall be balloted for at the time proposed, or at some subsequent stated meeting.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Fee of Admission.

Each member before he receives his certificate or takes his seat, shall pay the sum of five dollars.

ARTICLE XIX.

The Annual Contribution.

The Annual Contribution shall be payable at the time of his election; but any member of the Society may at any time compound for his future contribution, by the payment of thirty Dollars.

ARTICLE XX.

The Consequences of not Paying Contributions.

No member of the Society shall be entitled to receive any publication of the society, or to vote at any election or meeting of the society, or be eligible to any office therein, who has for more than twelve months, omitted to pay his annual contribution. And if his contribution shall at any time be in arrears for more than one year, he may be ejected from the society, by the votes of two thirds of the members present, at any stated meeting.

ARTICLE XXI.

The Admission of Every Member to be Recorded.

The election and admission of every member, with the time thereof, shall be recorded.

ARTICLE XXII.

A Quorum for Business.

Six members exclusive of the President or presiding officer, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Honorary and Corresponding Members.

There shall be two classes of members, exclusive of ordinary members, to wit, honorary members, and corresponding members.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Who may be Honorary Members.

Honorary members shall be eminent persons, distinguished either in this or other countries, for their attainments in the science of horticulture. They shall be proposed only by the Council, at a stated meeting of the Society, and elected at that or a subsequent stated meeting, by the votes of two thirds of the members present.

ARTICLE XXV.

The Rights of Honorary Members.

Honorary members shall be exempt from the payment of fees or contributions. They shall not be entitled to vote at any election or meeting of the Society, nor be eligible to any office therein, but shall have the privilege of attending all meetings thereof.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Who may be Corresponding Members.

The Corresponding members of the Society shall be citizens of the United States of America, or any other country, distinguished for their practical skill and knowledge in the science of horticulture. The President or Secretary of the Society shall hold a correspondence on subjects relating to horticulture, with such of them as shall be deemed convenient or expedient.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Expenses of Corresponding Members to be Paid.

All the expenses incurred by any corresponding member, in promoting, under the direction of the President or Secretary, the object of this Society, as well as any remuneration for personal trouble, shall be paid out of the funds of the society, under the direction of the Council.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The Rights of Corresponding Members.

The corresponding members shall not be subject to the payment of fees or contributions, nor be entitled to any of the privileges of members, except that of attending the meetings of the society, and may receive such rewards and honors as the Council may deem expedient to bestow, in consideration of meritorious services. They shall be proposed and elected in like manner as honorary members.

ARTICLE XXIX.

Honorary and Corresponding Members to be Furnished with Diplomas.

There shall be transmitted to each honorary member, and to each corresponding member, as soon as may be after his election, a diploma or certificate of his election, under the seal of the Society, signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE XXX.

Practical Gardeners may be admitted as Members.

Any person exercising the trade or profession of a gardener, who shall have received any reward from the Society, or who shall have communicated a paper, which shall have been read, at a general meeting of the Society, and which

shall be deemed worthy of publication, or who may be recommended by the Council, may be admitted a member of the Society, and shall be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of a member, upon the payment of two dollars for his admission fee, and one dollar in each year for his contribution, instead of the fee and annual contribution, named in the eighteenth and nineteenth sections.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Lecturers on Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Entomology and Chemistry.

Lecturers on botany and vegetable physiology, on entomology, so far as it relates to horticulture, and on horticultural chemistry, shall be appointed. They shall be nominated by the council at a stated meeting of the Society, and elected at that, or a subsequent stated meeting, by a majority of votes.

REPORTS

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEES.

NO. I.

ON FRUIT TREES AND FRUITS.

THE Committee who have in charge whatever relates to the multiplication of *Fruit Trees, Fruit, &c.*—the recommending of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them, have attended to that duty, and submit the following report.

FIRST—ON NURSERIES.

For the best nursery of Apple Trees of the most approved kinds of fruit, not less than one thousand in number, and not less than two years old from the budding or grafting,	$10 00
For the best nursery of Pear Trees of the most rare and approved varieties, not less than one thousand in number, and not less than two years old from the budding or engrafting, a premium of - -	10 00

For the best nursery of Peach Trees of the greatest variety of the best kinds, not less than two thousand in number, a premium of - -	$10 00
For the best nursery of Cherry Trees, not less than five hundred, and not less than two years old, and of the best kinds, a premium of - -	5 00
For the best nursery of Plum and Apricot Trees of approved varieties, not less than three hundred in number, a premium of - -	5 00

SECOND—ON FRUITS.

For the best Apples, not less than two dozen, a premium of - -	4 00
For the best Pears, not less than one dozen, a premium of - - -	4 00
For the best Peaches, not less than one dozen, a premium of - -	4 00
For the best Plums, not less than one dozen, a premium of - - -	3 00
For the best Apricots, not less than one dozen, a premium of - -	3 00
For the best foreign Grapes, not less than three bunches, a premium of -	3 00
For the best native Grapes, not less than six bunches, a premium of -	3 00
For the best Gooseberries, not less than one quart, a premium of -	2 00

For the best Strawberries, not less than one quart, a premium of - $2 00

THIRD—ON THE CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES, AND THE DISEASES INCIDENT TO THEM.

To the person who shall offer to the Society at their annual meeting in September, the best treatise, in manuscript, on the cultivation and management of fruit trees, a premium of - - - - - 5 00

To the person who shall offer to the Society, at their annual meeting in September, the best treatise, in manuscript, on any one, or more, of the insects that attack fruit trees, with the best method of preventing or destroying the same, a premium of - 5 00

To the person who shall offer to the Society, at their annual meeting in September, the best treatise, in manuscript, on any one, or more, of the diseases to which fruit trees are liable, with the best method of preventing the same, a premium of - 5 00

FOURTH—NEW VARIETIES.

To the person who shall introduce and propagate the greatest number of the new and most approved varieties of fruit trees, a premium of - 10 00

The times and places for exhibiting the various kinds of fruit, to be fixed by the Committee and published.

Discretionary premiums to be awarded on fruits presented by members, or others, when rare and of excellent sorts.

All which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee.

E. PHINNEY, *Chairman.*

NO. II.

ON KITCHEN GARDENS.

THE Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, *on the Culture and Products of the Kitchen Garden*, consisting of JACOB TIDD, SAMUEL WARD, AARON D. WILLIAMS, and JOHN B. RUSSELL, have attended to that duty, and submit the following list of premiums.

Asparagus, 50 in a bunch, earliest and best in open ground, - - -	$2 00
Cucumbers, best pair, on or before the 4th of July, in open ground, - -	2 00
Cabbages, Early, the best 4 heads, -	2 00
Carrots, twelve roots, the earliest and best, - - - - - -	2 00
Beets, twelve roots of the earliest and best, by 4th of July, - - -	2 00

Potatoes, early, one peck, the best, by the 4th of July, - - - -	$2 00
Potatoes, for winter, not less than twenty bushels, having regard to their productiveness, as well as quality, -	4 00
Celery, six plants, earliest and best, -	4 00
Beans, Large, Lima, 2 quarts, shelled,	2 00
Beans, the earliest and best, 2 quarts, -	1 00
Beans, the earliest and best, dwarf shell, 2 quarts, - - - - -	1 00
Lettuce, four heads, the finest and heaviest of the season, - - -	1 00
Cauliflowers, 4 heads, finest and heaviest of the season, - - - -	1 00
Broccoli, 4 heads, do. do.	2 00
Squashes, Winter Crook Neck, the largest and best pair, - - -	1 00
Peas, one peck, the earliest and best by the first Monday of June, - -	1 00
Savoy Cabbages, six heads, best in the season, - - - - -	2 00
Melons, Water, the largest and best pair, - - - - - -	1 00
Melons, Musk, the finest pair in the season, - - - - -	1 00
Indian Corn, for boiling, 12 ears, having regard to the size of the ears, their earliness, and the quality of the corn,	1 00

The Committee attend, generally, every Saturday, at the Society's Hall, No. 52 North Market Street, for the examination of any articles that may be left for examination or premiums.

Per order, J. TIDD, *Chairman.*

NO. III.

ON ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS.

The Standing Committee on *Ornamental Trees*, *Shrubs*, *Flowers*, and *Green-Houses*, beg leave respectfully to report the following subjects for premiums, viz.

For the most successful cultivation of the American Holly; the number of trees, not less than four, which have been transplanted at least three years,	$10 00
For the four best flowering plants of the Magnolia Glauca, which have been transplanted at least three years,	10 00
For the most successful cultivation of the Rhododendron Maximum, the number of plants not less than four, which have been transplanted three years, - - - - - -	5 00
For the five best plants of the Kalmia Latifolia, which have been transplanted not less than three years, -	2 00

For the best seedling plants of either of the above, not less than ten in number, of three years growth, and upwards, - - - - -	$5 00
For the best specimens of Chinese Chrysanthemums, not less than five varieties, - - - - -	3 00
For the best half dozen of Tulips, -	2 00
do. do. Hyacinths,	2 00
do. do. Ranunculus,	2 00
For the best pot of Auriculas, - -	2 00
do. do. Anemonies, -	2 00
do. do. Pinks, - -	2 00
do. do. Carnations, -	2 00
For the best half dozen cultivated native Flowers, - - - -	2 00
For the finest Roses, not less than five varieties, - - - - -	4 00
For the best bunch of double and single Dahlias, - - - - -	2 00
For the greatest number and finest kinds of the Camellia Japonica, -	3 00

Discretionary premiums to be awarded on plants, or flowers, not enumerated above, but no premiums will be awarded until the year 1830. Of the times when, and the places where, due notice will be given by the Committee.

In the selection of objects for premiums, your Committee have had chiefly in view, the intro-

duction into our gardens of some of those indigenous shrubs, whose rare beauty (in their opinion) deserve, and which they confidently hope will obtain the notice of the Society. They have no doubt that our own country is rich in ornamental trees and shrubs, which if more generally known and cultivated, would be as generally admired and appreciated; and they cannot but regret, that while so much labor and care have been bestowed upon exotics inferior in beauty, our native plants have literally been left "to waste their fragrance on the desert air." Feeling confident that many if not all the indigenous shrubs abounding in our vicinity, may be naturalized to an upland soil, and even improved by cultivation, they have been induced to offer premiums for such as they think will well repay the labor of cultivation. All which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee.

R. L. EMMONS, *Chairman.*

NOTE. None but the members of the Society are entitled to the premiums offered in the reports of the three Committees.

The Committees No. 1 and 2, meet at the Society's Hall, No. 52, North Market Street, every Saturday, generally, for the examination of any articles that may be left for premium, or exhibition.

MEMBERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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ASPINWALL, AUGUSTUS, *Brookline.*
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ANDREWS, JOHN H., *Salem.*
ANDREWS, EBENEZER T., *Boston.*
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BREED, JOHN, *Charlestown.*
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MINNS, THOMAS, "

MORRILL, AMBROSE, *Lexington.*
MUNROE, JONAS, " 126

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NEWHALL, CHEEVER, *Dorchester.*
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NUTTALL, THOMAS, *Cambridge.*
NEWELL, JOSEPH R., *Boston.*
NEWHALL, JOSIAH, *Lynnfield.*
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NICHOLSON, HENRY, *Brookline.* 133

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PERKINS, SAMUEL G., "
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PERRY, JOHN, *Sherburne.*
POND, SAMUEL, *Cambridge.* 154

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RICE, HENRY, "

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ROTCH, WILLIAM, "

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NOTICE.

☞It is one of the objects and the wish of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to promote and improve the science of Horticulture, by the introduction of the seeds of new varieties of culinary vegetables and ornamental plants—the trees and scions of superior fruits, from any parts of the world,—and the formation of a Library, to comprise all the standard works on Horticulture, as well as the various periodical publications devoted to the subject, now published in Europe and the United States. Any donations of seeds, scions, roots, drawings of fruits, models of new implements of use in Horticulture, or donations to the Library, may be sent to the Society's Hall, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, consigned to the care of Mr J. B. Russell, general Agent for the Society.—All donations of the above kind from other Societies, or from individuals at a distance, will be duly appreciated by the members, and reciprocated as far as practicable.

In order to correct the great confusion that now prevails in the names of fruits, and to establish their synonymes, it is desirable that specimens may be sent to the Society's Hall, in their season, for examination; and also specimens of all valuable sorts that may be considered *native* varieties.

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CONSTITUTION

AND

BY-LAWS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

BOSTON:
TUTTLE, WEEKS & DENNETT, PRINTERS.
1836.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTYNINE.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr., ROBERT L. EMMONS, WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, B. V. FRENCH, JOHN B. RUSSELL, J. R. NEWELL, CHEEVER NEWHALL, and THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, their Associates and Successors, be and they hereby are incorporated under the name and by the description of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the purpose of encouraging and improving the science and practice of Horticulture, and promoting the amelioration of the various species of trees, fruits, plants, and vegetables, and the introduction of new species and varieties; with power to make by-laws not inconsistent with the Laws of the Commonwealth, for the regulation of said Society, and the management of the same and of its concerns; to receive donations, bequests and devises for promoting the objects of said Society; to lay and

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collect assessments on the Members, not exceeding two dollars per annum; to enforce the payment of such assessments by action for the same; to purchase and hold real estate to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and personal estate to the amount of twenty thousand dollars; to elect a Treasurer, Secretary, and other officers — the appointment of which shall be provided for in the by-laws of said Society; the meeting for the election of such officers to be called at the times and in the manner provided in such by-laws; to empower the President, Directors, Comptrollers, Treasurer, Committees, or other Officers or Members, or any Attorneys, Agents, or Representatives of said Society, to transact the business, manage and apply the funds, discharge the functions, and promote the objects thereof; to authorise any of the Members or Officers of said Society to fill vacancies in the various offices of the same that may happen in the intervals between the meetings of the Members for choosing Officers; and to commence and defend suits.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted*, That in case the said Corporation shall at any time contract debts beyond their means and ability to pay at the time of contracting the same, the Officers or other Agents of said Corporation so contracting such debts shall be personally liable for the same.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted*, That any Member of said Corporation may cease to be a Member thereof, by giving notice to that effect to the

President, Treasurer, Secretary, or other Officers, and paying the amount due from him to the Society.

SECTION 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the first meeting of the Members of said Corporation may be called by any two or more of the persons named in the first section, by giving one week's notice or more, by advertisement in any newspaper printed in Boston.

SECTION 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act may be altered or repealed at the discretion of the Legislature.

In House of Representatives, June 12, 1829.

Passed to be enacted.

WM. B. CALHOUN, *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 12, 1829.

Passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL LATHROP, *President.*

June 12th, 1829.

Approved.

LEVI LINCOLN.

A true Copy of the Original Act.

Attest, EDWARD D. BANGS, *Sec'y of the Comm'lth.*

MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY.

ACT INCORPORATING THE PROPRIETORS OF MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY.

SECTION 10. *Be it further enacted as follows:* First, that the present proprietors of lots in the said cemetery, who shall become members of the corporation, created by this act, shall thenceforth cease to be members of the said Horticultural Society, so far as their membership therein depends on their being proprietors of lots in the said Cemetery. Secondly, that the sales of the Cemetery lots shall continue to be made as fast as it is practicable by the corporation, created by this act, at a price not less than the sum of sixty dollars for every lot containing three hundred square feet, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, unless the said Horticultural Society, and the corporation created by this act, shall mutually agree to sell the same at a less price. Thirdly, that the proceeds of the first sales of such lots, after deducting the annual expenses of the Cemetery establishment, shall be applied to the extinguishment of the present debts due by the said Horticultural Society on account of the said Garden and Cemetery, and after the extinguishment of the said debts, the

balance of the said proceeds, and the proceeds of all future sales, shall annually, on the first Monday in every year, be divided between the said Horticultural Society and the corporation created by this act, in manner following, namely: fourteen hundred dollars shall be first deducted from the gross proceeds of the sales of lots, during the preceding year, for the purpose of defraying the superintendent's salary and other incidental expenses of the Cemetery establishment, and the residue of the said gross proceeds shall be divided between the said Horticultural Society, and the corporation created by this act, as follows, namely: one fourth part thereof, shall be received by and paid over to the said Horticultural Society, on the first Monday of January of every year, and the remaining three fourth parts shall be retained and held by the corporation created by this act, to their own use forever. And if the sales of any year shall be less than fourteen hundred dollars, then the deficiency shall be a charge on the sales of the succeeding year or years. Fourthly, the money so received by the said Horticultural Society, shall be forever devoted and applied by the said society, to the purposes of an experimental garden, and to promote the art and science of horticulture, and for no other purpose. And the money so retained by the corporation created by this act, shall be forever devoted and applied to the preservation, improvement, embellishment and enlargement of the said Cemetery, and garden, and the incidental expenses

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thereof, and for no other purpose whatsoever. Fifthly, a committee of the said Horticultural Society, duly appointed for this purpose, shall, on the first Monday of January, of every year, have a right to inspect and examine the books and accounts of the treasurer, or other officer acting as treasurer of the corporation created by this act, as far as may be necessary to ascertain the sales of lots of the preceding year.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECTION I.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary and a Council of not more than twentyfour, who, together with such officers as are provided for by the By-Laws, shall be elected annually, by the ballots of a majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Society, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are installed in their stead, and in case of any vacancy the same to be filled at any stated meeting. Provided, however, that the present amendments to this Constitution shall in nowise affect the election of officers on the third Saturday of September, A. D. 1835, any farther than that their respective terms of service, shall cease and determine on the first Saturday of October instead of the first Saturday of December, 1836, if others shall have been elected in their stead.

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SECTION II.

THE PRESIDENT.

The duty of the President shall be to preside at all the meetings of the Society; to keep order; to state the business lying before the Society; to state and put questions, which shall have been moved and seconded, and, in case of an equal division on any question, to give the casting vote; to call for accounts and reports from all committees; to call all extra meetings of the Society, when requested so to do by any five of its members, and generally to execute or superintend the execution of such By-Laws and regulations, as the Society shall from time to time enact or adopt, not otherwise provided for.

SECTION III.

THE VICE PRESIDENTS.

In case of the absence of the President from any of the meetings of the Society, it shall be the duty of the senior Vice President then present, to take the chair, who shall for the time, have and exercise all the authority, privileges and power of the President; and in case neither the President, or either of the Vice Presidents shall be present at any meeting of the Society, the Society shall then choose *viva voce*, a President *pro tempore*, who shall, for the time, be invested with all the power and authority of the President.

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SECTION IV.

THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall receive for the use of the Society all sums of money due or payable thereto, and shall keep and disburse the same, as shall be prescribed from time to time, by the regulations and By-Laws of the Society.

SECTION V.

THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Corresponding Secretary shall prepare all letters to be written in the name of the Society, and conduct its correspondence. He shall receive and read all letters and papers addressed to the Society, and shall dispose of them in such manner as shall be prescribed by the By-Laws, or directed by the Society. He shall inform members, when admitted, of their election and furnish them with a diploma. In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary shall perform his duties under the direction of the President.

SECTION VI.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Society, and shall regular-

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ly record the same in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose, and prepare and give notice of all meetings of the Society. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, the Corresponding Secretary shall perform his duties. And in the absence of both secretaries the President shall appoint either a Corresponding, or Recording Secretary, or both, *pro tempore*.

SECTION VII.

THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

All elections of members of this Society shall be by ballot. Candidates for admission may be proposed and balloted for at any meeting of the Society regularly notified.

SECTION VIII.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT.

Whensoever any member shall, after notice, neglect for the space of three years to pay his annual assessment, his connexion with the Society shall cease; and any member may at any time withdraw from the Society, on notice given to any officer of the Society, and paying to him the amount for which he is liable, but he shall be responsible for the annual assessments up to the period of such notice.

SECTION IX.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

The Anniversary of the Society shall be observed on the first Saturday of October in each year.

SECTION X.

THE STATED MEETINGS.

The stated meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Saturday of March, of June, of September, and of December, at such time and place as shall be directed by the Society. And such number of members as shall from time to time be prescribed by the By-Laws, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION XI.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION, HOW MADE.

This Constitution may be amended in manner following. Any amendment, or amendments, thereto may be proposed at any stated meeting of the Society. They shall be entered on the minutes, and the President shall read, or direct them to be read by the Secretary, and stated for discussion at the next stated meeting of the Society, and if a majority of the members present, shall vote in favor of adopting them, they shall be recorded as part of the Constitution.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

NOTICE OF ELCTIONS.

At least ten days notice shall be given by the Recording Secretary, of every annual election, by publishing the same in not more than three newspapers printed in this city. The notice shall specify particularly the time and place, when and where the said election is to be held, and the different officers to be voted for. And unless thirteen members at least shall attend on the first Saturday in October, and give in their votes, the President or presiding officer shall adjourn the said election to some convenient day, prior to the next stated meeting of the society, of which adjourned election the like notice shall be given, as of the regular annual election, and the election shall then proceed, whatever may be the number of members present.

ARTICLE II.

THE CHOICE OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

There shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting the following standing committees, viz :—an Ex-

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ecutive Committee, of five members; a Committee on Trees and Fruits, of eleven members; a Committee on Products of Kitchen Gardens, of seven members; a Committee on Flowers and Shrubs, of seven members; a Committee on the Library, of five members and one Librarian; a Committee on Finance, of three members; a Committee on Synonyms, of four members, and such other Committees as may from time to time be deemed expedient.

ARTICLE III.

DUTIES OF TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall keep regular accounts of all sums of money received and disbursed by him on account of the Society. All payments shall be made by order of the Society, or of the Committes of Finance. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited annually by a Committee of the Society, who shall report at the Anniversary Meeting the balance in the Treasurer's hands, and the general state of the funds of the Society.

ARTICLE IV.

THE COUNCIL.

The Council shall consist of not more than twenty-four, besides the officers of the Society, who shall be members ex officio — whose duty it shall be to supervise the general interest of the Society, and

suggest such measures for its adoption as may be calculated to promote its welfare, and which may be acted upon at any meeting of the Society legally notified.

ARTICLE V.

THE OBJECT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

Premiums or gratuities may be awarded to such persons as shall have essentially advanced the objects of the Society, or for the exhibition to the Society of any fruits, vegetables or plants of their growth or cultivation, and either new in their kind, or of uncommon excellence as to quality, or for any new and successful method of cultivating any kind of esculent vegetables, fruits, ornamental flowers, shrubs or trees, or any other subjects connected with horticulture—Provided, that seeds, cuttings, scions or plants, as the case may be—or the fruits, vegetables or plants shall have been given to the Society for distribution and have been exhibited at some of the meetings of the Society; and provided also, the Executive Committee do report that it is expedient to award such premium or gratuity.

ARTICLE VI.

EACH MEMBER TO HAVE COPY OF CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Every member, at the time of his admission, shall be presented by the Recording Secretary with a printed copy of the Charter, Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

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ARTICLE VII.

FEE OF ADMISSION.

Each member, before he receives his certificate or takes his seat, shall pay the sum of five dollars.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION.

The Annual Contribution shall be payable at the time of his election; but any member of the Society may at any time compound for his future contributions by the payment of fifteen dollars.

ARTICLE IX.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT PAYING CONTRIBUTIONS.

No member of the Society shall be entitled to receive any publication of the Society, or to vote at any election or meeting of the Society, or be eligible to any office therein, who has for more than three years omitted to pay his annual contribution. And if his contribution shall at any time be in arrears for more than that time he may be ejected from the Society, by the votes of two thirds of the members present, at any stated meeting.

ARTICLE X.

THE ADMISSION OF EVERY MEMBER TO BE RECORDED.

The election and admission of every member, with the time thereof, shall be recorded, and the Recording Secretary shall issue notice to each person elect-

ed of his election, and shall also notify the Treasurer of the fact.

ARTICLE XI.

QUORUM.

Six members, exclusive of the President or presiding officer, shall be a quorum for transaction of business.

ARTICLE XII.

DIPLOMAS TO BE FURNISHED.

There shall be transmitted to each honorary member, and to each corresponding member, as soon as may be after his election, a diploma or certificate of his election, under the seal of the Society, signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE XIII.

PRACTICAL GARDENERS MAY BE ADMITTED AS MEMBERS.

Any person exercising the trade or profession of a gardener, who shall have received any reward from the Society, or who shall have communicated a paper, which shall have been read at a general meeting of the Society, and which shall be deemed worthy of publication, or who may be recommended by the Executive Committee, may be admitted a member of the Society, and shall be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of a member upon the payment of two dollars for his admission fee, and one dollar in each year for his contribution, instead of the fee and annual contribution, as before provided for.

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ARTICLE XIV.

LECTURERS.

Lecturers on Botany and Vegetable Physiology, on Entomology, so far as it relates to Horticulture, and on Horticultural Chemistry, shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE XV.

OF VOTING.

Voting by proxy shall not be admitted at the meetings of the Society.

ARTICLE XVI.

DUTIES OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Fruit Trees and Fruits shall have charge of whatever relates to the multiplication of fruit trees and vines, by seed, scions, buds, layers, suckers, or other modes; the introduction of new varieties; the various methods of pruning and training them, and whatever relates to their culture, and that of all other fruits; the recommendation of objects for premiums to the Executive Committee.

The Committee on the Culture and Products of the Kitchen Garden, shall have charge of whatever relates to the location and management of Kitchen Gardens; the cultivation of all plants appertaining thereto; the introduction of new varieties of esculent, medicinal, and all such vegetables as are useful

in the arts, or subservient to the other branches of national industry; the structure and management of hot-beds, and the recommendation to the Executive Committee of objects for premiums.

The Committee on Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, and Green-Houses, shall have charge of whatever relates to the culture, multiplication, and preservation of ornamental trees and shrubs, and flowers of all kinds; the construction and management of green-houses, and the recommendation to the Executive Committee of objects for premiums.

The Committee on the Library shall have charge of all books, drawings, and engravings, and to recommend from time to time such as it may be deemed expedient to procure; to superintend the publication of such communications and papers as may be directed by the Society; to recommend, as before provided, premiums for drawings of fruits and flowers, and plans of country houses, and other edifices and structures connected with horticulture; and for communications on any subject in relation thereto; may annually appoint a Librarian; and shall also adopt and enforce the following regulations for the Library and Cabinet, viz:—

ARTICLE I.

All books, manuscripts, drawings, engravings, paintings, models and other articles belonging to the Society shall be confided to the special care of the Committee on the Library, which shall make a report at the annual meeting on the first Saturday of October, of their condition, and what measures may be necessary for their preservation and augmentation.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be procured proper cases and cabinets for the books and all other articles, in which they shall be arranged, in such a manner, as the Committee on the Library may direct.

ARTICLE III.

All additions to the collection of books and other articles shall be placed upon the table, in the Hall of the Society, for exhibition for one week, and as much longer as the Library Committee may deem expedient, previous to their being arranged in their appropriate situations.

ARTICLE IV.

The following books of record shall be kept in the Hall of the Society.

Number 1. To contain a Catalogue of the Books.
" 2. To contain a Catalogue of the Manuscripts.
" 3. To contain an account of the drawings, engravings, paintings, models, and all other articles.
" 4. The register of books loaned.

ARTICLE V.

When any book, or any other article shall be presented to the Society, the name of the donor shall be inserted in the appropriate record book, and the time it was received.

ARTICLE VI.

Every book and article shall have a number affixed to it, in the order in which they are arranged in the several books of record.

ARTICLE VII.

When any new book is received, it shall be withheld from circulation at least one week; and very rare and costly works shall not be taken from the Hall without the permission of the Library Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

Not more than two volumes shall be taken out by any member, at one time, or retained longer than two weeks; and every person shall

be subject to a fine of ten cents a week for every volume retained beyond that time.

ARTICLE IX.

Every book shall be returned in good order, regard being had to the necessary wear thereof, with proper usage ; and if any book shall be lost or injured, the person to whom it stands charged shall replace it by a new volume or set, if it belonged to a set, or pay the current price of the volume or set, and thereupon the remainder of the set, if the volume belong to a set, shall be delivered to the person so paying for the same.

ARTICLE X.

All books shall be returned to the Hall for examination on or before the first Saturday of September, annually, and remain until after the third Saturday of said month ; and every person then having one or more books, and neglecting to return the same, as herein required, shall pay a fine of one dollar ; and if, at the expiration of one month after the third Saturday of September, any book has not been returned, which was taken out previous to the annual examination of the Library, the person to whom it stands charged, shall be required to return the same, and if, after such request, it is not placed in the Hall within two weeks, he shall be liable to pay therefor, in the manner prescribed in the ninth article.

ARTICLE XI.

No member shall loan a book to any other person, under the penalty of a fine of one dollar.

ARTICLE XII.

When a written request shall be left at the Hall for a particular book, then out, it shall be retained for the person requiring it, for two days after it shall have been returned.

The Committee on the Synonymes of Fruits shall facilitate an interchange of fruits with the Philadelphia, New York, and Albany Horticultural Societies, and others, for the purpose of establishing their synonymes.

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ARTICLE XVII.

MEMBERS RESIDING AT A DISTANCE.

Members of the Society, residing more than twenty miles from the city of Boston, shall be exempt from the annual assessment, provided they have paid the fee of admission and one general assessment.

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AN

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

ON THE

CELEBRATION OF THEIR FIRST ANNIVERSARY,

SEPTEMBER 19, 1829.

BY H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Man hath his daily work of body, or mind
Appointed, which declares his dignity,
And the regard of heaven on all his ways. MILTON.

SECOND EDITION.

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY J. T. BUCKINGHAM.

M DCCC XXXIII.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society,—

The history of Horticulture is co-extensive with that of the human race. The first movement towards civilization is evinced, in the cultivation of the soil; and a garden is the incipient type of extended agriculture, and of flourishing empires; the wild and erratic pursuits of the savage are exchanged for the local and quiet avocations of the husbandman; the arts and sciences are gradually developed, and rendered subservient to the wants of society: but in the progress of intelligence and refinement, those which were earliest called into existence, although expanded and rendered universal, to meet the demands of an increased, and condensed population, are the last which are perfectly matured. All the others must, previously, have approximated towards perfection. It is then, that the grand results of their united application are manifested, in the variety, number, utility, and beauty of the products of rural industry; and that the conveniences, comforts, and enjoyments of life are fully realized, by the triumphant labors of the accomplished horticulturalist.

The imperious demands of man are food, raiment, and shelter. These are furnished by the harvests,

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herds, and flocks of agriculture, and the toils of the mechanic. As riches are multiplied, and ambition excited, they are rendered conspicuous in the splendor of apparel, the magnificence of mansions, and the sumptuousness of furniture. The embellishments of letters, and the discoveries of science gradually claim attention, and operating, alternately, as cause and effect, accelerate the progress of nations, in the career of prosperity, power, and glory;—legislation, jurisprudence, and statistics, become subjects of profound study, and the deepest interest;—the honorable profession of arms, in the field and on the ocean, obtains precedence among the active, and aspiring, over the less alluring and unostentatious vocations of civil life; while music, poetry, eloquence, painting, sculpture and architecture have their votaries, and competitors, for the prize of distinction and immortality; but it is not until after all these various objects of immediate interest, or of contingent and associated importance, have been zealously pursued and successfully attained, that horticulture unfolds her endearing attributes and exalted beauties. She forms the wreath which crowns the monument of an empire's greatness, and takes rank among the number, and becomes the most distinguished of the fine arts.

The mighty kingdoms of antiquity were conspicuous for their martial achievements, wealth, and extended domination,—for the intellectual attainments of their inhabitants, and most of the embellishments which gave them lustre, and renown, in the imposing march towards national grandeur, before the genius of horticulture was successfully invoked. Egypt, the

cradle of civilization, so far perfected her tillage, that the fertile banks of the Nile were adorned by a succession of luxuriant plantations, from the cataract of Syenna to the marine shores of the Delta;—but it was after Thebes, with its hundred brazen gates, had been erected, and while the regal cities of Memphis, Heliopolis and Tentyra, were rising in magnificence, and the stupendous temples, pyramids and obelisks of her mythology became the wonders of the world.

The olive-crowned hills, extended vales, and teeming plains of Palestine, have ever been celebrated for the beautiful gardens which varied and enriched the landscape,—indicating the effect of that long ancestral residence of the Israelites within, and their juxtaposition to the realm of the Pharaohs; but it was not until the embattled walls and holy temple of Jerusalem announced the resources and advancement, and the prophets had rebuked the extravagance and luxurious pleasures of that eternal race. The queen of the East "had heard of the fame of Solomon," and went to do him homage,—his commercial fleets of Ezion-Geber and Tharshish, brought him the gold of Ophir, the silver, ivory, spices, and precious stones of Africa and Asia,—the kings of Tyre and Arabia were his tributaries, and princes his merchants, ere he "made orchards," "delighted to dwell in gardens," or planted the "vineyard of Baalhamon."

The Assyrians had peopled the borders of the Tigris and Euphrates, from the Persian Gulf to the mountainous regions of Ararat, and their victorious princes had founded Nineveh and Babylon, before we hear of the expensive gardens of Semiramis.

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The Persian empire had extended from the Indus to the Archipelago, when the Paradise of Sardis excited the astonishment of the Spartan General, and Cyrus mustered the Grecian auxiliaries in the garden of Celænæ.

The Greeks had repulsed the formidable invasions of Darius and Xerxes, and Athens had reached the culminating point of her exaltation, when the accomplished and gallant Cimon established the Academus, and presented it to his fellow-citizens, as a public garden. Numerous others were soon planted and decorated with temples, porticos, altars, statues, and triumphal monuments;—but this was during the polished age of Pericles;—when Socrates and Plato taught their sublime philosophy, in the sacred groves;—when the theatres were thronged to listen to the enrapturing poetry of Euripides and Aristophanes;—when the genius of Phidias was displayed in the construction of the incomparable Parthenon, and sculpturing the statues of the gods;—when eloquence and painting had reached perfection, and history was taught by Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon.

Imperial Rome had subjugated the world, and emulated Greece in literature, science, and the arts, when the superb villas of Sallust, Crassus, Pompey, Cæsar, Mecænas, and Agrippina were established, and the palaces of the Emperors were environed by magnificent gardens.

The history of modern nations presents similar results. Horticulture had lingered in the rear of other pursuits, until the commencement of the eighteenth century, when it began to claim the attention of some

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of the most illustrious characters of England; but the origin, establishment, and extension of the present improved style of gardening are of recent date. "Bacon was the prophet, Milton the herald, and Addison, Pope, and Kent the champions of true taste." The principles, which were developed in their writings, and those of Shenstone, the Masons, and Wheatly, and their successful application in the examples produced by the taste and genius of Bridgeman, Wright, Brown, and Eames, soon rendered the system popular, and, gradually extending over Europe, it ultimately reached this country. Still, gardening, in the broadest signification of the term, did not receive that distinguished and universal consideration, which it merits, until the establishment of the London Horticultural Society, which constitutes an era in the annals of Great-Britain, of momentous import. It has given an impetus to cultivation, which is felt in the remotest regions of the globe. The noble example has been followed in the most flourishing kingdoms of the Eastern continent, and many similar institutions have been founded in the United States. An interest has thus been excited, and a spirit of inquiry awakened, which cannot fail of producing highly important results. The auspices are favorable, and the period is not distant when these associations will become the foci for concentrating, and from whence will be disseminated the horticultural intelligence and products of every clime.

Notwithstanding gardening preceded, it was ultimately surpassed, by agriculture, for a long succession of ages; still, when prosecuted with the lights of ex-

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perience, the instructions of matured theory, and the advantages of various and multiplied examples, horticulture becomes the successful rival of her younger, yet more favored sister, and finally usurps her entire domain; for, "that field is best cultivated, which assumes the appearance of a wide-extended garden." It was this learned and skillful tillage, which, in ancient times, maintained the dense population, that crowded the classic shores of the Mediterranean, the fertile islands of Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes, the emeralds which spangle the Ægean sea, and realized in Sicily the Hesperides of fabulous poetry;—and which, in our age, is so conspicuous in China, Holland, portions of France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, and has rendered the rural economy of England the model of all countries.

When nations first emerge from a state of barbarism, the demands for food and clothing offer the most powerful inducements for agricultural industry, and the coarsest products satisfy the general consumption; but as manufactures and commerce begin to divide the labors of an increasing and more intelligent population, and the accumulated wealth of successful enterprise creates a more refined taste, and furnishes the means of gratification, the industrious cultivator of the soil is encouraged to increase the variety, quantity, delicacy and value of his legumes, esculent vegetables, fruits and flowers, until his rude fields are converted into gardens. It is then that horticulture assumes a station, which commands, not only individual interest, but governmental consideration, as one of the most important branches of

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national industry, and is deemed worthy of the patronage of the state. Such is its present elevated character; and while the sovereigns, princes, and nobles of Europe are proud to enroll their names among the members of those institutions, which have been founded for the rational and patriotic purposes of mutual instruction, and the diffusion of information on all the branches of rural economy, we must profit by the experience of other nations, and emulate the honorable examples they have presented, for perfecting the tillage of our native land.

The co-operation of individuals, by the means of variously organized societies, for the accomplishment of objects of public utility, and general, local or private interest, is a discovery of the moderns, and has been one of the most efficient means of accelerating the progress, and enlarging the bounds of knowledge. They have explored the vast Herculaneum of antiquity for those treasures of intellect, which once gave lustre to empires, and traced the history of the inventions, discoveries and improvements of all ages; they have collected the facts of isolated research, and the valuable results of private experiment; they have brought to light the labors of unobtrusive genius, rendered local information available to all, and concentrated the scattered intelligence of nations, in every department of science and art. With the facilities afforded by the wonderful art of printing, they are substitutes for, or have superseded that long-cherished desideratum, a universal language; for whatever is valuable, merits attention, or is worthy of adoption, in the writings of the ancients, or the publica-

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tions of existing nations, is speedily acclimated and rendered as familiar, as if it were of indigenous growth. There is still another glorious advantage in these institutions, most honorable to the human race ;—in war, as well as in peace, their names become the paroles of intercourse between the republics of letters, of science, and of arts, round the globe.

Having witnessed the happy effects of associations, for the promotion of literature, natural history, physics, agriculture, the mechanic, economical and fine arts, we may confidently anticipate, that the same salutary influence will be experienced, in the operations of horticulture, by the harmonious labors of those numerous societies, which have been founded for its encouragement.

The literature, history, science, art and practice of gardening, open a wide field for study and inquiry, and present exhaustless sources of pleasure, instruction and wealth. Blessed is the man who participates in these enjoyments. They are not too humble for the most exalted, or beyond the reach of honest and retiring industry. It is a banquet of reason, at which wisdom and health preside, and where the amphictyons of genius and taste revel, in the unsatiating luxuries of nature and intellect.

The holy scriptures teach us, that the Almighty sanctioned the peerless beauties and refined pleasures of a garden, by planting that of Eden, and consecrating it as a terrestrial paradise, for the progenitors of the human race. The Elysian Fields were the heaven of heathen mythology, and to each part of their prototypes, on earth, was assigned a tutelary

divinity. The promised rewards of the Mahomedan religion are the perennial felicities of celestial gardens.

The bards, scholars, and philosophers of the classic ages, have transmitted descriptions of the picturesque plantations of the ancients, from those in which Homer places the regal palace of Alcinous and the rustic dwelling of Laertes, to the magnificent villas of Pliny and Lucullus.

By numerous works of imagination and instruction,—which have rendered their authors illustrious, and established epochs in the grand cycle of events, since the revival of letters,—we are enabled to ascertain the actual state of cultivation, to perceive the relative estimation in which it has been held, and to appreciate the beneficial consequences of progressive ameliorations, from the first humble efforts of the anchorites of St. Basil and St. Benedict, to the splendid developments of individual enterprise and public patronage, which characterize the period in which we live.

The scientific relations of Horticulture are numerous, and require an extensive acquaintance with the various branches of Natural History and Physics. Botany, Mineralogy, Hydraulics, Chemistry, Architecture, and Mechanics are called upon to furnish their several contributions; and it is the special province of the artist, to render them subservient to his practical operations, by a judicious application of each to its appropriate purpose.

In this pursuit, as in all others, practice has been too long estranged from scientific theory. Each has

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had its professors and disciples, but without any reciprocation of benefits, or scarcely the recognition of affinity. Science was cultivated as an abstract mental embellishment, rather than to facilitate the labors of the artist, while the arts have been practised, unaided by the instructions of science. The latter was deemed too etherial and sacred, to pass even beyond the seclusions of philosophy, save in a language which was unintelligible to the multitude; and the uninitiated operator accomplished his work, ignorant that he was successfully performing an experiment, which depended on established theoretical principles, as the scientific was incapable of illustrating the correctness of his theory, by actual experiment. There was an ostentatious display of intelligence without practical utility, while the useful, unaided by intelligence, was but imperfectly practised. But more comprehensive and liberal views are now entertained, and it is the enlightened policy of modern instruction, to effect a re-union of science and art, of theory and practice. We behold philosophy directing the labors of the work-shop, and practical mechanics giving instruction in the halls of science. The happy consequences of this moral revolution—its exhilarating influence on all the economical, as well as the ornamental arts, are apparent, in the unparalleled prosperity of those nations, which have taken the lead in the development of the mind, the encouragement of industry, and the prudential management of their natural resources.

Chemistry has taught the manufacturer the mode of ascertaining the causes, which so often disappoint-

ed his hopes of successful results,—has enabled him to rectify mistakes, without the loss of materials,—to discover new resources, perfect his manipulations, improve the quality of his products, and open other avenues to wealth.

The mechanic is guided by a knowledge of physics;—the illustrations of science have enabled the machinist to triumph over the inertia of matter, and to give it such an infinitely varied combination of movements, that they appear the effects of vitality and intelligence. Who can behold the mysterious movements of the steam-engine, without being forcibly impressed with the idea, that it acts like a thing of life,—that it is some huge monster,—a subdued Polyphemus, who, breathing vapor, and smoke, and fire, labors, in agony and wrath, obedient to the will of man. Located in the gorges of the mountains, it drains subterranean rivers, from the profound caverns of the miner; and, affixed to the fleets of commerce and of war, they are driven triumphantly through adverse tides and storms, like roused leviathans.

The unnatural alienation of the sciences and arts, which so long retarded every other branch of national industry, had the same deleterious effect on tillage, which was also doomed to encounter other difficulties, equally if not more discouraging. It was too generally considered as a degrading occupation, and was scarcely ranked among the pursuits of the learned and affluent, until Lord Bacon and the erudite Evelyn deemed it worthy of attention, and gave it the sanction of their illustrious names.

The first English treatise on rural economy was

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Fitzherbert's "Book of Husbandry," which was published in 1634. Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry," appeared about thirty years after, and was followed by Barnaby Googe's "Whole Art of Husbandry," and "The Jewel Houses" of Sir Hugh Platt. Early in the eighteenth century, the celebrated treatise of Jethro Tull excited much attention, and several new works of considerable consequence were announced before 1764, when the valuable publications of Arthur Young, Marshel, and of numerous other authors, spread a knowledge of cultivation, and cherished a taste for rural improvements throughout Great-Britain, which has rendered that kingdom as distinguished for its tillage, as for its advancement in manufactures and commercial enterprise. Agriculture has covered her barren heaths with luxuriant crops, converted her pools and morasses into verdant meadows, and clothed her bleak mountains with groves of forest trees,—while horticulture is rapidly extending her beneficent and gladsome influence, from the palace to the cottage, and adorning the precincts, or overspreading the entire regions of her adventurous precursor.

After the immortal Linnæus published his "System of Nature," Botany became a popular science, and its numerous votaries produced a variety of interesting elementary works, which, with those of Miller, Wheatly, Abercrombie, Repton, Price, Maddock, Panty, Sang, Loudon, and Knight,—the British Columella,—rapidly diffused intelligence among all classes of society. A passion for experiment and ornamental planting was thus induced, which give

sufficient promise, that what had been figuratively expressed, might be, ultimately, realized, and the whole island become, in truth, a "Garden."

Architecture claims a conspicuous rank among the arts which are subservient to rural economy; but in the United States it cannot be expected, that individuals should indulge that natural propensity of man, for magnificent edifices; still their establishments may assume the beauties of a refined taste, and be made to harmonize more perfectly with the purposes of their appropriation, and the scenery in which they are embowered, without enhancing the cost of construction. The error has not been merely that of negligence in the plan, indifference as to location, and a disregard of all the characteristics of the various orders of architecture; but in the heedless selection of materials, an ostentatious extravagance in the size, and a wasteful exuberance of fancied embellishments.

There being no law of primogeniture in the American Republics, estates are continually subdivided, until each portion is so reduced, as not to exceed the means of general occupancy: whatever sums, therefore, are lavished on a country residence, beyond the conveniences and comforts usually required by the great mass of the freeholders, are lost to the heirs, and often prove ruinous to the aspiring projector.

We admire what has been done in other countries, and, possessing means ample as the actual proprietor of the stately edifice, rashly imitate the pleasing example, without reflecting, that what we behold, has been the work of successive heirs, during the lapse of

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ages, and will descend with increasing grandeur to countless generations.

If stone be substituted for wood, utility and neatness for extent and fantastic ornaments, and less be expended on the structures and more in improving the grounds, each farm would be rendered intrinsically more valuable, and the whole country would assume that flourishing, picturesque, and delightful aspect, which so emphatically bespeaks the prosperity, intelligence, and happiness of a people.

The natural divisions of Horticulture are the Kitchen Garden, Seminary, Nursery, Fruit Trees and Vines, Flowers and Green Houses, the Botanical and Medical Garden, and Landscape, or Picturesque Gardening.

Each of these departments require to be separately considered and thoroughly understood, in all its ramifications, before it can be ably managed, or all so happily arranged, as to combine utility and comfort with ornament and recreation. To accomplish this, on a large scale, and in the best manner, artists and scientific professors are employed in Europe, and are much required in this country. Hitherto their services have been generally supplied by the owners of the soil, who, as amateurs, have devised and executed plans of improvement, which do honor to their taste and skill, and encourage the hope, that these laudable examples of successful cultivation, will have a salutary influence throughout the Union.

The Kitchen Garden is an indispensable appendage to every rural establishment, from the stately mansion of the wealthy, to the log hut of the adventurous

pioneer, on the borders of the wilderness. In its rudest and most simple form, it is the nucleus, and miniature sample of all others, having small compartments of the products of each, which are gradually extended, until the whole estate combines those infinitely various characteristics, and assumes that imposing aspect, which constitutes what is graphically called the picturesque.

The details of each grand division of Horticulture cannot be embraced within the range of such general remarks, as propriety seems to prescribe for an occasion like the present. They are to be sought in the works of the learned, and rendered familiar by precedent and progressive experiments. The field is ample, and requires an untiring perseverance, to gather in the rich harvest of instruction, and render it practically available. That this may be achieved in the most economical, speedy, effectual and satisfactory manner, Horticultural Associations have been deemed indispensable. They excite the public interest, foster a taste for the useful and ornamental branches of culture, and stimulate individual exertion; by the distribution of entertaining and instructive publications,—by a correspondence between the officers and among the members of like institutions,—by the establishment of libraries,—by premiums for rare, valuable, beautiful, early, or superior products,—important discoveries, estimable inventions, excellence of tillage, and meritorious communications,—by periodical meetings, for the interchange of opinions and mutual instruction,—by public exhibitions,—and by

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collecting and disseminating seeds, plants, models of implements, and information on all subjects, connected with the theory and practice of gardening.

Numerous esculent vegetables, delicious fruits, superb flowers, ornamental shrubs and trees, cereal, vulnerary, and medicinal plants, and others subservient to the arts, manufactures, and public economy, both exotic and indigenous, are either unknown to us, or but partially cultivated. Several varieties, which have been obtained from the equatorial regions, and confined to the shelter and warmth of green-houses, stoves and conservatories, have been found to bear the severities of a boreal winter, even when first exposed, or have been gradually acclimated; and many are annually detected, in every quarter of the globe, which deservedly merit naturalization; and still, what numbers are "born to blush unseen, and waste their fragrance on the desert air!"

Most of our common fruits, flowers, and oleraceous vegetables were collected by the Greeks and Romans from Egypt, Asia, and other distant climes, and successively extending over Western Europe, finally reached this country. But so gradual was their progress, "it was not till the reign of Henry VIII. that any salads, carrots, turnips, cabbages, or other edible roots were produced in England. The little of these vegetables that was used, was imported from Holland." Fuller observes, that "Gardening was first brought into England, for profit, about the commencement of the seventeenth century, before which we fetched most of our cherries from Holland, apples from France, and hardly had a mess of rath-ripe peas,

but from Holland, which were dainties for ladies, they came so far, and cost so dear."

Peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, pears, cherries, strawberries, melons, and grapes were luxuries, but little enjoyed before the time of Charles II. who introduced French gardening at Hampton Court, Carlton, and Marlborough, and built the first hot and ice houses.

At this period Evelyn, the great apostle of planting, translated "The Complete Gardener," and a Treatise on Orange Trees by Quintinyne, a French author of great merit; and having devoted the remainder of his life to the cultivation of his rural seat, at Sayes Court, near Deptford, and in the publication of his Sylva, Kalendarium Hortense, Terra, Pomona and Acetaria, he "first taught gardening to speak proper English."

The Horticulture of France had hitherto been considerably in advance of that of Great-Britain; it was soon, however, destined to be surpassed by her powerful rival in the contest for national grandeur; but these kingdoms are again approximating towards an equality, in the progress of tillage.

In the literature and science of Gardening, France has produced numerous authors of celebrity, and several whose works have not been superseded by those of any other country. The publications of Du Hamel, Thouin, Buffon, Gerardin, D'Argenville, Rosier, Du Petit Thours, and the two Jussieus are agronomic text-books of the highest repute.

The nursery of the fathers of the Chartreaux, established by Louis XIV. near the Luxembourg, long

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supplied a great part of Europe with fruit trees. The Jardin des Plants, in Paris, "includes departments which may be considered as schools for horticulture, planting, agriculture, medical botany, and general economy;" and there can be no question, says Loudon, of its being the most scientific and best kept in Europe.

The flower garden of Malmaison, the botanical garden of Trianon, and numerous nursery, herb, medicinal, experimental, and botanic gardens, in various parts of the kingdom, are pre-eminent for the variety, number, and excellence of their products, and for the perfection of their cultivation.

Holland has been distinguished, since the period of the Crusades, for her flower gardens, culinary vegetables, and plantations of fruit trees. The north of Europe and this country, are still dependent upon her florists, for the most splendid varieties of the bulbous rooted plants, and her celebrated nurseries, which long replenished those of England, have been recently enriched by the acquisitions of Van Mons and Duquesne. Several of the new kinds of fruits produced by those indefatigable experimentalists, already ornament our gardens, and, with the excellent varieties created by Knight, promise to replace those, which have either become extinct, or are so deteriorated in quality, as to discourage their farther cultivation.

This method of hybridous fructification is founded on Linnæus's Sexual System of Plants; but the venerable President of the London Horticultural Society is entitled to the merit of having first practically availed of a suggestion, which emanated from the

beautiful theory of the northern Pliny. On the African coast of the Mediterranean, a custom, based on the same principles, has prevailed, from the earliest ages, in the cultivation of the Date—that "Tree of Life" to the natives of those sultry regions. The stamens and pistils of that species of Palm are produced on different trees, and those which afford the former being relatively quite low, it is necessary to cut off the blossoms and place them, by means of ladders, over those of the female trees, which are very lofty. If this is not done, the pollen does not reach the stigmas, and there is no fruit. This practice, however, does not derogate from the honor due to the scientific Knight, to whom we are unquestionably indebted for that valuable discovery, by which new varieties of every species of fruit and flower may be infinitely multiplied.

Having been so long dependent upon our transatlantic co-laborators, it now becomes a duty, to attempt a reciprocation of the numerous benefits we have received; and, by emulating their zeal, intelligence, and experimental industry, we must develop the resources of our own country, which offers such an extensive, interesting, and prolific field of research to the adventurous naturalist. Many of the most useful and magnificent acquisitions of the groves, fields, gardens, and conservatories of Europe, are natives of the Western hemisphere. The indigenous forest-trees, ornamental shrubs, flowers, fruits, and edible vegetables of North-America are remarkable for their variety, size, splendor, and value. Extending from the Polar regions to those of the tropics, and from the

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shores of the Atlantic to the waves of the Pacific, this mighty section of the continent, embraces every clime and every variety of soil, teeming with innumerable specimens of the vegetable kingdom, in all the luxuriance of their primeval and unexplored domains.

Catesby, Pursh, Michaux, Mulenburg, Bigelow, Nuttall, Eliot, Torrey, Colden, Bartram, Barton, Hosack, Mitchell, Darlington, Ives, Dewey, Hitchcock, and Short, have rendered themselves illustrious, as disciples of Botany, by traversing our immense forests, mountains, and prairies, and exploring the borders of our mighty rivers and lakes in quest of additions to the Flora of the United States.

Peters, Hosack, Lowell, Perkins, McMahon, Cox, Dean, Thacher, Adlum, Powel, and Buel, have, by precept and example, assiduously fostered a taste for cultivation, and successfully promoted developments, in all the various branches of rural economy. As pioneers in the science and art of Agriculture or gardening, their services have been invaluable; and while most of them still live to behold the rapid and extensive progress of their cherished pursuits, the important results of their experiments, and the gladdening influence of their beneficent labors, their names will be ever held in grateful remembrance, as distinguished benefactors of their country.

Enlightened by their instructions, and roused by their manly enthusiasm, let us zealously imitate their commendable efforts, and endeavor to render our institution as beneficial, in its practical operations, as it is cheering, in theoretical promise.

FIRST

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was held on Saturday the 19th Sept. at the Exchange Coffee House, under the most promising auspices, and in a manner truly gratifying to its friends. The dining-hall was very tastefully ornamented with festoons of flowers suspended from the chandeliers; and the tables were loaded with orange trees in fruit and flower; (from Mr. Lowell's green-house;) a large variety of Mexican Georginas of uncommon size and beauty; (from Mr. Pratt and others;) a splendid collection of roses and other choice flowers; (from Mr. Aspinwall of Brookline;) a fine specimen of the India rubber tree, (from Mr. Belknap of this city,) interspersed with large boquets of beautiful flowers, and numerous baskets of grapes, peaches, pears, melons, apples, &c. &c. The arrangement of the decorations was made by Mrs. Z. Cook, Jr. and Misses Downer, Haven, Tuttle, and Cook, of Dorchester, assisted by Mr. Haggerston of Charlestown, and Messrs Senior and Adamson of Roxbury.

The address before the Society and others, was delivered in the picture gallery of the Athenæum, at three o'clock, by the President, Gen. Dearborn. He gave an interesting and comprehensive view of the origin and progress of Horticulture; its various branches; its effects in multiplying and enriching the fruits of the earth; and alluded to the promoters and benefactors of the art; to the formation and beneficial labors of Horticultural Societies; and to their prospects of increasing usefulness.

Among the fruits presented, were two baskets of uncommonly fine grapes and pears from Wm. Dean of Salem; a basket of superior peaches and grapes from S. G. Perkins of Brookline; fine fruits, (including a single bunch of grapes weighing three pounds,) from Mr. Lowell; a basket of fine sweet water-grapes

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and peaches from Mr. Fosdick of Charlestown; several baskets of white Muscadine grapes, intermixed with the Bartlett pear and Malaga grape from Z. Cook, Jr. of Dorchester; superior black grapes from E. Breed of Charlestown; fine grapes, peaches, and nectarines from Mrs. T. H. Perkins of Brookline; a basket of beautiful nectarines from E. Sharp of Dorchester; a basket of peaches and nectarines from John Breed of Chelsea; a basket of choice apples and pears from J. Prince of Roxbury; two large baskets, comprising six varieties of superior melons from T. Brewer of Roxbury; Bartlett pears, with peaches and nectarines from Enoch Bartlett of Roxbury; a basket of beautiful Semiana plums from John Derby of Salem; a basket of Black Hamburg and Black Cape grapes, large peaches, and 100 kinds of ornamental plants from Winship's Nursery at Brighton; a box of choice apples and pears from Gorham Parsons of Brighton; a box of fine fruits from Rev. G. B. Perry of Bradford; several varieties of fine pears, currant wine, six years old, and raspberry wine, from S. Downer of Dorchester; a basket of fine large French pears from John Heard, Jr. of Watertown; three baskets of Fulton pears, and a fine native autumnal apple from John Abbott of Brunswick, Me.; fine bunches of Black Hamburg grapes from Richard Sullivan of Brookline; various fruits from A. D. Williams of Roxbury; a basket of fine Black Hamburg and Black Cape grapes from D. Haggerston's Charlestown Vineyard; a large basket of melons from H. A. Breed of Lynn; Isabella and other grapes from N. Seaver of Roxbury; several large specimens of the fruit of the egg plant from N. Davenport of Milton; a box of fine Persian melons from C. Oakley of New-York; a basket of large peaches from J. Hastings of Cambridge; a basket of rare peaches from R. Manning of Salem; a basket of the new Fulton pear from T. Greenleaf of Quincy; a basket of various fruits from General Dearborn of Roxbury, and a specimen of Isabella wine, three years old, from Wm. Prince of Long-Island; a basket of Cushing pears from Benj. Thomas, of Hingham—a delicious fruit, first brought into notice by the exertions of the Society.

The plants were furnished by Mr. Lowell, Mr. Pratt, by the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, by Mr. Aspinwall of Brookline, Mr. Leathe of Cambridge, Mr. Lemist of Roxbury, Mr. Haggerston of Charlestown, Mr. Prince of Jamaica Plains, Mr. Breed of Lynn, Messrs. Winships of Brighton, and many other gentlemen in this vicinity. Mr. Pratt's splendid collection of Mexican Georginas was unrivaled. The show of fruits and flowers, generally, was probably never surpassed in New-England. It would be unpleasant to make any invidious comparisons, where all exhibited such satisfactory specimens; but, in the opinion of many, the grapes of Mr. Cook and Mr. Fosdick, raised in the

open air, and the green-house grapes of Messrs. Dean, Perkins, and Sullivan, deserved particular commendation.

A large box of very fine peaches, nectarines and pears, sent by Mr. Wilson of New-York, were received too late for the dinner, in consequence of the detention of the steam-boat.

The Hall of the Exchange was literally crowded with visiters, from twelve to two. It was much regretted by the Committee of Arrangements that a larger Hall had not been engaged for the occasion.

At four o'clock, the Society, with their friends and invited guests, to the number of nearly 160, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Messrs. Johnson & Castlehouse, when the following sentiments were drunk.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *Horticulture*—That rational and noble art, which regales and delights nearly all the senses; which nourishes a generous gratitude to the Author of all blessings; and enables man to create a new Eden in recompense of that which his first ancestor forfeited.

2. *Human Skill and Enlightened Cultivation*—They have changed the Crab to the Newton Pippin—the austere Mazzard to the Tartarean and Bigarreau—the Hog peach to the Noblesse and Vanguard.

3. That art which makes *all* climates *one*—which mocks at local distinctions, and makes the tropics tributary to the comforts and luxuries of Hyperborean regions—which gives even to Russia the Pine Apple and the Mangostein.

4. *Our Native Fruits*—May they be sought out with care and judicious skill—one *Seckle* will be a reward for ten years' research. Nature is our best preceptress, and where she points we may safely follow.

5. May our cultivators be distinguished rather by their *deeds* than their *words*. Select cautiously, but cultivate liberally. A good fruit will reward labor.

6. Let us encourage a taste for Flowers. God gave them to us for our delight, and it is an omen of a cultivated age to encourage them. They are the best apparel of the best part of human nature.

7. *The Curator of the Cambridge Garden*, Thomas Nuttall—modest and unpretending—few men have done more for American Botany than he.

8. *Agriculture and Horticulture*—Allied Divinities, who cause the Desert to teem with abundance, and the "Wilderness to blossom like the Rose."

9. *Gardening*—In all its degrees and diversities, from the plat of culinary vegetables, which embosoms the cottage of economy, to the paradise of sweets which embowers the mansion of opulence.

10. *The Fair Sex and Floriculture*—

> While many a Fair, in youth and beauty's sheen,
> Presides the Flora of the Sylvan scene,
> Full many a flower shall boast its cultivator,
> Herself the fairest, finest flower in nature.

11. *Historical Facts*—God made the first Garden—Cain built the first City.

12. *The Feast of Reason*—God made a world of good things—and it is man's *duty*, as well as his *privilege*, to make the most of them.

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13. *The Empire of Man*—May it be enlarged by fresh acquisitions from the vegetable kingdom. Every cultivated plant was once wild—may every wild plant, capable of being rendered useful, be cultivated, till not a fruit or a flower shall dissipate its fragrance, nor "waste its sweetness on the desert air."

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President, Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn. Intelligence and Industry—the only conservators of the Republic.

By the Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society—the intelligence and zeal manifested in its infancy are sure presages of its future usefulness and prosperity.

By the Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, Mayor of the City. The standard principles which our fathers planted in the old garden of Massachusetts—may the taste and fashion, introduced from the old world, come free from the canker-worm and rot.

From several gentlemen invited and expected, letters were received, expressing their respect and interest in regard to the Society, but declining to accept the invitation to attend on this occasion. Among these were Mr. Lincoln, Governor of Massachusetts, J. Q. Adams, Ex-President of the United States, Joseph Story, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, John Lowell, Esq. Sir Isaac Coffin, Commodore Morris, Josiah Quincy, President of Harvard University, Benjamin Gorham, M. D. and Gen. Wadsworth, of New-York. Judge Story sent the following sentiment:—

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, whose excellence is proved by the best of maxims; "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Mr. Lowell transmitted the following:—

The Horticultural Society of Massachusetts—I give it welcome, as the *proper* means, the *best* means, the *only* means of concentrating, the individual skill of our excellent and intelligent cultivators—May its success equal my hopes, it cannot exceed them.

Sent by Jacob Lorrillard, Esq. President of the New-York Horticultural Society:—

Massachusetts—A trunk whose distinguished branches produce *good fruits* in every state of the Union.

Transmitted by Wm. Prince, Esq. Vice-President of the New-York Horticultural Society, and a generous patron of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:—

The State of Massachusetts—First in achieving the *independence* of our *country*, and foremost in developing the *independence* of her *soil*.

Transmitted by Wm. Robert Prince, Esq. of the New-York Horticultural Society:—

The Spirit of Horticulture—Which strews our paths with the sweets of Flora, and loads our tables with the offerings of Pomona.

By Dr. Bigelow, Corresponding Secretary of the Society. In allusion to a sentiment expressed by the President, in his Address:—

That department of the Horticulturist, in which all citizens are interested, the *Seminary*.

By Mr. Emmons, Recording Secretary. Horticulture—The *first* employment of man; may every day's experience convince him that it is the *best*.

By the Hon. Daniel Webster, a member of the Society, accompanied by some pertinent introductory remarks upon the high professional character and useful life of Mr. Lowell. The Hon. John Lowell—The uniform friend of all sorts of rural economy.

By Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood. The cultivation of the earth, the mind and the heart—May they advance among us rapidly and simultaneously, till our whole country blooms like Eden.

By John C. Gray, Esq. 2d Vice-President. The art of Horticulture, which furnishes us with delicious but wholesome luxuries, and with cheap but splendid ornaments; May it never want encouragement in a Republican and economical country.

By Enoch Bartlett, Esq. 3d Vice-President. Agriculture, Horticulture, and all other cultures which ameliorate the condition of man.

By a generous Patron of the Society. The United States—May their portion of the earth never be "subdued," but by the musket turned into the ploughshare, and the sword into the pruning-hook.

By H. J. Finn. The Heraldry of English Horticulture. Great-Britain may be proud of her privilege to confer titles of nobility, but Nature bestowed a higher honor on its peerage, when she created a KNIGHT.

By Thomas Green Fessenden, Esq. Editor of the New-England Farmer. The *greatest good* of the *greatest number*. The whole world a garden, hands enough to cultivate it, and mouths enough to consume its productions.

By a Guest. The rising generation; May these *twigs* be so *trained* as to need but little *trimming*, become valuable *standards*, produce *fruits* worthy a *premium*, and receive prizes at the great final *exhibition*.

By a Guest. THOMAS A. KNIGHT, Esq., President of the London Horticultural Society; the Genius and Philanthropist in the science of Horticulture.

By Hon. Oliver Fiske, of Worcester. Horticulture, the best *substitute* to our progenitors for their loss of Paradise, and the best solace to their posterity for the miseries they entailed.

By George Kent, Esq. of N. H. The fruits and flowers this day exhibited. A splendid exemplification of the industry and enterprise of the intelligent founders of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. "If such things are done in the *green* tree, what will be done in the *dry?*"

By a Guest. Horticulture—The first occupation instituted for man: to him was given "every herb, and every tree upon the face of the earth."

By John Prince, Esq. of Salem. The wedding we this day celebrate, the union of *hearty* culture and *horticulture*. May the *pair* be ever held as choice as the *apple* of our eye.

By the Editor of the Boston Courier. Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER—

> *Men* are the growth our frozen realms supply,
> And *souls* are ripened in our northern sky.

By D. L. Child, Esq. Editor of the Massachusetts Journal. The Ladies—They are like "the lilies of the field, which toil not, neither spin; and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as one of these." No wonder *then*, that we have such a profuse *display* of *coxcombs* and *marigolds*.

By the same. The farmers of Massachusetts; success to their efforts to extirpate the worst enemy of their mowing lands, the *Can-a-day* thistle.

By J. Thornton Adams, Esq. Editor of the Centinel. Agriculture and Horticulture. Fields of action and ambition as extensive as the soil of our country.

By Nathan Hale, Esq. Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser. Horticulture—the Art by which nature is taught to improve her own production.

By Mr. Wilson, of the New-York Horticultural Society. The State of Massachusetts—the love of liberty is an indigenous production of her soil.

Her sons led the van in cleaning it from the deleterious brush of tyrannical oppression. May equal success attend their labors in the more pleasant and delightful departments of a milder species of Horticulture.

By T. Brewer, Esq. of Roxbury. Hon. JOHN LOWELL—the Macænas of New-England Horticulture. Himself a *Patron*, and his premises a *Pattern* of correct and scientific cultivation.

By Benj. V. French, Esq. of the Committee of Arrangements. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society,—promising in its infancy,—may its fruits, like those of olden time, require two to carry a bunch of grapes upon a staff.

After the President had retired, ZEBEDEE COOK, jr. Esq. 1st Vice-President, gave—

H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society—Under his auspices it is more honorable to gather garlands in the garden of the cultivator, than to win laurels in the field of the conqueror.

By Samuel Downer, Esq. of Dorchester. Our native fruits—may they continue to advance, developing their excellent qualities, until, like their native soil, they become the admiration of other climes and the pride of our own.

By a Guest. The Queen of flowers, the LILY—which (as is had on the best authority) eclipsed the glory of Solomon in his imperial purple—"for he was not arrayed like one of these."

By a Guest. Horticulture—the science which teaches man to increase by diminishing; a profitable barter of *quantity* for *quality*.

By Mr. J. B. Russell, Publisher of the New-England Farmer. The Long Island PRINCE of Horticulture—Entitled, by his science, zeal, and activity to the coronet of Flora, a badge of distinction more honorable than the crown of the conqueror: in him we are favored with an excellent exception to the ancient adage, "Put no trust in *Princes*."

Sent by *Mr. Grant Thorburn, of New-York.* The city of Boston—its splendid churches, its public-spirited citizens, and its magnificent villas.

By Mr. E. W. Metcalf. The cultivation of the earth, and the Art of Printing; the sources of animal life, and of mental improvement.

By. Mr. Jeremiah Fitch. Our country's independence: the best *fruit* its soil ever produced.

By Mr. Rebello, Charge d' Affairs from Brazil. Mutual transplantations between North and South-America—the happiness of mankind is based on the liberal exchange of respective natural products.

By Dr. Thacher, of Plymouth. American Farmers—who increase the capabilities of the *soil*, gather the *honey*, and shear the *fleece*, and reap the *harvest* for themselves and not for another.

By the same. Mrs. MARY GRIFFITH, the scientific Apiarian of New-Brunswick.

By Capt. Nicholson, of U. S. Navy. Agriculture, Horticulture, and Commerce—the graces of civilization.

The following Song, written for the occasion by Mr. FINN, *of the Tremont Theatre, was sung by him.*

——— "Let one great day,
To celebrated sports and floral play
Be set aside."—PRIOR.

This is our Rome, and I
A *Flamen Pomonalis;*
I' ll prove in Men's pursuits,
Some HORTICULTURAL is;
But while the *glass* goes round,
Let not a *sucker* stray, Sirs;
Transported by the *vine*,
'T would be our *Botany bay*, Sirs.

The *Fruits* of *Horticulture*
You 'll find in every shape, Sirs,
Our sailors *stem* the *Currant*,
In battle, *force* the *Grape*, Sirs.
King George, in olden *Thyme*,
Could not with *Spear*-mint loyal,
Compel our soldiers *Sage*,
To pay the *Penny-Royal*.

A lawyer in his books,
Discovers *foliation*,
And often makes his bread
By a *flower*-y oration;
The Sportsman likes the *Turf*
To *train* his cattle jadish,
If he buys a reddish horse,
He 's sure to like *Horse-radish*.

Fairest of Eden's flowers
Was Woman, ere farewell, Sirs,
She bade to Eden's fruit,
The fatal *Nonpareil*, Sirs.
Here's WOMAN! from the time
Creation's pencil drew lips,
And the breathings of the *Rose*,
That lives upon her *two-lips*.

And when at Gretna *greens*
Young ladies wish a frolic,
If Pa says "*Can't-elope*,"
Why they feel *Melon*-cholic;
Good wives the *Nursery* love,
Their tender *plants* to feed, Sirs,
And widows wish, *sub-rosa*,
To throw aside their *weeds*, Sirs.

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The Gambler, on a *spade*
His all on *earth* will *stake*, Sirs;
The Drunkard is a *sieve*,
The Libertine 's a *rake*, Sirs:
May he who—like a blight—
The Maiden's peace has broke, Sirs,
A *hanging*-Garden see,
And feel the *Art-to-choke*, Sirs.

The *pretty* Gentleman,
So lady-like and lazy,
Who goes to *Mari-gold*,
And lisps out "lauk a *daisey*,"
Of Navarino *stock*—
A nice corsetted *scion*,
Among the *Garden stuff*,
He 's dubbed a *Dande-lion*.

The Spendthrift ends with *slugs*,
And "*Verbum-sat*" 's a hint, Sirs—
The Miser is a *Snail*,
That starves upon the *Mint*, Sirs:
You may Old Bachelors
In *Elder*-berries nab, Sirs,
Old Maids they say are *Medlars*
Grafted on the *Crab*, Sirs.

We 'll toast the *kitchen* garden,
The dishes all and each, Sirs,
It would our *taste* im-*pair*,
Their goodness to im-*peach*, Sirs:
And may we never want
The means such *limbs* to *lop*, Sirs,
And always have good *grounds*,
To gather a full *Crop*, Sirs.

My *lines* I must re-*trench*,
They better things impede, Sirs,
And as my song 's *sow*, *sow*,
Perhaps you may *see seed*, Sirs;
I 'm certain, with your *leaves*,
If doggrels thus should trick us
Out of our good wine,—
Each would be *Hortus siccus*.

Then may Life's evening sun,
In setting be serene, Sirs;
Time well employed—in Age
Will make us *evergreen*, Sirs;
And when the *pruning-knife*—
From feather, or from cot-bed—
Transplants us to the *soil*,
May we escape a HOT-BED.

NAMES OF MEMBERS

ADMITTED SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE SOCIETY, AUGUST, 1829.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Boston.
JOHN B. DAVIS, "
JEREMIAH FITCH, "
EBENEZER ROLLINS, "
E. P. HARTSHORN, "
CALVIN WHITING, "
JAMES READ, "
NATHANIEL BALCH, "
BENJAMIN GIBBS, "
AARON D. WILD, JR. "
JOHN DERBY, Salem.
SAMUEL WALKER, Roxbury.
JOHN PARKINSON, "
JOHN HEATH, "
EBENEZER CRAFTS, "
RICHARD WARD, "
EDMUND M'CARTHY, Brighton.
NATH'L RICHARDSON, M. D. South Reading.
FERDINAND ANDREWS, Lancaster.
JOSEPH WILLARD, "
JOHN SPRINGER, Sterling.
JOSEPH W. NEWELL, Malden.
ISAAC MEAD, Charlestown.
WILLIAM HURD, "
AMOS ATKINSON, Brookline.
WILLIAM P. ENDICOTT, Danvers.
EDWARD M. RICHARDS, Dedham.
LEONARD STONE, Watertown.
WILLIAM COTTING, West Cambridge.
NATHAN WEBSTER, Haverhill.
J. B. FRANCIS, Warwick, R. I.
STEPHEN H. SMITH, Providence, R. I.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ABRAHAM HALSEY, Esq. of New-York, *Corresponding Secretary of the New-York Horticultural Society.*
GEORGE C. THORBURN, Esq. New-York.

The name of BENJAMIN ABBOTT, LL. D. Principal of PHILLIPS'S EXETER ACADEMY, (admitted an Honorary Member of the Society, at a special meeting held on the 27th of June last) was accidentally omitted in the publication of the Constitution and By-Laws.

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TRANSACTIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

The following papers have been read before the Society, at different meetings, and have been published in the New-England Farmer, as mentioned below :—

1. "On engrafting the European Sweet Water Grape on American Stocks." By John Prince, Esq. and Gen. W. R. Armistead. *New-England Farmer*, vol. vii. page 329.

2. "On the Cultivation of Squashes and Melons, and the Extirpation of Insects from Vines." By J. M. Gourgas, Esq. Weston. *Ibid.* vol. vii. page 345.

3. "Schedule of Fruit Trees, of fifty-two choice varieties, presented to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by the Proprietors of the Linnæan Garden, near New-York, April, 1829. By William Prince, with Descriptive Remarks." *Ibid.* vol. vii. page 385, and vol. viii. page 18.

4. "Description of the Capiaumont Pear, with a Drawing." By S. Downer. *Ibid.* vol. vii. page 409.

5. "On the Culture of the Strawberry." By the Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, (President.) *Ibid.* vol. viii. page 9, 22.

6. "On the Treatment of Bees ; and Observations on the Curculio." By Mary Griffith, New-Jersey. *Ibid.* vol. viii. page 17.

7. "Description of a Native Seedling Pear, in Dorchester, with a Drawing." By S. Downer. *Ibid.* vol. viii. page 51.

8. "On the Culture of the Sweet Potatoe, and description of different varieties." By Hon. John Lowell. *Ibid.* vol viii. page 65.

9. "Description of the Cushing Pear, with a Drawing." By S. Downer, and B. Thomas, Esq'rs. *Ibid.* vol. viii. p. 113.

10. "On Budding or Inoculating Fruit Trees." By Levi Bartlett, Warner, N. H. *Ibid.* vol. viii. page 114.

11. "Notes and Observations on the Vine." By Wm. Kenrick. *Ibid.* vol. viii. page 129.

In addition to the above, the New-England Farmer contains a weekly Report and description of the new Fruits left at the Society's Hall, No. 52, North Market-street, for examination.

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AN

ADDRESS,

PRONOUNCED BEFORE THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

IN COMMEMORATION OF ITS

SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL,

THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1830.

BY ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY ISAAC R. BUTTS.

1830.

ADDRESS.

ADDRESS.

Zebedee Cook, Jr.

Mr President,

and Gentlemen of the

Massachusetts Horticultural Society,--

The propitious circumstances under which we have assembled to celebrate our second annual festival, must be gratifying to all who cherish an interest in the prosperity of our institution, and more particularly to those who have labored to acquire for it its present prosperous and elevated condition. The experiment has been fairly tested, and thus far its results are too apparent to permit even the most skeptical to doubt of either its utility or its final success. Its interests are too closely identified with the general good, as well as with individual comfort and happiness, to allow us to waver in our hopes, or to falter in our exertions to effect the original design of its creation.

We have not come up hither to recount the exploits of military prowess, or to mingle in the strife, or participate in the conquests of political gladiators. We come not to swell the pæans of the conqueror or

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to mourn over our prostrate liberties. We come not to indulge in the feelings which are incited by the contemplation of such objects, for we war not with the sword, nor seek to gather laurels in the field of hostile or fierce contentions.

But we have come together at the ingathering of the harvest, to exhibit an acceptable offering of a portion of its bounties. We have come in the pacific and genial spirit of the pursuits we love to participate in, the enjoyments the occasion imparts, and we have come to reciprocate the congratulations of the season, in the success with which our labors and our experiments have been crowned.

The primitive employment of man was that of a tiller of the ground, and the garden of Eden, planted and ornamented by the hand of its Creator, was assigned to the care of our great progenitor 'to dress and to keep it.' From the earliest period of the world to the present day, the cultivation of the ground has been viewed with special favor by all civilized nations. Even heroes, philosophers, and statesmen have sought in rural employments a temporary relaxation from the cares and perplexities incident to their public labors. It is not necessary to explore the annals of ancient history for the names of individuals who have been thus distinguished. The records of our own times, and especially of our own country, and our own personal observations, afford instances of illustrious men who have been thus preeminent, and there are those now living amongst us, who, by their precept and example, by their scientific and practical

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knowledge and skill, and devotion to its interests, have imparted an impulse to the pursuit, that will be felt and acknowledged long after they have ceased to cheer us by their presence, or to influence us by by their personal illustrations.

The pursuits of horticulture are peaceful. The cultivation of fruits and flowers is an unfailing source of pleasant and instructive occupation and amusement. Labor is lightened, and care is recompensed, and industry is cheered in the contemplation of the expanding beauties of spring, in the delightful fragrance and glowing and grateful anticipations of summer, and in the consummation of our hopes in autumn.

The pursuits of horticulture are salutary to the physical and moral nature of man. They impart vigor to the body, and expansion and elevation to the mind. The plants that are everywhere scattered in his pathway, and around, above and beneath him, delighting the senses with their sweetness, their simplicity, their grandeur, and perfect adaptation to his joys and to his necessities, are silent but impressive emblems of the benignity of our heavenly Father, admonishing the recipient of his indebtedness, and claiming from him the return of a sincere and lively gratitude.

Industry, intelligence, and skill are indispensable agents in the business of horticulture. A thorough acquaintance with the views of eminent scientific and experimental writers, as well as with the more legible and definite compositions of nature, are

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essential to the formation of an accomplished, and distinguished cultivator. The information we derive from study, as from the practical observations of the workings of inanimate nature, will administer to our success, and prevent in a measure the recurrence of errors which flow from inattention, or from the want of some established system of operation. A judicious selection of soil and aspect is necessary to the health of the plant, and will repay our care in the vigor of its growth, and in the improvement of the quality and quantity of its fruit.

The opinions of foreign writers, however applicable they may be in practice to the mode of cultivation pursued in those regions of which they treat, are not always suited to the climate and soil of that which adopts them. That which is ascertained to be of practical utility in one country, under one climate, may be unfavorable to the production or maturity of the same variety of fruit or vegetables, or ornamental trees in another.

In some climates, indigenous and exotic plants and fruits, that require the aid of artificial culture and great care in their preservation, are matured in others with comparatively little labor. Unassisted nature performs nearly all that is needful in their production, relieving man from the toil and anxiety of cultivation, and affording him, at the appropriate season, a portion of her abundance.

The present flourishing condition of horticulture in our country may, I think, be ascribed to the refined taste and liberality of its citizens, and in a measure to

the improved condition of those whose ingenuity and industry is exerted in affording the means of gratifying that taste, and exciting that liberality. A laudable spirit of competition has been awakened among the practical and amateur cultivators in this vicinity, which I hope will be productive of great and useful results to this community. We have witnessed with no ordinary gratification the increasing variety of flowers, the introduction of new and valuable kinds of fruits, and the amelioration of those which have been long familiar to us. And among those fruits which we may, without the imputation of a violent presumption, consider as original native productions, the Baldwin Apple, the Seckle, Cushing, Wilkinson, Gore's Heathcote, Lewis, Andrews, and Dix Pears, the Lewis or Boston Nectarine, and the Downer Cherry, may be classed among the most desirable of their kinds.

It is true that the introduction of these several varieties of fruits was the result of accident; this consideration does not diminish their value, nor should detract from the merit of those under whose auspices they were derived, or introduced to public notice.

An opinion seems to be entertained by some of our most experienced cultivators, that few if any of the choice varieties of pears, considered by others as native fruits, are indigenous to our soil. That this opinion is not well founded, I think has been abundantly demonstrated by the production of some in the instances to which I have before referred. Those fruits were discovered in isolated situations, in pastures or in the woods, or generally remote from habi-

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tations, and where no traces of '*man's device*' could be discernible in their vicinity, or the ameliorating effects upon the tree itself, by engrafting or inoculation. In some cases we have positive evidence, derived from the personal observation of the proprietor, that the tree originated in the place it now occupies, and has never been subjected to the operation of artificial change. The process of raising ameliorated fruits of this description is very slow, if we wait the development of the product in the maturity of the original tree. The first generation of fruit may afford the desired degree of amelioration, although the balance of probabilities may be against the fulfilment of that expectation. A more summary mode of producing the desired result is to transfer a shoot or a bud from a young plant to a* thrifty mature tree, and to plant the seed of the fruit that it may produce, and thus proceed in the multiplication of chances by alternate planting and engrafting from the fruit and plant produced, until the required quality is obtained. This, according to the theory of an ingenious modern writer, may be effected in the fifth or sixth generation. The experiment, though it may require much time and labor, and demand no inconsiderable share of patience, is worthy the attention of those, whose views are not confined to the narrow precincts of a selfish and exclusive policy, but are disposed to imi-

*It has been suggested to me by a distinguished Horticulturist, that this experiment would probably succeed better, if the shoot or bud were placed upon an old tree, or one of slow growth, as it would thus earlier develope the fruit.

tate their predecessors in the liberal provision they made for their successors. But I make not this appeal to any who are actuated by similar feelings to those which were indulged by the enlightened legislator, who, in the discussion of a subject bearing some analogy to this, inquired, what has *posterity* done for us! that we should be required to do this for our posterity!

The reflection that we may not realize the advantages of those experiments, should not deter us from making them. We should be influenced by more patriotic and liberal sentiments. Every generation of men is a link in the great chain that has been forming from the creation of the world, connecting the present with the past, and is to be lengthened out through succeeding ages. Be it our province then, as it is our duty, to preserve the brightness of this chain, that our appropriate division of it may loose nothing upon a comparison with all its parts, but that the period of which it is typical, may be regarded as one that was characterized by a suitable respect for ourselves, and as a stimulus to the coming generation to evince a like regard to the claims of those who are to follow.

The agricultural interests of New England have been greatly promoted by the skilful, judicious, and generous exertions of the society long since instituted in Massachusetts for that purpose. To the ardor and zeal that has been unceasingly manifested by the distinguished men who have directed its efforts, this

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section of our country is particularly indebted for the advances that have been made in this department of national industry, and which may not be inaptly termed a branch of the 'American System.' They have given an impulse to the energies and the hopes of our yeomanry. They have instilled into their minds a portion of their sentiments, and have excited in them a spirit of emulation, and the advantages that have accrued, and still continue to follow their labors, are legible in every field, and are daily conspicuous in our market-places.

The industry, and perseverance, and forecast of the people of New England, is the basis upon which their prosperity and security must be sustained.

Possessed of fewer natural advantages of soil and climate than are enjoyed in other sections of our country, we are happily exempted from many of the evils to which they are necessarily subjected, by circumstances they cannot control. If we are denied the privilege of a milder atmosphere, and a more temperate climate, if we must submit to the rigors of our northern winter, and find no escape from the chilling colds of a protracted spring, we can do so without murmuring or repining.

If Providence has been pleased to withhold from us, what in its wisdom it has seen fit to confer on others, it has given us much, and withheld from us much for which we should be grateful.

The habits and peculiarities of trees and plants is a subject which should interest our attention, as a knowledge of it will tend to prevent much of the

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confusion, and avert much of the disappointment, to which those are exposed who neglect it.

The unskilful use of the saw and the pruning knife, is frequently detrimental to trees, not only in the extent of their application, but in the unseasonableness of the operation. Winter pruning is sometimes practised for the very cogent reason that it is a time of comparative leisure. Similar excuses have not been unfrequently resorted to, on other occasions, and the reminiscences of by-gone days may remind some of us of certain mischievous acts performed, for the equally commendable reason, that we could find no more rational employment for our time. It is thought by those who have given much attention to the subject, that the most appropriate time for such operations is when the sap flows freely, or from the latter end of April to the middle of May. This is undoubtedly true in relation to the apple and pear tree, but in the opinion of some experienced, and distinguished cultivators, the peach, nectarine, apricot, plum, and cherry trees should not be pruned except in August or September. The latter should be subjected to this operation as sparingly as possible. Lopping off the leading shoots, or any other of the principal branches, should be avoided as much as practicable, and while they preserve their health and vigor, those parts should be suffered to remain entire, and only the smaller superfluous branches removed.

The wounds caused by the removal of the greater or lesser branches should be immediately covered by a composition of adhesive and healing ingredients,

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which will prevent the air and moisture from penetrating, and as the juices are then in an active state, little or no injury may be apprehended. If this were practised more generally than it has been, we should not witness so much of premature decay that is seen so extensively in our orchards and gardens.

I am unwilling to dismiss this subject without urging upon you the necessity of avoiding as much as possible, the removal of large and vigorous branches from your trees *at any season*. To secure success in the cultivation of fruit trees, and to give them a tasteful and ornamental, as well as useful form, with a view to productiveness, and a simultaneous ripening of their fruits, pruning should be commenced the year after they are transplanted, and repeated every successive spring, by cutting out from the centre, and from the exterior all the small, and superfluous, and intersecting shoots, wherever they appear, leaving the interior of the tree in the form of a tunnel. By this method the fruit, on all parts of the tree, will be equally accessible to the influence of the sun, and will consequently be more equally matured, and of similar qualities on all its sections. Trees, like children, should be taught correct habits while they are susceptible of good impressions, and as we are directed to train up the latter in the way they should go, that in maturer life they shall not depart from the precepts that are instilled into their minds in youth, so is it desirable in relation to the former, that we should cultivate the young plant with reference to the future tree, and prune and train it as we would have it to *grow*.

But this is not all that is essential to give efficacy to our labors. There is an evil to which many kinds of trees and plants are subjected, that demands our particular attention, and even when that has been patiently and zealously exercised, it has proved only partially successful. The numerous kinds of insects which not only produce incalculable mischief to the health, and beauty, and productiveness of the tree, but deprives us of no inconsiderable portion of their fruits, has hitherto eluded the vigilance and the ingenuity of man, in his efforts to provide either a preventive or a remedy for the injury thus occasioned. The insidious mode of attack in which they are guided by an unerring instinct, would seem to require the exercise of almost super-human skill, to avert or repress their ravages.

Cleanliness is indispensable to the health, and beauty, and usefulness of fruit trees. The moss-covered wall is venerated as an object of antiquity; but the moss-covered tree excites no such reverential emotions. Nor is our respect for the sentimental cultivator of caterpillars, elevated in the ratio of success he attains in the pursuit of his favorite art. It were well enough while it administers to his pleasures, and gratifies his taste, that he should enjoy the exclusive benefit of his labors, and *far* better if he would restrain those objects of his regard within the limits of his own domain. If the propagation of those ingenious architects is an interesting employment; if he is gratified by the exhibition of their industry, and is impressed with the belief that it would be an act of

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cruelty to demolish their dwellings, and devote the occupants to death; that they would thus

> ——— 'in corporal suffering
> Feel a pang as great as when a giant dies,'

he must be indulged in the exercise of those kindred feelings, and in the unenvied possession of his vitiated taste. But the criminal disregard of the duties he owes to his neighbors, in the indulgence of such propensities, whether they proceed from choice or indolence, deserve the most severe and unrestrained rebuke.

Exudations, or any other unusual appearance of unhealthiness or unthriftiness in trees often indicate the proximity of the enemy, although such effects are produced sometimes by unskilful pruning. An early and careful examination will lead to the detection of the assailant, and, if seasonably made, may preserve the tree. No effectual preventive against the injurious operations of the borer upon many of our fruit, and some of our forest trees, has yet been devised.

The cankerworm and the curculio are the most extensively fatal, as they are the most *crafty* of the insect race, and no certain means have yet been discovered to induce the belief that an effectual preventive will be found to stay their annual ravages. The time, and labor, and experiments that have been devoted to the attainment of this desirable object, or employed in the investigation of the subject, are deserving of more success than have resulted from those efforts. Much useful and satisfactory information as to their character and habits, has, however,

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been elicited, but that most desirable end, the prevention of their devastating effects, has been but partially attained. 'It is a consummation devoutly to be wished,' that all who are interested would unite their efforts in the endeavor to arrest the further progress of this scourge of our fruit trees. The energies of the whole agricultural world could not be concentrated in, and applied to a more important purpose connected with the cultivation of fruits. Should any individual be so fortunate as to make the discovery that shall prove an infallible antidote to the incursions of this withering and blighting infliction, he will have the proud and enviable satisfaction of contributing much to the prosperity of his country, and will richly deserve to be numbered among its benefactors.

It must be obvious to those who have devoted their attention to the cultivation of fruits, that the same varieties will thrive better in one quality of soil, than in another. This is undoubtedly true even of some of the most hardy, and more especially of those of the more tender and delicate kinds. The russetting apple affords an example of this ameliorating effect, and will furnish a satisfactory elucidation of this position. The most perfect are those which are produced upon elevated or dry soils interspersed with rocks; while those which grow in low and moist lands, possess less of the distinguishing traits of that variety. I do not state this so much as the result of my own practical observations, as from those of more experienced cultivators. Such being the fact in relation to one sort of fruit, may it not be rationally in-

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ferred that it should be likewise true of many others? The subject commends itself to our attention with peculiar interest, and I cannot doubt but that it will receive the consideration it merits.

Associations directed to the promotion of horticultural pursuits are of comparatively recent date. It was reserved to that country, from whence the intrepid band of Pilgrims came, to found an empire in this Western hemisphere, to become the pioneers in this acceptable work, as she had ever been in all others that had a tendency to shed a lustre upon her name, and to impart to other nations the influence of her beneficent and glorious example. The time has passed away, and with it the excitement, I trust, never to be revived, when to speak in commendation of the institutions of Great Britain, would subject the eulogist to the suspicion that he was distrustful of those of his native country. I leave to abler hands, and more gifted minds, the correction of those unmanly and illiberal personalities, that have degraded the literature of England in relation to our manners and habits, and the uncharitable and mistaken views of our government, and the administration of its laws, which have been furnished by itinerant book-makers, in return for the generous hospitalities of our countrymen, and thus made the only adequate return of which they were capable.

The Horticultural Society of London was established in 1805, under the highly flattering auspices of distinguished scientific and practical men, and was the first institution of the kind that had been founded

in Europe. It has developed a wide field of operations, and extended its researches to almost every accessible part of the globe. Innumerable specimens of the riches of the natural world have been collected under its direction, and transferred to England. Asia and Africa, and America and Continental Europe, have contributed to swell the catalogue of rare and valuable plants, to enrich and beautify the rural retreats of our father land.

In 1809 the Caledonian Horticultural Society was formed in Scotland, and still numbers among its patrons the first of the nobility and gentry of that loyal nation.

The Horticultural Society of Paris was instituted in 1826, and is rapidly increasing in numbers and in influence. Between the society of Massachusetts and that of Paris the most friendly relations exist, and are fostered. We have received the most conclusive evidence of their regard, and of their desire to promote a reciprocal interchange of opinions and sentiments upon the subject of our mutual pursuits.

We have invited the cooperation of the several Horticultural Societies in our own country, to participate with us in extending the influence, and imparting a taste for rural employments. We have expressed a desire to be identified with them in the general design of our labors. We founded this institution for purposes of public utility, and we wish to see its benefits become coextensive with the limits of our land. Whatever of good may result from our industry, or be achieved by our exertions, must be seen and

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felt, and will, I trust, be ackowledged by the community.

A taste for rural pursuits and improved culture has been widely diffused through the influence and example of this society. An emulation has been excited which has been productive of highly gratifying results. The weekly exhibitions at our Hall the past and passing season, have furnished undeniable evidence of the truth of this assertion. The increased varieties of beautiful flowers, and rich fruits, and fine culinary plants, have surpassed our anticipations, and more than all these, are the gratifying effects that have followed those exhibitions in the expressions of delight we have heard from those who have attended them. We cannot be insensible to the commendation of our fellow-citizens; we ask for their support and encouragement; and I feel assured that a generous and tasteful community can never be unmindful of the importance of sustaining an institution that contributes so essentially to the supply of their common necessities, and administers so abundantly to the happiness of the healthful, and the solace of the invalid.

The varieties of soil and of climates with which our country is diversified, are favorable to the growth of almost every plant, which nature yields to the wants or the tastes of man. The magnolia, the tulip, the judas, the laurel, and other flowering trees that may vie in beauty and fragrance with almost any of the exotic plants, are indigenous to our forests, and are improved by cultivation when transplanted to appropriate situations. And we are indebted to the provi-

dent care of nature for the origin of many of our most valuable esculents which have become ameliorated by culture, and which use has rendered in a measure indispensable to our convenience and comfort.

In the interminable forests where the voice of civilized man has not been heard, nor the foot of civilized man penetrated, where the silence of nature has continued undisturbed since the earliest dawn of creation, save by the howlings of the untamed enemies of our race, or the murmuring of waters rushing to their appointed destination in hidden meanderings, or gliding in silvery brightness through verdant meadows, and over rocky precipices, tumbling in wild and fearful confusion into the deep chasm, thence flinging their glittering spray upwards, mingling in sunbeams, and hanging midway in the heavens the transient beauties of the bow of promise!—there, where nature reposes in her lofty, but rude and simple grandeur, in coming years, though perhaps remote, men from all sections of this vast country, and from nations beyond the sea, will be gathered together, and from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the far-off borders of the Pacific Sea, under the protecting ægis of our insignia of liberty, villages, and towns and cities will arise, and associations will be established where the cheering light of science and the arts shall blend their influence, and seminaries of learning will be founded, that shall give to mind its power and to man his merited elevation, and a taste for all that administers to the improvement of social life, and the diffusion of the means of social happiness, and God

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shall be worshipped in temples consecrated to His service in the simplicity, and truth, and power of His word.

In this future vision, that is not destined to bless our sight, but is reserved to future generations to look upon, may we not hope that the influence of those principles we now commemorate may be implanted and widely diffused.

It is a common observation of travellers, that in the interior portions of New England, remote from populous towns, very little if any attention is given to the cultivation of good fruits, and it is equally true that many of our substantial practical agriculturists in those regions, deny themselves even the convenience or luxury of a kitchen garden. Mankind must be permitted to stint themselves in the enjoyments of the bounties of nature if such be their pleasure. If indifference or parsimony induce such self-denial, and they who practise it were alone inconvenienced, it is a matter with which a stranger need not intermeddle; but, inasmuch, as such a disuse of the bounties of heaven are detrimental to the public at large, we may rebuke the unpatriotic spirit by which they are influenced.

It is worthy of remark, that in all parts of the continent of Europe where fruits are abundant, and cheaply procured, a greater degree of temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors is prevalent among all classes of the inhabitants than elsewhere. This consideration alone, commends the subject most forcibly to the general favor, and in an especial manner to

those philanthropic men who are devising plans for the suppression of that debasing and destructive practice of intemperance. Horticultural societies are in a measure auxiliary to this benevolent design, in administering an antidote to that baneful indulgence which makes havoc of the mind, by furnishing a substitute in the wholesome beverage expressed from the apple, the pear, the grape and the currant, as in the solace to be derived from the natural and ordinary use of the fruit.

Rural architecture may not inappropriately claim a passing notice on the present occasion. It has not hitherto, here, received the attention it deserves. One reason why it has not, is probably the unwillingness, or the apprehension of incurring an expensive outlay, without the immediate prospect of an adequate return. This, I think, it may be made apparent, is more imaginary than real. It is not to be denied that large sums have been injudiciously expended in the construction of some of our rural retreats, and more especially in the erection of the house, the preparation of gravel-walks, the construction of observatories, artificial caverns, fish-ponds, etc. Those who possess the means have an unquestionable right to gratify their tastes, and indulge their fancies, in such expenditures, but it does not follow that others, with more limited resources, may not procure as much satisfaction by a less conspicuous display of their tastes and their fancies. Durability in the materials selected, and convenience and simplicity in the design and construction of the house, are all that is

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essential for a country residence. A white exterior, which presents a pleasing contrast to the green vestments, the prevailing coloring of nature in her rural empire, is preferable to any other. The artificial embellishments of the exterior of the house are of secondary consideration. The honey-suckle, the bignonia, the eglantine and the woodbine, intermingling and entwining their flexible branches, and attaching themselves by their tendrils, or other means with which nature has provided them, to any object that will afford them support, or artificially secured and tastefully arranged, will present a far more pleasing aspect than the ingenuity of man can devise, or the application of art accomplish. But it is upon the grounds that the taste of the proprietor should be exhibited, and this can be effected at comparatively little expense. Most of the native, and many of the foreign varieties of ornamental trees and shrubs, may be raised from seeds, and a nursery thus formed will in a few years afford a sufficient supply to occupy the borders or other places designed for their reception. Collections of many desirable kinds may be procured from the contiguous forests. The work of preparing the borders or divisions of the enclosure to be appropriated to the location of the plants, may be done at intervals when leisure will permit, or when it will not interfere with more important duties. The gravelling of garden avenues may be dispensed with. The ordinary soil levelled, and laid smooth with the roller, will present an agreeable surface with less labor and cost than the former. Grass edgings are preferable

to those of box, their symmetry can be preserved with less care, and are less obnoxious to the charge of the treasonable practice of affording shelter and sustenance to myriads of insects which prey upon the delicious products of the vine and other rare fruit.

We have been too long accustomed to rely upon foreign nurseries for fruit trees and other plants. I am aware that to a certain extent this is unavoidable. But we should depend more upon our own resources, and learn to appreciate them. We have suffered too much of disappointment, and experienced too much of vexation from the carelessness of others to submit with patience to a repetition of them. We have waited season after season for several successive years for the development of fruits that were sent to us under the imposing title of some rich and rare variety, and have found in the reality that the good consisted alone in the name. I would encourage the public nurseries in our own vicinity, not to gratify any exclusive or sectional views, but because we may thereby the more easily avoid the inconveniences which have long been the subject of complaint against others more remote. The fear of prompt and immediate detection and exposure, will have a tendency to render their proprietors more cautious, while the liberal support they would receive, would stimulate them to secure and retain the confidence reposed in them. The imposition that was practised upon the patriarch Jacob, who was compelled to accept Leah as the reward of seven years of labor and toil, for ~~Rebecca~~ Rachel, is somewhat analagous to the case of many of us. We, too, have

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numbered full seven years in anticipation of the development of fruits under assurances as specious as those by which the patriarch was stimulated to the performance of his stipulated servitude, and, like him, on its termination, have found a *Leah* in the place of a ~~*Rebecca*~~ *Rachel*, and have again, like him, to accomplish another term of years ere we could realize the hopes we had formed in the acquisition of the object of our desires.

The public nurseries and gardens of Middlesex and Norfolk are entitled to preeminence among those of New England, and Newton and Brighton, and Charlestown and Milton and Roxbury, are laudably competing with similar establishments in other sections of our country for the general patronage.

A familiar acquaintance with the synonymes, and their identity with the fruit, is essential to the convenience of all classes of cultivators, and indispensable to the proprietors of extensive nurseries. It will prevent much of the confusion which now prevails, and tend to correct the mistakes which frequently occur to those who have not attended to this subject.

If it has been the prevailing fashion to underrate almost everything of domestic origin, and attach a value to exotics in proportion to the distance from, and the expense at which they were procured, it was no less true of the products of the soil, than of those of the workshop and the loom. Even the intellectual labors of our countrymen have, until within a short period, been received with the cold formality with which an indigent acquaintance is often re-

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cognised. While everything that bore the impress of a foreign original was sought after, admired and eulogised without much regard to its intrinsic merits. But these antinational prejudices and predilections are fast receding before the beaming and unquenchable light of intelligence and patriotism.

I have spoken of the influence that our association has exerted in relation to the primary objects of its institution. There are other subjects connected with its success and usefulness, to which I have adverted, and which should interest our attention. A practical acquaintance with the different departments of natural history will be found to be highly advantageous in the business of horticulture. I hope we may avail ourselves of the facilities that will be afforded us, to acquire a knowledge of this subject, when it will comport with the convenience of the gentlemen who have been designated as professors and lecturers on botany and vegetable physiology, entomology and horticultural chemistry. I anticipate from those resources not only much intellectual gratification, but that, from their abundant stores of scientific attainments, we may be instructed and encouraged to persevere in obtaining a familiar intimacy with all that is essential to our pursuits.

The protection and preservation of useful birds is a subject I would propose for your particular consideration. To those whose souls are attuned to the harmony of their music, who delight to listen to the warbling of nature's choristers, little need be urged to ensure them security in the peaceful possession of

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their accustomed haunts. But if this consideration is not sufficient, there is another view in which the subject may be presented, that cannot fail to render them the objects of our care and watchfulness. We must either encourage them, or resign our gardens and orchards to the overwhelming ravages of innumerable insatiate insects. We must preserve them, and consent to tolerate their minor depredations, or suffer them to be destroyed, and with them all hopes of preserving any portion of our fruits.

It is asserted upon competent authority, that nearly all the food of small birds from the commencement of spring to the middle of June, consists of insects; and that a pair of sparrows during the time they have their young ones to provide for, destroy every week about three thousand three hundred caterpillars. By a wise and judicious enactment of the legislature of Massachusetts, the protection of the law is extended to the preservation of certain kinds of birds that are enumerated, and a penalty provided for every infraction of its provisions. Let this association unite in giving efficiency to the laws, by enforcing its operations upon every violater, and thus shall we subserve the public interests, protect our property, and preserve those innocent and useful co-laborers, who amply repay us in the aid they afford, and in the gratification we derive from their presence, and in listening to their inspiring and animating melody.

The pursuits which it is our object to promote, are not only subservient to the happiness of social and domestic life, in multiplying the resources of inno-

cent indulgence, and of the interchange of the kind offices of mutual good will, and not only tend to excite and elevate that taste for the beauties of creation, which almost of necessity leads to communion with its All-Glorious Author, but may be consecrated also to the holy purpose of rendering more interesting and attractive our final resting-place.

The improvement and embellishment of grounds devoted to public uses, is deserving of especial consideration, and should interest the ingenious, the liberal and tasteful in devising 'ways and means' for the accomplishment of so desirable an object; and I deem this a suitable occasion to direct the attention of our citizens to a subject I have long wished to see presented to their consideration, with an eloquence that could not fail to awaken, and with arguments that will not fail to insure the influence of all in its execution.

I refer to the establishment of a public cemetery, similar in its designs to that of Pere La Chaise in the environs of Paris, to be located in the suburbs of this metropolis. A suitable regard for the memory of the dead is not inconsistent with the precepts of religion or of our duty to the living. The place of graves affords to the serious and the contemplative, instruction and admonition. It teaches us 'what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.' It is there that the heart is chastened, and the soul is subdued, and the affections purified and exalted. It is there that ambition surveys the boundaries of its powers, of its hopes, and its aspirations. And it is there that

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we are constrained to admit, that human distinctions, and arrogance, and influence must terminate. I would render such scenes more alluring, more familiar and imposing, by the aid of rural embellishments. The skill and taste of the architect should be exerted in the construction of the requisite departments and avenues; and appropriate trees and plants should decorate its borders; — the weeping willow, waving its graceful drapery over the monumental marble, and the sombre foliage of the cyprus should shade it, and the undying daisy should mingle its bright and glowing tints with the native laurels of our forests. It is there I would desire to see the taste of the florist manifested in the collection and arrangement of beautiful and fragrant flowers, that in their budding and bloom and decay they should be the silent but expressive teachers of morality, and remind us that, although, like the flowers of autumn, the race of man is fading from off the earth, yet like them his root will not perish in the ground, but will rise again in a renewed existence, to shed the sweet influence of a useful life, in gardens of unfading beauty!

SECOND

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Second Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was celebrated on Friday, the 10th of September, at the Exchange Coffee House, in a very splendid manner, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather for several days previous, which it was feared would prevent so handsome a display of fruits as was made last year. The dining hall was very tastefully ornamented with festoons and vases of flowers, and the table loaded with numerous baskets of beautiful peaches, grapes, pears, melons, apples, &c., arranged in a very chaste and appropriate manner. Much credit is due to the public spirit of E. Edwards, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., a member of the Society, who, in addition to the pleasure his own company gave at the dinner table, enriched it with ten baskets of beautiful peaches, plums, and pears, the produce of his own and his neighbors' gardens. The trellis of grapes, raised in the open air by Mr Fosdick, of Charlestown, excited much attention. The Hall of the Exchange was literally crowded with visiters from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The Society was favored with an eloquent and interesting Address, by Z. Cook, Jr., Esq., of Dorchester, at the Lecture Room at the Athenæum, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Among the fruits presented, were baskets of very fine Esperione and Black Hamburg Grapes, from Wm. Dean, of Salem; from J.

W. Treadwell, Salem, Pears, Johonnot; from T. H. Perkins, Grapes, St Peters, Muscat of Alexandria, white Frontignac, black do.; black Hamburg, flame colored Tokay, Chasselas or Sweet Water; Peaches and Nectarines, branches of Irish Ivy, from plants raised by Col. P., from cuttings taken by himself from Carrisbrook and Warwick castles, England, a beautiful vine, and perfectly hardy; from John Lowell, Grapes, black Hamburg, (one bunch weighing 32 ounces,) and white Tokay; Peaches; a plant in flower, of Musea Coccinea, has never been flowered before in this country; from Rufus F. Phipps, Charlestown, Nectarines, and Andrews Pears; from Dr Webster, Cambridge, flowers, Dahlias, &c.; from Dr Adams, Boston, magnum bonum Plums; from Thomas Whitmarsh, Brookline, Peaches; from John Heard, Jr. Watertown, Bartlett Pears; from Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Boston, St Michael's and Broca's Bergamot Pears, White Muscadine Grapes, open ground; from N. Clapp, Dorchester, Peaches, natural of the 5th and 6th generation, has never deteriorated from the parent fruit; from J. B. Richardson, Boston, Peaches; from E. M. Richards, Dedham, Summer Russet, Red Juneating, and Benoni (a native) Apples, and uncommonly fine natural Peaches; from David Fosdick, Charlestown, White Muscadine Grapes, tastefully arranged upon a trellis; from David Haggerston, Charlestown, black Hamburg Grapes and Flowers; from Elisha Edwards, Springfield, Peaches, natural, very large and beautiful, also large and beautiful Pears and Plums; from John A. W. Lamb, Boston, Peaches; from Nathaniel Seaver, Roxbury, Bartlett Pears and Peaches; from J. and F. Winship, Brighton, flowers; from Messrs Kenrick, Newton, flowers; from Ebenezer Breed, Charlestown, Grapes, five clusters black Hamburg, (two weighing $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. each, 1 weighing 2 lbs.) white Chasselas and Muscat, also flowers; from S. Downer, Bartlett Pears, Porter and Ribstone Pippin Apples. Morris' White Peaches, four pots Balsamine, and two pots Snowberry; from Ezra Dyer, Boston, Plums and Peaches; from John Prince, Roxbury, Ribstone Pippin Apples; Verte longue, Andrews, Bartlett, and green Catharine Pears; yellow letter Melon, Royal D'Tours, Plums, a large branch of Datura Arborea, in flower, Dahlias, &c.; from Z. Cook, Jr., Dorchester, Bartlett

Pears, and flowers; from Hector Coffin, Newburyport, Bon Cretien Pears; from Enoch Bartlett, Dorchester, Peaches, and Bartlett Pears; from S. R. Johnson, Charlestown, White Gage and Bolmar's Washington Plums; from R. Tooney, Waltham, by E. W. Payne, Black Hamburg Grapes, Pears, Peaches, and Melons; from Wm. Stone, city farm, South Boston, a Muskmelon, weighing 19½ lbs.; from E. G. Austin, Boston, magnum bonum white Plums; from Edward Sharp, Dorchester, very fine red Roman Nectarines; from Richard Sullivan, Brookline, black Hamburg Grapes; from Andrew Brimmer, Boston, White Gage, or Prince's fine white and Hill's native Plums, and a branch of Swan Pears, and a basket of Pears; from H. A. S. Dearborn, Roxbury, great mogul Plums; from G. W. Pratt, Waltham, large Bouquets of flowers; from Wm. Carter, Botanic Garden, Cambridge, natural Peaches, very large and beautiful, and flowers; from Elias Phinney, native Grapes, and Nectarines; from Chever Newhall, Dorchester, fine natural Peaches; from Nehemiah D. Williams, Roxbury, Porter and other Apples; from O. Pettee, Newton, Caroline Cling-Stone Peaches; from S. G. Perkins, a dressed basket of fruit, consisting of black Hamburg, black Cape, and Muscat of Alexandria Grapes; and the Alberge Admirable, Great Montague Admirable, Morris' White or Pine, and Landreth's Cling-Stone Peaches; from E. Vose, of Dorchester, beautiful Groose Mignonne Peaches, Bartlett Pears, Persian and Pine Apple Melons, and large Watermelons; from Henry A. Breed, of Lynn, Watermelons; from Peter C. Brooks, of Medford, by George Thompson, gardener, large clusters of black Hamburg Grapes, and fine Spice Apples; from John Lemist of Roxbury, several varieties of beautiful flowers; Charles Senior, flowers; William Worthington flowers, in wreaths.

At four o'clock the Society, with their friends and invited guests sat down to a dinner prepared by Mr Gallagher, when the following sentiments were drunk.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *New England*—The hills that gave shelter to Liberty are now crowned with the blessings of Ceres.

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2. *The Constitution of the United States*—The vigor of the stock will soon correct the saplings that may be engrafted on it.

3. *Liberty*—Having completed her Temple—we would entwine he stately columns with the peaceful vine.

4. *Our Senator in Congress*—Himself invulnerable; he furnishes arms for the security of States.

5. *Our Controversies with the Parent Country*—Let them be manly struggles for a more honorable union on reciprocal principles.

6 *Massachusetts Cultivators*—May our efforts and success be in an inverse ratio to our climate and soil.

7. *Golden Apples and Golden Fleeces*—May they cease to be emblems of discord and disunion.

8. *Nullification*—A mode of re-dressing—highly destructive of the *black and white sorts.*

9. *Horticulture and Floriculture*—By which all climates and all soils may be compelled to concentrate their uses and beauties at the pleasure of man.

10. *The practical and scientific Cultivator*—A man who makes experiments in farming and in gardening for the *benefit* of his *neighbor.*

11. *Diffusion of kind and of kindness*—Our grapes can never be sour, for they will be within the reach of everybody.

12. *Woman*—The industry, science, and taste of man, is improving the soil for a more extended dominion of Flora.

13. *The fruits of the Patriots of France*—We would return them renovated and more grateful to the world by American adoption.

14. *The monarchies of Europe*—Vicious stocks *must go to the wall* for improved cultivation.

15. *Cultivation in its two great branches, mental and manual*—The latter without the former is an eddy in a stream—always *moving*, never *advancing.*

16. *Novelties in cultivation*—Never adopted without caution, nor rejected without trial—for although everything which is new may not be useful, yet everything useful was *once new.*

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VOLUNTEERS.

By the President, General Dearborn: LAFAYETTE—'Without fear and without reproach;' the illustrious Champion of Liberty in three Revolutions.

By His Excellency Gov. Lincoln. The vine, under the shadow of which Freemen dwell securely—May its *new growth* be protected in that country, where it requires rather *training* than *heading*.

By his Honor the Mayor. New England—May every farm become a garden, every garden adorned with vines—and may it be the boast of our posterity, that their Fathers did not eat sour grapes.

By the Chief Justice. Education—The culture of the mind, which always requites the faithful laborer with the sweetest flowers and the richest fruit.

By Hon. B. W. Crowninshield. The Apple and Plum—May we never eat of the apple of discord, and have *plums* enough to make smooth the way of life.

By the Rev. Mr Pierpont. A Garden—The primitive and perpetual scene of all that makes man great—labor and serious thought; in which, having seen the smile of GOD in the *heat*, he may hear his voice 'in the cool of the day.'

By Judge Chipman, of New Brunswick. The city of Boston—May it preserve its high character and its public spirit.

Communicated by the Hon. JOHN LOWELL. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society—May liberality, without a tincture of jealousy, and cautious and scientific scrutiny, be its distinguished characteristic.

By Zebedee Cook, Jr. Esq., 1st Vice President. The PRESS—Charles X. and his '*travelling Cabinet*'—the best modern commentary upon its power and influence when exerted in the cause of civil liberty and the rights of man.

By the Hon. Edward D. Bangs, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Agriculture and Horticulture—Pursuits in which competition excites no jealousy, and where ambition is often crowned with success.

By John C. Gray, Esq. The memory of Stephen Elliot of South Carolina—The death of an accomplished botanist is the loss of the whole world.

By E. Phinney, Esq., Vice President. Rural employment—I gives purity and freshness to the *opening bud* of youth—beauty and fragrance to the *flower* of manhood—and a wholesome soundness to the *fruits* of old age.

By Dr Thacher of Plymouth. The noble achievements of Horticulture—Peaches and Pears big as pumpkins, and grapes in clusters like that borne on a staff by two men from the valley of Grapes in the wilderness of Paran.

By Gen. Sumner. The Nullificators—South Carolina *Borers*—as nobody cares about them out of their own State, they ought to be *dug* out there.

By Dr S. A. Shurtleff. Gen. Lafayette—The Hero of three Revolutions.

Communicated by Judge Story, who was prevented by illness from attending the meeting: *The pleasures of the day*—The fruits of good taste, and the taste of good fruits.

The soil of Algiers under French culture—Let them plant the tree of Knowledge, and that of Liberty will spring up of itself.

By J. C. Gray, Esq. The Republics of South America—Thrifty plants, which have withstood fire and steel by dint of vigorous *shooting*—may they never be injured by any injudicious attempt at *Crown Grafting*.

By S. Downer, Esq. The Second Anniversary of our Society—It brings with it the strengthened assurance of its great success, in promoting the elegant, useful, and interesting science, which it has for its object.

The Recipes of our English 'Kitchener' may suit a foreign taste—We prefer the prescriptions of a Yankee *Cook*.

The Garden Festival—

'Blossoms and fruits and flowers together rise,
And the whole year in wild profusion lies.'

After the Governor had retired—

Gov. Lincoln—Fearless, independent, and patriotic—May he

who never forgets his country, be always supported by his countrymen.

Communicated by Jacob Lorrillard, Esq., President of the New York Horticultural Society: *The Massachusetts Horticultural Society*—Her blossoms insure a fruitful harvest.

Communicated by Judge Buel, President of the Albany Horticultural Society: *Old Massachusetts*—a nursery of Industry, Enterprise, Talent, and Patriotism—Her Plants have been widely disseminated, and are found to flourish and fruit well, in every climate and in every soil.

Sent by William R. Prince, Esq. of Flushing, N. Y.: *The Star of Promise*—the Ancients watched its glory in the *East*—*We* hail its brightest ascension in the *West.*

By Dr Storer, of Boston. Our Society—In these her days of successful operation, may she gratefully remember the vehicle which has borne her on to popularity and usefulness—a *Dearborn.*

Sent by Alfred S. Prince, Esq., of Flushing, N. Y.: *Boston*—Nature's favored spot, where the flowers of rhetoric commingle with those which spring from the domain of Flora.

On motion of Mr Z. Cook, Jr., the Hon. Ward Chipman, of New Brunswick, was elected an honorary member of the Society.

When Judge Chipman retired—

Judge Chipman—Our new member, and the agent of the British Government for establishing our Eastern boundary—We should be pleased to have such a one fixed as would bring him within our limits.

By Mr Edwards, of Springfield. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society—Success and prosperity to all her experiments.

After the President had retired, Mr Cook gave—

Henry A. S. Dearborn, *President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society*—Under his assiduous, skilful, and energetic administration, this institution cannot fail to realize the hopes and anticipations of its founders.

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THE COURSE OF CULTURE.

BY G. T. FESSENDEN.

Sung at the Second Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to the tune—'Auld Lang Syne.'

Survey the world, through every zone,
From Lima to Japan,
In lineaments of light 't is shown
That CULTURE makes the man.
By manual culture one attains
What Industry may claim,
Another's mental toil and pains
Attenuate his frame.

Some plough and plant the teeming soil,
Some cultivate the arts;
And some devote a life of toil
To tilling heads and hearts.
Some train the adolescent mind,
While buds of promise blow,
And see each nascent twig inclined
The way the tree should grow.

The first man, and the first of men,
Were tillers of the soil;
And that was Mercy's mandate then,
Which destined man to moil.
Indulgence preludes fell attacks
Of merciless disease,
And Sloth extends on fiery racks
Her listless devotees.

Hail, HORTICULTURE! Heaven-ordained,
Of every art the source,
Which man has polished, life sustained,
Since time commenced his course.

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Where waves thy wonder-working wand
What splendid scenes disclose!
The blasted heath, the arid strand,
Out-bloom the gorgeous rose!

Even in the SERAPH-SEX is thy
Munificence described;
And Milton says in lady's eye
Is Heaven identified.
A seedling, sprung from Adam's side,
A most celestial shoot!
Became of Paradise the pride,
And bore a world of fruit.

The Lilly, Rose, Carnation, blent
By Flora's magic power,
And Tulip, feebly represent
So elegant a flower.
Then, surely, Bachelors, ye ought,
In season to transfer
Some sprig of this sweet 'TOUCH-ME-NOT,'
To grace your own parterre;

And every Gardener should be proud,
With tenderness and skill,
If haply he may be allowed
This precious plant to till.
All that man has, had, hopes, can have,
Past, promised, or possessed,
Are fruits which CULTURE gives or gave
At INDUSTRY's behest.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS.

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JOHN C. GRAY, *Boston.*
ENOCH BARTLETT, *Roxbury.*
ELIAS PHINNEY, *Lexington.*

TREASURER.

CHEEVER NEWHALL, *Boston.*

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

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PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

MALTHUS A. WARD, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

J. W. WEBSTER, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE

COUNCIL.

I.

ON FRUIT TREES, FRUITS, &c.

To have charge of whatever relates to the multiplication of fruit trees and vines, by seed, scions, buds, layers, suckers, or other modes; the introduction of new varieties; the various methods of pruning and training them, and whatever relates to their culture, and that of all other fruits; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

ELIAS PHINNEY. *Chairman.*
SAMUEL DOWNER,
OLIVER FISKE,
ROBERT MANNING,
CHARLES SENIOR,
ELIJAH VOSE,
WILLIAM KENRICK,
E. M. RICHARDS.

II.

ON THE CULTURE AND PRODUCTS OF THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

To have the charge of whatever relates to the location and management of Kitchen Gardens; the cultivation of all plants appertaining thereto; the introduction of new varieties of esculent, medicinal, and all such vegetables as are useful in the arts or are subservient to other branches of national industry; the structure and management of hot-beds; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

DANIEL CHANDLER, *Chairman.*
JACOB TIDD,
AARON D. WILLIAMS,
JOHN B. RUSSELL,
NATHANIEL SEAVER,
LEONARD STONE.

III.

ON ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, AND GREEN-HOUSES.

To have charge of whatever relates to the culture, multiplication, and preservation of ornamental trees and shrubs, and flowers of all kinds; the construction and management of green-houses, the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

ROBERT L. EMMONS, *Chairman.*
JONATHAN WINSHIP,
JOSEPH G. JOY,
DAVID HAGGERSTON,
GEORGE W. PRATT.

IV.

ON THE LIBRARY.

To have charge of all books, drawings, and engravings, and to recommend from time to time such as it may be deemed expedient to procure; to superintend the publication of such communications and papers as may be directed by the council; to recommend premiums for drawings of fruits and flowers, and plans of country houses, and other edifices and structures connected with horticulture; and for communications on any subject in relation thereto.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, *Chairman.*
JOHN C. GRAY,
JACOB BIGELOW,
T. W. HARRIS,
E. H. DERBY,
ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON THE SYNONYMES OF FRUITS.

At a meeting of the Society, June 20, the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee to facilitate a change of fruits with the Philadelphia, New York, and Albany Horticultural Societies, and others, for the purpose of establishing their synonymes.

JOHN LOWELL, *Chairman,*
ROBERT MANNING,
SAMUEL DOWNER.

MEMBERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A

ASPINWALL, AUGUSTUS, Brookline.
AMES, JOHN W., Dedham.
ANDREWS, JOHN H., Salem.
ANDREWS, EBENEZER T., Boston.
ANTHONY, JAMES, Providence.
ANDREWS, FERDINAND, Lancaster.
ATKINSON, AMOS, Brookline.
APPLETON, SAMUEL, Boston.
ADAMS, DANIEL, Newbury.

B

BARTLETT, ENOCH, Roxbury.
BREWER, THOMAS, "
BRIMMER, GEORGE W., Boston.
BRADLEE, JOSEPH P., "
BREED, EBENEZER, "
BUSSEY, BENJAMIN, "
BREED, HENRY A., Lynn.
BIGELOW, JACOB, Boston.
BALDWIN, ENOCH, Dorchester.
BREED, JOHN, Charlestown.
BREED, ANDREWS, Lynn.
BAILEY, KENDAL, Charlestown.
BALLARD, JOSEPH, Boston.
BROWN, JAMES, Cambridge.
BARTLETT, EDMUND, Newburyport.
BUCKMINSTER, LAWSON, Framingham.
BUCKMINSTER, EDWARD F., "
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BADLAM, STEPHEN, Boston.
BRADFORD, SAMUEL H., Boston.
BAILEY, EBENEZER, Boston.
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BOWDOIN, JAMES, Boston.
BALCH, JOSEPH, Roxbury.
BOND, GEORGE, Boston.

C

COOK, ZEBEDEE, Jr., Dorchester.
CODMAN, JOHN, "
CUNNINGHAM, J. A., "
CLAPP, NATHANIEL, "
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CORDIS THOMAS, "
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CRAFTS, EBENEZER, Roxbury.

D

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DORR, NATHANIEL, "
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DEAN, WILLIAM, "
DERBY, E. H., "
DODGE, PICKERING, JR. Salem.
DAVIS, JOHN B., Boston.

E

EMMONS, ROBERT L., Boston.
EVERETT, EDWARD, Charlestown.
EUSTIS, JAMES, South Reading.
EDWARDS, ELISHA, Springfield.
EAGER, WILLIAM, Boston.
ENDICOTT, WILLIAM P., Danvers.

F

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FORRESTER, JOHN, Salem.
FISKE, OLIVER, Worcester.
FOSDICK DAVID, Charlestown.
FLETCHER, RICHARD, Boston.
FIELD, JOSEPH, Weston.
FITCH, JEREMIAH, Boston
FRANCIS, J. B., Warwick, (R. I.)
FREEMAN, RUSSELL, New Bedford.
FAY, SAMUEL P. P., Cambridge.

G

GRAY, JOHN C., Boston.
GREENLEAF, THOMAS, Quincy.
GOURGAS, J. M., Weston.
GREEN, CHARLES W., Roxbury.
GORE, WATSON, "
GANNETT, T. B., Cambridge.
GARDNER, W. F., Salem.
GARDNER, JOSHUA, Dorchester.
GOODALE, EPHRAIM, Bucksport.
GOODWIN, THOMAS, J., Charlestown.
GUILD, BENJAMIN, Boston.
GIBBS, BENJAMIN, Boston.

H

HARRIS, SAMUEL D., Boston.
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HUNTINGTON, RALPH, Boston.
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HOLBROOK, AMOS, "
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HOWE, RUFUS, "
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HOWLAND, JOHN, JR., New Bedford.
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HURD, WILLIAM, Charlestown.

I

IVES, JOHN M., Salem.

J

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JOY, JOSEPH B., Boston.
JONES, THOMAS K., Roxbury.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, R., Charlestown.
JACKSON, PATRICK T., Boston.
JACKSON, JAMES, Boston.
JOHONNOT, GEORGE S., Salem.

K

KENRICK, WILLIAM, Newton.
KELLIE, WILLIAM, Boston.
KING, JOHN, Medford.

L

LINCOLN, LEVI, Worcester.
LINCOLN, WILLIAM, "
LOWELL, JOHN, Roxbury.
LEE, THOMAS, Jr. "
LEWIS, HENRY, "
LEMIST, JOHN, "
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LITTLE, HENRY, Bucksport, Maine.
LELAND, DANIEL, Sherburne.
LELAND, J. P., "
LITTLE SAMUEL, Bucksport.

M

MANNING, ROBERT, Salem.
MANNERS, GEORGE, Boston.
MINNS, THOMAS, "
MORRILL, AMBROSE, Lexington.
MUNROE, JONAS, "
MUSSEY, BENJAMIN, Boston.
M'CARTHY, EDWARD, Brighton.
MACKAY, JOHN, Boston.
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MEAD, SAMUEL O., West Cambridge.
MOFFATT, J. L., Boston.

N

NEWHALL, CHEEVER, Dorchester.
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NUTTALL, THOMAS, Cambridge.
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NEWHALL, JOSIAH, Lynnfield.
NEWMAN, HENRY, Roxbury.
NICHOLSON, HENRY, Brookline.
NEWELL, JOSEPH W., Charlestown.

O

OTIS, HARRISON G., Boston.
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OLIVER, WILLIAM, Dorchester.
OXNARD, HENRY, Brookline.

P

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PARSONS, THEOPHILUS, "
PUTNAM, JESSE, "
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PRESCOTT, WILLIAM, "
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PARKER, ISAAC, Boston.
PARKINSON, JOHN, Roxbury.

R

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ROLLINS, WILLIAM, "
RICE, JOHN P., "
RICE, HENRY, "
RUSSELL, J. W., Roxbury.
READ, JAMES, "
ROBBINS, P. G., Roxbury.
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ROWE, JOSEPH, Milton.
ROGERS, R. S., Salem.
RODMAN, BENJAMIN, New Bedford.
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ROTCH, WILLIAM, "
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RAND, EDWARD S., Newburyport.
RICHARDS, EDWARD M., Dedham.

S

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SWAN, DANIEL, Medford.
STONE, LEONARD, Watertown.
STONE, WILLIAM, South Boston.

T

TAPPAN, CHARLES, Brookline.
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TRAIN, SAMUEL, "
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THWING, SUPPLY C., Roxbury.
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TILDEN, JOSEPH, "
TOOHEY, RODERICK, Waltham.
THOMAS, BENJAMIN, Hingham.
TRULL, JOHN W., Boston.
TAYLOR, CHARLES, Dorchester.

V

VOSE, ELIJAH, Dorchester.

W

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WILLIAMS, FRANCIS I., Boston.
WILDER, M. P., Boston.
WILLIAMS, AARON D., Roxbury.
WILLIAMS, MOSES, "
WILLIAMS, G., "
WELD, BENJAMIN, "
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WELLES, JOHN, "
WALES, WILLIAM, "
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WIGHT, EBENEZER, Boston.
WYATT, ROBERT, "
WINSHIP, JONATHAN, Brighton.
WILKINSON, SIMON, Boston.
WILDER, S. V. S., Bolton.
WALDO, DANIEL, Worcester.
WYETH, NATHANIEL J. Jr., Cambridge.
WEST, THOMAS, Haverhill.
WILLARD, JOSEPH, Lancaster.
WHITMARSH, SAMUEL, Northampton.
WHITMARSH, THOMAS, Brookline.
WARREN, JONATHAN, Jr., Weston.
WEBSTER, NATHAN, Haverhill.

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WHITE, STEPHEN, Salem.
WARD, MALTHUS A. "
WEBSTER, DANIEL, Boston.
WARD, RICHARD, Roxbury.
WELD, AARON D. Jr., Boston,
WALKER, SAMUEL, Roxbury.

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FISCHER, Dr., Professor of Botany, of the Imperial Botanic Garden at St. Petersburg.
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WILLICK, NATHANIEL, M. D., Curator of the Botanic Garden, Calcutta.
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YATES, ASHTON, Esq., Liverpool

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ALPEY, ——.
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FLOY, MICHAEL, New York.
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HALSEY, ABRAHAM, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Hort. Soc. New York.
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ROGERS, J. S., Hartford, Connecticut.
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SMITH, CALEB R., Esq., New Jersey.
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THORBURN, GEORGE C., New York.
WILSON, WILLIAM, New York.
WINGATE, J. F., Bath, Maine.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION, &c.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held at their Hall on Saturday, September 18, 1830, it was

Voted, That the alterations in the Constitution and By-Laws of this Society, with a list of the Members and Standing Committees, be appended to the Anniversary Address, to be published agreeably to a vote of the Society.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on Saturday, March 6, 1830, at the Hall of the Society, it was

Resolved, That Honorary and Corresponding Members may be hereafter elected by the Council, instead of the manner prescribed in the XXIVth article of the By-Laws.

The following Resolutions to amend the Constitution, were offered, to be acted upon at the next stated meeting of the Society.

Resolved, That the VIIth section of the Constitution be so far amended, as that all members be elected by the Council, instead of the mode prescribed in said section.

Resolved, That the IXth section of the Constitution be so far amended, that the Anniversary of the Society shall hereafter be observed on the third Wednesday of September.

Voted, To amend the By-Laws of the Society by reducing the fee of Life Membership to Fifteen Dollars, including the annual subscription of the first year.

An adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was held on the 13th of March, when the following regulations for the Library and Cabinet were adopted.

ARTICLE I.

All books, manuscripts, drawings, engravings, paintings, models, and other articles belonging to the Society, shall be confided to the special care of the Committee on the Library, which shall

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make a report at the annual meeting, on the third Saturday of September, of their condition, and what measures may be necessary for their preservation and augmentation.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be procured proper cases and cabinets for the books and all other articles, in which they shall be arranged, in such a manner, as the Committee on the Library may direct.

ARTICLE III.

All additions to the collection of books and other articles shall be placed upon the table, in the Hall of the Society, for exhibition for one week, and as much longer as the Library Committee may deem expedient, previous to their being arranged in their appropriate situations.

ARTICLE IV.

The following books of record shall be kept in the Hall of the Society.

Number 1. To contain a Catalogue of the Books.

" 2. To contain a Catalogue of the Manuscripts.

" 3. To contain an account of the drawings, engravings, paintings, models, and all other articles.

" 4. The register of books loaned.

ARTICLE V.

When any book, or any other article, shall be presented to the Society, the name of the donor shall be inserted in the appropriate record book, and the time it was received.

ARTICLE VI.

Every book and article shall have a number affixed to it, in the order in which they are arranged in the several books of record.

ARTICLE VII.

When any new book is received, it shall be withheld from circulation at least one week; and very rare and costly works shall not be taken from the Hall without the permission of the Library Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

Not more than two volumes shall be taken out by any member, at one time, or retained longer than two weeks; and every person shall be subject to a fine of ten cents a week for every volume retained beyond that time.

ARTICLE IX.

Every book shall be returned in good order, regard being had to the necessary wear thereof, with proper usage; and if any book shall be lost or injured, the person to whom it stands charged shall replace it by a new volume or set, if it belonged to a set, or pay the current price of the volume or set, and then upon the remainder of the set, if the volume belong to a set, shall be delivered to the person so paying for the same.

ARTICLE X.

All books shall be returned to the Hall for examination on or before the first Saturday of September annually, and remain until after the third Saturday of said month; and every person then having one or more books, and neglecting to return the same, as herein required, shall pay a fine of one dollar; and if, at the expiration of one month after the third Saturday of September, any book has not been returned, which was taken out previous to the annual examination of the Library, the person to whom it stands charged, shall be required to return the same, and if after such request, it is not placed in the Hall within two weeks, he shall be liable to pay therefor, in the manner prescribed in the ninth article.

ARTICLE XI.

No member shall loan a book to any other person, under the penalty of a fine of one dollar.

ARTICLE XII.

When a written request shall be left at the Hall for a particular book, then out, it shall be retained for the person requiring it, for two days after it shall have been returned.

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At a special meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held on Saturday, May 8, 1830, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the four Committees on Fruits, the products of the kitchen garden, Flowers, and the synonymes of fruits, be specially charged to examine the various products within their several departments, which may be weekly exhibited in the Hall of the Society, and to furnish reports thereon for publication in the New England Farmer.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which was held on Saturday, June 12, by adjournment, it was

Voted, That the several Committees on Fruits, the products of the kitchen garden, Flowers, and the synonymes of Fruits, which were directed at the meeting held on the 8th of May last, to make weekly reports on the products exhibited in the Hall of the Society, be requested to present them for publication, with distinctive captions, and that they be signed by the chairman, or such member of the Committee, as may be charged with the duty of preparing them for the press.

Resolved, that the VIIth section of the Constitution be so far amended that all members be elected by the Council instead of the manner prescribed in said section.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the board of Counsellors of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on Saturday, December 5th, 1829, the following resolutions were adopted :

1st. *Resolved,* That an Executive Committee of the Council be chosen to consist of five members, with authority to exercise all the powers of the Council ; and said Committee to convene at such times and places as may be deemed expedient, and to make report of the proceedings to the Council at the stated meetings of the board, and at such other times as may be required.

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2d. *Resolved*, That the stated meetings of the Council shall be held at ten o'clock, A. M., on the first Saturday of March, June, September and December, at the Hall of the Society.

3d. *Resolved*, That there be an addition of one member to the Library Committee. Zebedee Cook, Jr., having been nominated, he was accordingly elected.

4th. *Resolved*, That all letters and communications to or from any of the officers or members of the Society, which relate to objects for which it was instituted, and it may be deemed expedient to publish as a part of the transactions of the Society, shall be transmitted to the Library Committee, and said Committee shall prepare them for, and superintend their publication.

5th. *Resolved*, That the four Standing Committees of the Council prepare lists of such objects as they may think worthy of premiums, and cause the same to be published in the New England Farmer during the month of January next.

6th. *Resolved*, That all seeds, plants, or other articles, presented to the Society, or purchased therefor, shall be disposed of as the Executive Committee may direct.

The following Gentlemen were then elected in pursuance of the first resolution.

SAMUEL DOWNER, *Dorchester.*
ELIAS PHINNEY, *Lexington.*
CHEEVER NEWHALL, *Dorchester.*
CHARLES TAPPAN, *Brookline.*
JOHN B. RUSSELL, *Boston.*

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. It is the duty of the Standing Committee on Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, and the synonymes of Fruits, to attend the weekly exhibitions at the Hall of the Society, and to carefully examine all specimens which may be offered for premium or exhibition.

2. Reports on Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables, offered for exhibition only, may be drawn up, signed, and delivered to the Library Committee, for publication, by any member of each Committee,

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who may be present, in the Hall, in the event the Chairman is absent, and provided the consent of such other members, as may be in attendance, is given.

3. No Report, awarding premiums, to be made on objects offered therefor, until after the season of the maturity of each kind of fruit, flower, and vegetable, for which premiums have been offered, has passed.

4. No premium to be awarded, but by the consent and approbation of a majority of each committee.

5. All reports awarding premiums, to be signed by the Chairman, and transmitted to the Library Commitee for publication.

The foregoing Rules were read and adopted, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the 2d of October, 1830.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, *Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.*
E. L. EMMONS, *Recording Sec.*

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AN

ADDRESS

PRONOUNCED BEFORE THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

IN COMMEMORATION OF ITS

THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL,

SEPTEMBER 21, 1831.

BY MALTHUS A. WARD, M. D.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY J. T. &. E. BUCKINGHAM.
1831.

Boston, October 1, 1831.

Dear Sir,

I had the honor, this day, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to move, that the thanks of the same be communicated to you for the interesting and acceptable Discourse delivered by you at the celebration of the Festival, on the 21st ult., and that you be requested to furnish a copy for publication, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Committee, who had the pleasure to invite you to the performance of the duty you so ably performed, are charged with the execution of the vote of the Society; and, in pursuance of the same, I have now to request that you will, at as early a day as your convenience permits, favor me with a copy of the Discourse, that it may be published.

A compliance with this request, I take leave to assure you, will afford the members of the Society much pleasure, and renew, to those who heard it, the gratification they enjoyed on the occasion, and afford, to those who did not, a corresponding degree of satisfaction.

With the sincerest personal regard,

I am, dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr., *Chairman.*

Dr. M. A. Ward.

Salem, October 5, 1831.

Dear Sir,

The Discourse, which you have been pleased to compliment so highly as to request a copy for the press, was prepared without the slightest reference to such a purpose; and, as is intimated in the introduction to it, is little else than a compilation from the writings of others, whose sentiments, and whose language I scrupled not to adopt, whenever they were found better adapted to my purpose, than the crude lucubrations of my own mind. Conscious of a liability to be convicted of plagiarism in almost every page, I can only consent that it should be published accompanied by this acknowledgement; that the Society may be shielded from the imputation of being accessory to the palming off upon the public, as native fruit, that which has been derived from a foreign soil.

If, in the opinion of the Committee, the publication of such a composition will in any way promote the objects of the Society, or contribute to the gratification of its members, I am not sure, that the fear of acquiring no credit by it ought to be a sufficient reason for my withholding a copy of it from your service; therefore, it is herewith submitted to be disposed of at your discretion.

With much respect,

Your obedient servant,

MALTHUS A. WARD.

Z. Cook, Jr. Esq., *Chairman*
of the Committee Mass. Horticultural Society.

ADDRESS.

Mr. President,

And Gentlemen of the

Massachusetts Horticultural Society:

It were strange, indeed, should one with my feeble abilities, on such an occasion as the present, attempt to address such an audience as that now before me, without experiencing some inward misgivings, and betraying some outward perturbation,—without feeling the immediate necessity of saying something to secure an interest in their favorable regard, and predispose them to look with somewhat more of lenient candor on his efforts to please, than belongs to a rigid though a just criticism. I know too well the value of your time to imagine this may be done by a protracted exordium, however highly elaborated, or gracefully uttered; but I cannot forbear alluding, as among the disadvantages of my position, to the circumstance of its being but two years, since, in this place, we were instructed and delighted with whatever, relating to the early history of our art, could be drawn from the stores of a mind imbued with all the knowledge which a profound investiga-

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tion could bestow, and set forth by a taste formed on a familiarity with the purest models in the walks of polite literature; and at our last anniversary, which seems but as yesterday, the *present* state, and future prospects of Horticulture, particularly in our own country, were portrayed, in glowing colors, by one, whose ardent zeal, whose energetic and successful researches, have made him a master of the subject he loves so well. Were I, therefore, to pursue the track of those who have preceded me, it would be the highest presumption to suppose that any observations I could make would deserve attention. It would be to offer the Society a few scanty gleanings, after the full harvest has been gathered in.

Other paths are indeed open, where clusters of the loveliest flowers and richest fruits are displayed in prodigal profusion on every side; but, to make a happy selection and profitable appropriation of them, requires the skill derived from a series of attentive observations which I have never made, and an inventive originality which I never possessed. I am aware of the severe sarcasms which are often, and, no doubt, in many instances, justly thrown upon "closet naturalists." I know the peculiar air of suspicion with which practical men and "out-of-door students of nature," regard all communications emanating from such a source; and I am not ignorant of the exulting exclamation so often and so triumphantly reiterated by Linnæus, "I care not how *learned* my adversaries are, if they be only so from *books!*" yet, from the manner of my life, it is to *books* and the observations

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of others, that I must be principally indebted for the entertainment, if any there be, in what I have prepared to offer you at this time.

It is admitted that among the various pursuits, which occupy the attention of man at the present day, few hold a more distinguished place than Horticulture. Even in the primeval ages of the world, before luxury had established its control over every relation of human life, and the wants, and the necessities of man were confined to the immediate productions of his native soil, we even then find that "the garden" was one of the primary objects of his industry, and an important source on which he depended for subsistence. Now, if the culture of the kitchen garden, as a means of subsistence, be one of the *first* arts attempted by man, on emerging from barbarism, so is the flower, or at least the landscape garden, as an art of design, one of the *last* inventions for the display of wealth and taste in periods of luxury and refinement.

Lord Bacon observes that "when ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection."

I propose to make this sentence the theme of my discourse; and crave your indulgent attention while I attempt to investigate *the causes* of this tardy progress of Horticultural improvement, and point out the way to obviate them.

Notwithstanding the aversion most savages manifest to working in the soil, and which in them is

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but the result of education, the sentiment of the love of a garden is indubitably natural to man. We see it developed in children at a very early age. Both boys and girls, almost so soon as they are masters of sufficient language to express such a want, desire a few square feet—some nook of the garden or court-yard, to be assigned them for their exclusive tillage; and they soon learn to emulate each other in the taste and neatness with which it is planted and kept. Often in the closest lanes of the city, we see children of a very tatterdemalion appearance sedulously nursing their miserable little rose-bush, or sickly tuft of daisies. This cannot be altogether referred to the propensity for imitation, or to the love of property, but must be ascribed to another, equally innate, and far more amiable principle. It is that the human heart is prone to sympathy. It *must* have something,—some *sensitive* if possible, or at least some *animate* being, to cherish and look forward to with hope. "Even every Cockney," say the Scottish reviewers, "must have his *garden*, consisting of a pot of geranium and a box of mignionette."

Captain Lyon, after noticing a fact which might strike some as very extraordinary, viz. that on leaving his winter quarters in one of the most desolate, inhospitable regions on earth, where he had been imprisoned for nine dark and dreary months, his own sensations certainly bordered closely on regret;—and giving as a reason, that, miserable as it was, it had still afforded him a kind of home, and some spots there had from habit become possessed of many

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points of interest,—mentions "the garden" of each ship, as having been, of all such places, the favorite lounge. These "gardens" were two small hot-bed frames, which had been brought out from England for the purpose, and set up on a sunny hill-side. "The attempt," says he, "at rearing a variety of vegetables, succeeded to admiration; by dint of coaxing, mustard and cress—peas two inches high—and radishes the thickness of threads, crowned our endeavors in the Heckla, to the weight of three pounds when all mixed together. But the gardens, nevertheless, answered one excellent purpose, by making many of our people walk to observe their progress, who otherwise would have taken no exercise." On their return to England the next year, they passed near Winter Island about the first of September, and Captain Parry could not resist the temptation, though attended with some risk, of sending a boat ashore to see what had become of their gardens; and on their return, they brought with them radishes, mustard and onions, which had survived the winter, and were still alive, seventeen months from the time they were planted.

If this sentiment was so strong in the breasts of these sailors, where it scarcely could be the effect of education and habit, how powerful must it prove under more propitious circumstances! The enjoyment of a garden is, in truth, so congenial to our ideas of happiness, as to be desired by all men, of all ranks and professions. Those who toil hard in the pursuit of gain, amid the dust and turmoil of

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cities, commonly solace themselves by hoping, with the poet Cowley, "one day to retire to a small house and a large garden." The care of a garden is a source of agreeable domestic recreation, especially to the female sex, whose sensibilities are keenly alive to the placid beauty of the objects it presents to the eye; and the air of retirement, tranquility and repose which settles on such a scene, is favorable to contemplations full of tenderness and hope. "Our first most endearing and sacred associations," Mrs. Hoffland observes, "are connected with gardens; our most simple and most refined perceptions of beauty are combined with them, and the very condition of our being compels us to the cares, and rewards us with the pleasures attached to them."

To the valetudinarian the garden is a source of health, and to the aged a source of interest; for it has been remarked of a taste for gardening, that, unlike other tastes, it remains with us to the very close of life. Where this has been duly nurtured and suffered to produce its best effects, the grace of a refined and practical wisdom will prove an ample recompense for the loss of the livelier energies of youth; and one glimpse of nature will repay the mind for the failure of its early visions, and the destruction of the airy architecture of romance. What a redeeming, and, at the same time, beautiful touch of natural feeling may be discerned in Mistress Quickly's description of the death of the inimitable philosopher, Falstaff—whom, when all the glories of unequalled wit, and the raptures of a riotous sensual-

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ity were exhausted—we are told that the white-headed veteran of the world, even in the last moment of his life, "played with flowers," and "babbled of green fields!"

Such, then, being the innate force and universality of this passion, we may well wonder at the apparently inadequate effects which it has produced. The deficiencies of the ancients are certainly very striking, if we compare their attempts in this department, with their glorious achievements in poetry, eloquence, history and morals,—in sculpture and architecture,—not only in those arts in which chiefly the taste and imagination are concerned, but also in those which demand a more vigorous exercise of the understanding, such as mathematics, logic and metaphysics. The writings of Cato and Varro, of Ælian and Columella, are now almost useless on account of the want of precision in their descriptions of the objects and the processes about which they treat; and it would seem that, during the sad lapse of time, of more than fourteen hundred years which succeeded them, the class of men whose minds were not altogether occupied with rapine and bloodshed, scarcely ventured to see with their own eyes; or rather disdained to condescend to aught lower than the workings of their own fantastic imaginations. *Nature*,—the boundless exhibition of the ineffable power, wisdom, and beneficence of the Creator,—was almost totally neglected, except for purposes of poetic illustration; or if referred to with other views, it was rather to support some idol

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of the mind, than to discover the true character of her operations.

It is worthy of remark, however, that the early religious devotees, who austerely secluded themselves from nine-tenths of the enjoyments of life, nevertheless permitted the pleasures of a garden; and we are constrained to admit that the Catholic clergy have in all ages rendered the most valuable services to Horticulture. They not only wrought with their own hands, but were the cause of industry in others. The Monks of St. Basil and St. Benedict restored many extensive tracts to fertility in Italy, Spain and the south of France, which had lain in desolation and neglect ever since the first incursions of the Gauls and Saracens. No longer ago than in 1826, the Curate of Montagano, in the kingdom of Naples, gave as a penance to the farmers who confessed to him, that they should plant so many vines, olives, or other trees in certain naked parts of the country; the consequence was, that, in a very short time, what before was a desert, had the appearance and productiveness of an orchard. A recent writer asserts that there probably would not have been a fruit-tree in Scotland till the sixteenth century, had it not been for the labors of the peaceful monks. "Whoever," says he, "has seen an old Abbey, where for generations, destruction only has been at work, must have, almost invariably, found it situated in one of the choicest spots, both as to soil and aspect;—and if the hand of injudicious improvement has not swept it away, there is still "the Abbey garden." Even

though it be wholly neglected—though its walls be in ruins, covered with stone-crop, and wall-flower, and its area produce but the rankest weeds,—there are still the remains of the aged fruit-trees, the venerable pears, the delicate little apples, and the luscious black-cherries. The chesnuts and the walnuts may have yielded to the axe, and the vines and the fig-trees died away;—but sometimes the mulberry is left, and the strawberry and the raspberry still struggle among the ruins."

The author of Waverly is allowed to be a faithful painter of the manners of the times, and of the scenes he represents in his novels; and he tells us, that an old Monk, to beguile a tedious hour which the impatient Quentin Durward was obliged to wait at the palace of the Bishop of Liege, before he could be admitted to an audience, led him through the garden, where he was entertained with an enumeration of the plants, herbs, and shrubs pointed out to him by his venerable conductor,—of which, "some were remarkable for the delicacy and brilliancy of their flowers,—some were choice, because of prime use in medicine,—others more choice, for yielding a rare flavor to pottage,—and others choicest of all—because they possessed no merit whatever, but their extreme scarcity."

In comparatively modern times, according to Humboldt, the Jesuits, in an incredibly short period, spread the knowledge and the enjoyment of all our common culinary vegetables from one end of the American continent to the other, and from the shore

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of either ocean to the foot of the Cordilleras. It seems but fair, therefore, to infer from these facts, that, although Horticulture may have languished in common with all those branches of knowledge which rest on the basis of experiment and observation, yet we cannot accuse the ecclesiastics of the middle ages with paralysing and suppressing it, as they undoubtedly did those sciences the extension of which would either directly or indirectly tend to the subversion of their power.

The term "Science of Horticulture," as I understand it, implies little else than a systematic arrangement and application, to horticultural purposes, of the knowledge derived from various *other* sciences; in other words, he is to be esteemed the most *scientific* gardener, other things being equal, who is the most profoundly versed in all those sciences which throw light upon the various processes of his art. Now these include not merely the different departments of general Physics, but, in an especial manner, the whole circle of Natural History; those causes, therefore which retarded the progress of Natural History, are, to a great extent, the same to which must be ascribed the slow advancement of Horticulture. These are in general all those grand sources of prejudice and error, to which the mind of man was subject, before released from its thraldom, by the introduction of the inductive philosophy of Bacon, and many of which are but too prevalent even at the present day; such as those arising from the infirmities and waywardness of human nature itself;—the

tendencies of the judgement to be biased and corrupted by particular courses of study or habits of life ; the imperfection of language ; a blind reverence for antiquity ; the influence of the visionary theories and romantic philosophies which prevail in the world ; and last, though not least, a slavish prostration to the authority of great names.

But Natural History was not one of the favorite pursuits of the revivers of literature ; and it was not till long after the effects of Bacon's method of investigation had been felt in other sciences, that any very sensible improvement took place in those whose object is to make us acquainted with the works of nature. And yet the scholars of that period displayed a degree of industry in collecting facts, or rather stories, (for a small part only of them were true) which appears almost incredible. Conrad Gesner, the most considerable of them, is styled by Haller "a monster of erudition." Some other cause must therefore be sought to account for the phenomenon ; and the grand secret which explains the whole is the want of system. It is *system* in the application of powers which were before often antagonizing or inert, and in the arrangement of facts and fragments of knowledge, which, like the scattered sybilline leaves, were without meaning or use, that has been the grand engine of advancement in the sciences, arts and literature of modern times. But as we understand the term, neither the ancients nor moderns, till towards the close of the seventeenth century, had any system in their study of nature.

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It is for this reason, that of all the plants described by Theophrastus and Dioscorides, not a single one can now be satisfactorily identified. Pliny's work is valuable, as collecting all that had been done by the authors before him; but his descriptions are so vague, taken from such uncertain marks, and from comparison with other plants of which we know nothing, that, as a system of plants, it is perfectly useless. And in this same way, Botany, which has perhaps always been in advance of the other departments of Natural History, went on for fifteen hundred years, till Lobel shadowed out something like a system of classes, which was afterwards improved upon by the two Bankins. But the first really systematic writer is Ray, whose synopsis was published in 1677, and is, strictly speaking, a systematic work, having an arrangement into classes, genera, and species,—though in this respect still very imperfect. His classes are founded on such indefinite distinctions as trees and shrubs; his genera are formed upon such characters as the shape of the leaf, color, taste, smell, and even size. His nomenclature is of such a formidable and repulsive character that none but the most studious and laborious would ever undertake to master it. It seems incredible to a young botanist, accustomed to the concise precision of the present day, which renders his study inviting even to the careless, the indolent, and the fashionable, that a pupil of Ray, when he mentioned a plant, was obliged to repeat, often, a line and half of Latin description,—which, as Miss Kent observes, would

sound much more like an incantation than a name. We can imagine the overwhelming astonishment, with which the vulgar and the genteel ignorant must have listened, when he was pouring out these "*sesquipedalia verba*" to designate a common weed. Well may we excuse them for replying, when urged to partake of the pleasures of such a study, "The kernel of your nut, for aught we know, may be very sweet, but the shell is too hard for us to crack."

Again, so long as the mind remained occupied in no other manner than the acquisition of new plants, without knowing in what way to appreciate their respective peculiarities, discoveries continued to be made slowly, and to be of little value when made. As soon, however, as botanists arrived at the art of arranging upon philosophical principles, the materials they possessed, their attention was strongly directed towards supporting their respective systems by the addition of new objects and new facts;—and the strenuous investigations, instituted on this account, naturally brought them acquainted with an abundance of subjects, the existence of which the imperfection of their previous knowledge could not have led them to suspect.

The following statistics will place this in a strong light. The entire Flora of Homer amounts to less than thirty species. In the Holy Bible, according to Sprengel, seventy-one plants are noticed by name; and two hundred and seventy-four are spoken of by Hippocrates, who was born four hundred and fifty years before Christ. Theophrastus, of about the same

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period, whose work is the first, expressly devoted to plants, of which we have any knowledge, enumerates somewhat less than five hundred. Three hundred years later, or about the time of Cleopatra, Dioscorides notices nearly seven hundred; and Pliny, in the first Christian century, gives an account, collected, as he says, from more than two thousand Greek and Roman writers, of about one thousand species,—the results of the investigations of *forty centuries!* For fourteen hundred years after Pliny, an increase of only five hundred new species is allowed; but in the next two centuries, when the knowledge of plants was assuming a scientific form, upwards of four thousand five hundred new plants were added to the catalogue;—a number four times greater than had been ascertained in all the preceding ages of the world. So extraordinary was the advance of botany under the auspices of Linnæus, that, in a few years, fifteen hundred other plants were added to the list; and the whole number, actually described at the time of his death in 1778, was between eleven and twelve thousand. But since that period, the increase has been so prodigious, that the number of species of all descriptions now known, according to an estimate given in a late journal, is not less than one hundred thousand!

Such has been the effect of system on Botany—or, at least, such an effect never could have been produced without it. The mere Linnæan nomenclature is a gigantic effort, and itself a wonderful in-

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strument of order and perspicuity. In Chemistry, where there is not a tenth part of the individual objects to be specified that there is in Botany, the advantages of nomenclature have been most remarkable in promoting facility of investigation and clearness of description; and we find, that not only all the divisions of Natural History, but several other sciences, to which the system of arrangement and designation established by Linnæus have been applied, advanced with a rapidity and extent, irresistibly conclusive as to its power and efficacy. It therefore only remains for me to demonstrate the dependence of Horticulture, scientifically pursued, upon Natural History, and I trust I shall have acquitted myself of the first part of my engagement; as to the second part, if the causes which obstruct the progress of gardening are once well understood, the way to obviate them will be too plain to require expatiating upon.

Natural History, in its broadest acceptation, embraces a knowledge and description of all the objects in the material universe. In this sense it will include the heavenly bodies and their phenomena. These, however, though in some respects matters of observation, are yet so completely subservient to the laws of mechanics, and the mode of studying them is so different from what he is usually accustomed to, that the Naturalist long ago abandoned them to the Astronomer. And since the abolition of the laws of judicial astrology, the gardener is content with knowing the cause of the seasons, and of day and

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night; resting satisfied in their being immutable, and that the devices of man can never vary their order or their influence.

Meteorology, for somewhat similar reasons, has also been commonly excluded from the pale of Natural History. But this science, in its whole extent, has a most important bearing upon vegetable culture. Water and air are the very blood and breath of life to plants. The different states of the atmosphere as indicated by the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer and electrometer;—the action of light and heat, whether solar or artificial, whether accumulated or diminished, whether applied after long or short intervals;—the influence of the different winds, and the effects of exposure to or protection from them;—the phenomena of clouds, fog, dew, frost, rain, snow, and hail, are among the subjects which most nearly affect the operations of the gardener, and whose nature and powers it behooves him thoroughly to understand.

But some of the first considerations demanding his attention relate to the materials of which the surface of the earth, on which he operates, is composed. The necessity of an acquaintance with *Mineralogy* is here manifest;—preparatory for which a knowledge of *Chemistry* is requisite, as well as for the analysis and composition of soils, and also of vegetable products. Next, it will soon be found that the properties of soils vary not only with the elevation and aspect of the surface, but are also greatly modified by the nature of the rocky or other strata on which they

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rest, or with which they are in any way associated. Hence, he, who would most successfully cultivate them, must know something of *Geology*, a vast and exceedingly interesting field of inquiry, as yet but imperfectly explored, and the importance of which to agriculture and arboriculture is but beginning to be properly appreciated. To know the kind of plant which can be most profitably cultivated on a given soil, is one thing; but to prepare a soil for the best culture of a given kind of plant, demands other and much more complicated considerations. Indeed two of the chief points in the gardener's art consist in the accommodation of the soil to the nature of the plant, and in teaching the plant to accommodate itself to the soil and climate.

So numerous and intimate are the reciprocal relations between the Animal and the Vegetable kingdom, that no one of them can be thoroughly understood without a pretty full acquaintance with the other. Hence, a knowledge of *Zoology*, *Ornithology*, and *Entomology* must prove of high utility to the gardener; enabling him to distinguish those quadrupeds, birds, and insects, which are friendly, from those which are inimical to his interests; for it is only by accurately discriminating their kinds, and by studying their natures and habits, that he can avail himself of the services of one, or protect himself from the depredations of the other.

There is no one class, in whose success the interests of mankind are so much involved, as in that of the cultivators of the soil. By this I mean, that, as

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food is the first necessary of life, and fine fruit one of its greatest luxuries, every question which concerns their production deserves serious attention.

Now it is well known that, every year, some unexpected failure of crops, originating in the ravages of the insect world, takes place ;—that the labors of the farmer, and the hopes of the orchardist and florist are continually destroyed by these minute and subtle enemies; and that, often, local scarcity, and sometimes individual ruin, is the result. With these evils upon record, and continually coming under our notice in one form or another, any one would fancy that *this portion* of Natural History, at least, had been well studied ;—that the forms and appearances, the habits and economy of all these scourges of vegetation had been well investigated and distinctly described. But, incredible as it may appear, no work professing to give the horticulturist a right knowledge of the animals, birds, insects, reptiles or worms, useful or injurious to his labors, exists in our language !

It mostly happens, when a naturalist is applied to for information on such points, by those who are the immediate sufferers, and he begins to put the questions which alone can enable him to form an opinion, he can seldom make out whether the thing complained of is a beetle, a fly, or a moth. He is told that "it *may* have only two wings, though possibly it has more ;" "it *may* have very short wings, but perhaps none at all ;" and generally the sum total that can be positively ascertained is that "the creature looks very much like a *grub*."

If we turn to books on gardening, even by respectable writers, how vague, and sometimes how absurd, are the general directions for preserving fruit trees "from the slug," and "from the caterpillar," as if all slugs and all caterpillars were alike, infested the same trees, appeared at the same time, and were to be destroyed by the same means. In this, as in medicine, the disease must be sedulously watched from its commencement through all its stages;—accurate observations must be noted down, even on the most trivial points;—and finally, *if the injury does really originate in an insect*, specimens of that insect in all its stages must be preserved. With such materials the Naturalist's advice may be asked with some prospect of advantage. How this subject has been so unaccountably overlooked I know not; but I do know that it deserves the immediate attention of this Society, and might well be entitled to its highest premium.

The science, however, which sheds the strongest and most widely diffused radiance upon the labors of the Horticulturist, is *Botany*, in all its branches, but more especially that of Phytology, which teaches the structure of plants, and the functions of their several organs; for the gardener, like the physician, has to deal with the vital principle;—and, like him, should understand the anatomy and physiology of the subjects that come under his care. This is essential, in order to enable him, in any other than the hazardous manner of an empiric, to promote their health, to re-

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cognize their diseases, and to apply the appropriate remedies.

This, as a distinct branch of Botanical science is not of a very remote date, and, notwithstanding the immense force of talent which has been made to bear upon it, is still in an imperfect state. The principal English writers in this department are Grew and Hales, who treated of the solids and fluids of plants ; Dr. Priestley, who brought in the aid of Pneumatic Chemistry ; and Dr. Darwin, whose "Phytologia," notwithstanding the unpleasant coloring which his peculiar philosophical notions concerning vitality have thrown over it, ought to be carefully studied by every one, who would manage his garden well himself, or know when it is well managed for him by others ;—and lastly, Mr. Knight, of the extent and utility of whose labors it would be impertinent in me to think I could inform this audience. The principal European laborers in this field, are Malpighi, Bonnet, Duhamel, Desfontaines and De Candolle ; and particularly the late French writers Mirbel, Turpin, Poiteau and Dutrochet, who, in this path, are far in advance of their English brethren. Indeed, the latter advanced so far that he has been obliged to retrace at last some of his steps, though his merits on the whole are unquestionably very high.

It is probable that many, though perhaps not all, in this assembly are aware that to Mons. Dutrochet was awarded the gold medal of the French Academy for his researches on the Motilité, or cause of motion in

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plants,—particularly with regard to the flow of sap. This he ascribed to a sort of galvanism, or intra-capillary electricity; to the two currents of which, or, more properly, to the motions produced by them, he gave the melodious epithets of *endosmose* and *exosmose*. His experiments and his reasonings were, however, afterwards shown to be fallacious; and, with a degree of candor and love of truth, more honorable to him than many golden medals, he retracted his opinions.

Another gentleman has still more recently come forth with the publication of a series of experiments and inferences, which are said to prove satisfactorily, at least to himself, that *caloric*, in its annual and diurnal fluctuations, is alone the cause of movement in the sap. It were well, perhaps, if both these gentlemen had been satisfied with attributing the phenomenon to an inherent vital action, without puzzling themselves with a vain search after first causes,—which always leaves the most successful inquirer exactly where he set out.

Although observation is the faculty principally employed in the study of Natural History, and should always be on the alert to surprise Nature in the midst of her operations, and thus detect her secrets; yet, in some cases, and to a limited extent, experiment may be employed to extort them from her. But the Naturalist cannot, like the Chemist, regulate the conditions of the phenomena he studies; nor can he separate the elementary parts from each other, in the objects he examines. Such objects usually come

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under his view in a complex form; and he can decompose them and analyze their component parts only *in thought*. What a variety of conditions, for example, are necessary to vegetable life! If, in attempting to analyze the nature of life, we were to separate from it any of those requisite conditions, its duration must instantly cease, and the object of our researches be frustrated; so that, in matters like this, the utmost we can ever expect to attain is but an approximation to the truth.

Mere observation will, however, avail but little without comparison. We must observe attentively the same body in the various positions in which it is placed at different times by Nature; and we must compare different bodies with each other until we can recognize any invariable relations, which may exist between their structure and the phenomena they exhibit. Thus may such bodies, when diligently observed and carefully compared with each other, be considered as experiments ready prepared by the hand of Nature; who may be supposed to add to, or subtract from, each, in the manner the Chemist does in his laboratory with the inert materials subject to his control,—and herself to present us with the result of such additions and subtractions. In this way we may arrive at some knowledge of the laws which regulate the phenomena of Natural History, strictly speaking, subject to our observation; and which are employed by the great Governor of the Universe with the same determinate precision, as those which are opened to our view by the general sciences.

The reproduction of vegetable forms is unquestionably a vital process, but there is no reason to believe that more may not be known respecting it, than has yet been developed ; and it is *possible* future researches may throw such light upon its different modes, and the modifications of which it is susceptible from the varied conditions under which it may take place, as will enable art to effect a proposed end, by supplying and arranging those conditions. The whole surface of the globe has now been so thoroughly explored, that we can scarcely expect the *discovery* of any very important addition to our kitchen, fruit, or even flower gardens; our principal resource, therefore, for improvement in this respect, lies in the production of new varieties. To avail ourselves of this, with any determinate degree of success, requires that knowledge to which I have just alluded. This field is still open to the enterprising physiologist, and promises a rich reward to him whose industry and skill shall compel it to yield a harvest.

With regard to the other departments of botanical science, viz—Glossology, which teaches the names of the different parts of plants; Phytography, which treats of nomenclature, and the art of describing plants, so that they may be easily recognized; Taxonomy, or the theory of classification and arrangement, applied to plants; Botanical Geography, which teaches the natural distribution of plants over the earth's surface, showing their relations to temperature, elevation, soil, &c. as well as the several minor divisions adopt-

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ed by modern writers, such as Historical, Agricultural, Medical, and Economical Botany,—they may all be studied with an advantage, often essential, and always important, by every one who would have his ground or his intellect cultivated in the most pleasant and useful manner. Picturesque or Landscape Gardening, the period for the study of which is now dawning upon our country, is a subject involving principles profoundly and intricately connected with the most refined and with the most recondite speculations, which have occupied the human mind. Conscious that no notice I could now make of it, or of the studies connected with it, would convey any adequate or satisfactory exposition of the subject, I leave it entire, for a more convenient time and a more able hand.

Such then, gentlemen, are some of the most prominent features in the science of Horticulture,—and such its associated and auxiliary studies. It is unnecessary to expatiate upon the peculiar interest that is attached to such pursuits, even when followed merely as a recreation; on the pleasant excitement which they kindle in the youthful mind, or the expansion they give to the heart in more mature life; on the advantages they possess in an eminent degree, of disciplining the intellectual powers,—training us to habits of quick observation, accurate discrimination, and methodical distribution of ideas; or on the benign influence which they are calculated to have upon the moral sentiments and conduct; which I believe to be far greater than is commonly suspect-

ed; for the more we trace design and purpose in the works of Nature, shall we not sympathize the more with the fitness of means to end in human conduct? The more we enter into the details of natural operations, shall we not increase our taste for facts?—which is, in other words, the love of truth—the very foundation of justice and honesty? The venerable Bewick boldly asserts that "a good naturalist *cannot* be a bad man!"

It has been said that ignorance in philosophy is preferable to superficial knowledge; but it is otherwise in the study of Nature; where every acquisition is useful, from the simplest perception to the deepest researches; from the minutest detail to the most general views; where there are problems to be solved which may gently exercise the weakest, or severely task the strongest, intellectual powers. Indeed, it frequently happens, that the most ingenious and apparently incontrovertible reasoning in Natural History is overturned or confirmed by facts accidentally observed by the feeble and unscientific. Fortunately, a profound knowledge of all, or even of any of its branches is not essential to the horticulturist, however desirable it may be; and although a slight acquaintance may not enable him to make make many very valuable reprisals from the dark abyss of Nature's mysteries, or add much to the advancement of science for the good of mankind, it certainly will do what is perhaps the next best thing in the world,—it will incalculably promote his own enjoyments.

The prosperity of this Society hitherto, is, I believe, altogether unexampled; and its future prospects are bright and exhilarating in the extreme. Warned by the deplorable embarrassments of some and guided by the happy example of other Horticultural establishments, the strong and sagacious minds which have conducted the affairs of ours so felicitously, to the present moment, will not be likely to err greatly in their management of them hereafter. Should heaven intercept some of them from seeing all their wise and tasteful plans perfectly accomplished, they may at least enjoy the present confident assurance, that posterity will appreciate and be grateful for their labors. The amazing power of combinations is well known; but has seldom been more agreeably illustrated, than in the formation of associations where the results of individual exertions, experiments and opinions are collected and compared, corrected and concentrated, and the knowledge, thus acquired and prepared, diffused in an attractive form among the mass of mankind by periodical publications. It has been, and I think may again be, confidently asserted, that "more real, useful improvements have been made in gardening since the formation of the London Horticultural Society, than have been made in China within the last thousand years."

Even in the short space since the foundation of this Society, its influence has become strongly marked, not only around the residences of its members,

but throughout this section of the country. Never before was there so much inquiry for ornamental trees and for the choicer kinds of fruits, among people of all classes. Never before did gardening and rural affairs engross so large a share of common conversation,—often entirely excluding those unprofitable and acrimonious discussions on politics, and those religious controversies, which are so apt to terminate only in uncharitableness and ill will. Never before was there an opportunity for the interchange of such cheap but acceptable civilities, as the offer of desirable plants, seeds, and scions of favorite fruits, or the timely donation of a delicious melon or basket of grapes. By these means, harmony of neighborhoods has been preserved, valuable acquaintances acquired, unpleasant feuds have been suppressed, and many petty jealousies, which secretly rankled in the bosom, have been allayed, and may soon be forgotten. If, within the last three years, there is a decided improvement in the grounds of men of wealth and leisure, it is still more conspicuous in the gardens and court-yards of the middling class of citizens; and even the home of the laboring poor has, in not a few instances, acquired an additional point of interest, to attract him from the haunts of dissipation; his leisure hours are pleasantly occupied; his mind expanded, and his heart warmed and softened.

All this, it must be admitted, is more than well. It is excellent. Had no higher benefits accrued from the expenditure of the time, the labors, and the funds of this society, the speculation must have been

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accounted most fortunate. It is not, however, the simple, the rude and uneducated, who derive the most exquisite gratification from a contemplation of the works of Nature. It is the mind, which, in addition to refined literary accomplishments, an intimacy with the fine arts and the cultivated sensibilities of polite society, has added a considerable attainment in those scientific pursuits which I have been striving to recommend. The uniform testimony of all who have walked in these paths is, that they are ways of pleasantness. Dr. Elliott, to whom the Botany of this country is so much indebted, says, "It has been for many years, the occupation of my leisure moments; and it is a merited tribute to say, that it has lightened for me many a heavy and smoothed many a rugged hour; that, beguiled by its charms, I have found no road rough or difficult, no journey tedious, no country desolate or barren. In solitude never solitary, in a desert never without employment, I have found it a relief from the languor of idleness, the pressure of business and the unavoidable calamities of life." "I have traveled throughout America," says Mr. Nuttall, "principally with a view to becoming acquainted with some favorite branches of Natural History. I had no other end in view but personal gratification; and, in this, I have not been disappointed; for innocent amusement can never leave room for regret. To converse, as it were, with Nature, to admire the wisdom and beauty of creation, has been, and I hope ever will be, a favorite pursuit. To communicate to others a

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portion of the same amusement and gratification, has been the only object of my botanical publications."

There is not, in fact, a flower in the garden, or by the way-side, but has some beauty only unveiled to the minute inquirer;—some peculiarity in structure, fitting it for its destined place and purpose, and yet not obvious to a casual glance. Many are full of remembrances and associations, in which it is good for us to indulge. To the enlightened student, "a yellow primrose on the brim" is something more than a yellow primrose. He is, to borrow the words of the author of the Sketch Book, "continually coming upon some little document of poetry in the blossomed hawthorn, the daisy, the cowslip, or some other simple object that has received a supernatural value from the muse." And as his pursuits lead him into the most wild and beautiful scenes of Nature, so his knowledge enables him to enjoy them with a higher relish than others. They are "full of his familiar friends," with whom he holds a kind of intellectual communion, and finds from experience that

> "The meanest flower that blows can give
> Thoughts that oft lie too deep for tears."

In the spirit of that pure natural religion, and full of those ennobling sentiments which such contemplations always awaken, he is ready to exclaim in the language of the poet,

> Nature in every form is lovely still;
> Nothing in her is mean, nothing superfluous.
> How wondrous is this scene! where all is form'd
> With number, weight, and measure!—all design'd
> For some great end!—where not alone the plant
> Of stately growth; the herb of glorious hue,

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Or food-full substance; not the laboring steed;
The herd and flock that feed us; not the mine
That yields us stores of elegance and use;
The sea that loads our tables, and conveys
The wanderer man from clime to clime, with all
Those rolling spheres, that, from on high, shed down
Their kindly influence;—not these alone,
Which strike even eyes incurious, but each moss,
Each shell, each crawling insect holds a rank,
Important in the plan of Him, who form'd
This scale of beings:

* * * *

A blade of silver hair-grass, nodding slowly
In the soft wind;—the thistle's purple crown,
The ferns, the rushes tall, and fungus lowly,—
A thorn, a weed, an insect, or a stone,
Can thrill us with sensations exquisite;
For all is exquisite;—and every part
Points to the mighty hand that fashion'd it.

Then, as we look aloft with yearning heart,
The trees and mountains, like conductors, raise
Our spirits upward on their flight sublime,
And clouds, and sun, and Heaven's marmorean floor,
Are but the stepping-stones by which we climb
Up to the dread INVISIBLE, to pour
Our grateful feelings out in silent praise.

THIRD

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The third Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was celebrated on the twenty-first of September. In the forenoon a well written, learned and elaborate address was delivered to the members of the Society, and a collection of ladies and gentlemen, assembled at the Athenæum Lecture Room, by Dr. M. A. Ward, of Salem.

Among the donation of Fruits and Flowers, which were presented for the Festival were the following, viz :

By Dr. Webster, Sweetwater and Isabella Grapes, Peaches. By Mr. H. A. Breed, of Lynn, Water-melons. By Mr. Abel Houghton, of Lynn, Citron Muskmelons and Isabella Grapes. By Mr. Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport, Sweet-water, Red Chasselas and Isabella Grapes. By Dr. O. Fiske, Worcester, a large basket of Pears, called Chamberlain, resembling the St. Michael. By Mr. Joseph Joy, Boston, Brown Beurre Pears. By Mr. E. Vose, Dorchester, Black Hamburg, White Chasselas, and Gros Maroc Grapes, Capiaumont Pears, and Morris White Peaches. By Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Boston, White Chasselas Grapes, St. Michael, Seckle, and Broca's Bergamot Pears, and Shurtleff's seedling Grapes.. By Mr. D. Haggerston, Charlestown, Black Hamburg and Sweetwater Grapes. By Mrs. R. Mackay, Weston, superb Clingstone Peaches. By Mr. C. Cowing, Roxbury, Cape Grapes. By Gorham Parsons, Esq., Brighton, Hubbard's Nonsuch, Pomme neige fameuse, and Washington Pearmain Apples; Broca's Bergamot, and Sylvanche verte d'hiver Pears. By Mr. S. C. Lyford, Meredith, N. H., St. Michael Pears. By Mr. R. F. Phipps, Charlestown, Andrews Pears. By Dr. Z. B. Adams, Boston, St. Michael Pears, and a fine specimen of

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Hibiscus Manihot. By Madam Parkman, Broca's Bergamot Pears. By Mr. Samuel Downer, Dorchester, Black Hamburg, Red Chasselas, Isabella, Schuylkill, Troy, Nazro and Gale Grapes, Capiaumont, Beurre, Knox and Seckle Pears. By Mr. Enoch Bartlett, Roxbury, Bartlett and Capiaumont Pears, Ribstone Pippins, and Spitzenberg Apples, Isabella Grapes, and Watermelons. By Mr. William Kenrick, Newton, Isabella Grapes. By Mr. J. Wilson, Boston, Peaches. By Mr. Daniel Chandler, Lexington, Fruit of Passiflora edulis. By Mr. R. Toohey, Waltham, Heathcott and Seckle Pears. By Messrs. Winship, of Brighton, Black Hamburg, Black Cape, Black Muscadine, Black Cluster, Royal Muscadine, White Chasselas, White, Sweetwater, Saragossa, Wyatt, Isabella and Schuylkill Grapes. By Madam Dix, Boston, Dix Pears, a fine specimen. By Mr. Charles Senior, Roxbury, one large Lemon tree, one large and two small Orange trees in fruit. By Mr. David Fosdick, Charlestown, White Muscadine and Isabella Grapes, Apples, Pears and Peaches. By Mr. J. Bumstead, Boston, a basket of small blue Ischa Figs. By General Dearborn, Roxbury, Heath Peaches, Marie Louise, Beurre d'Angleterre, English Bergamot, and a beautiful cluster containing thirty-six Seckle Pears. By John Prince, Esq. Jamaica Plain, Beurre du Roi, Fulton, Dr. Hunt's Connecticut and Capiaumont Pears, and Hubbardston Nonsuch Apples. By Mr. Ebenezer Breed, Charlestown, Black Hamburg Grapes. By Mr. Charles Lawrence, Salem, Black Hamburg Grapes, four clusters weighing 24, 18, 18, 17 ounces; white Muscat Reisling or Clairette de Limoux, Petit Rauschling and Gray Burgundy Grapes; St. Michael Pears, and Kennedy's Carolina Clingstone Peaches. By Zebedee Cook, Jr. Esq., Dorchester, Black Hamburg, White Muscat, Barcelona, Constantia. Catawba and Isabella Grapes, Seckle Pears, Watermelons, one weighing thirty-eight pounds, and four varieties of Muskmelons, By Mr. Thomas Whitmarsh, Brookline, large Carolina Watermelons. By S. G. Perkins, Esq., Brookline, White Muscat, Muscat of Alexandria, and Black Cape Grapes; Belle de Vitry (superb) Royal George, and Morris's Lucien's White Rare-ripe Peaches; a potted branch of White Chasselas Grapes, containing, wood of the years 1831, and wood which in ordinary culture, would have appeared in 1832, 33, 34, with the fruit of the last three years thereon, that of the present year having been gathered. By Hon. Richard Sullivan, Brookline, Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and an unknown kind of Grapes. By Alderman Hall, of New-York, a basket of large and handsome Pears, name unknown.

The following letter from the Hon. O. Fiske, was sent with his donation of Chamberlain Pears, mentioned above.

Worcester, September 16, 1831.

My Dear Sir,

I exceedingly regret that an engagement with the Governor as a Committee to examine White Mulberry Nurseries for a premium, in various parts of the county (postponed on account of the weather) must deprive me of the pleasure of meeting my Horticultural friends at our Annual Festival. I, however, avail myself of the occasion to forward for their inspection a basket of native Pears. Although the produce of a farm within two miles of me, I was in ignorance of their existence until yesterday, when I requested the owner to preserve the gleanings of *thirty bushels*, which the tree had borne, for my use. I was on the ground to-day, and found the tree about fifteen inches in diameter near the ground, with a moderate decrease for eight feet, when it struck off into a perpendicular, and two lateral branches, giving it a well proportioned and well balanced top. Although it had the appearance of age, there was not a scar on the body, or a dead, or a diseased limb, to be seen. I considered it as the best conditioned tree, for its age, I had ever noticed. On the most careful inspection it had every appearance of a native.

The account I obtained from the present owner, was, that the farm formerly belonged to a Deacon Chamberlain, one of whose sons found it in a pasture, some distance from the house, where his cattle had their range, and transplanted it to its present situation.

I called on General Chamberlain, a grandson of the Deacon, who owns an adjoining farm. He corroborated the above statement, and added that the tree was removed above sixty years ago by his uncle Jacob, now living, and from that circumstance the fruit has always been called the "Jacob's Pear." It is generally a free bearer; and has never been known wholly to fail. As a table fruit, from the redundancy of its saccharine quality, and destitution of flavor, it will, doubtless, be considered as inferior to many of our varieties of native Pears. But for all domestic uses which in a family are of primary importance, I doubt whether it can be excelled. It comes in use when fruit of this character is not readily obtained. I was told that it retains its form and size when baked, and gives a red and rich pulp. It is, moreover, longer in eating than most other kinds, as may be judged by the sample.

Should the Committee think proper to give it a place, in their nomenclature, I would suggest the propriety of calling it the Chamberlain Pear.

Respectfully your friend and servant,

O. FISKE.

Zebedee Cook, Jr., Esq.

The following Letter from S. G. Perkins, Esq. was sent together with the Fruit, &c. presented by the gentleman.

Brookline, September 21, 1831.

Zebedee Cook, Jr., Esq.,
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements,

Dear Sir,

I herewith send you a branch of the White Chasselas Vine, containing the wood of the years 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834, with the fruits of the three last years attached to their respective shoots—*that* of the present year having been long since gathered and eaten.

You will perceive, therefore, that this Vine has borne this season, the fruits of four years; which may be considered by some of your guests an

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object of curiosity, and I apprehend must be new to most of them. The wood of 1832, has one bunch of grapes only; that of 1833, has two bunches; and that of 1834, has three bunches. The first is ripe; the second nearly so; and the last, as you will see, quite small. There may be uses drawn from this fact which every gardener, who is acquainted with the culture of the Grape Vine, will readily see; and as it is in the power of every one to produce the same result, they may ascertain the species of grape they are cultivating one, two, or even three years before the vine in its natural course, would produce its fruit.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

SAMUEL G. PERKINS.

At four o'clock, the Society, with their guests, consisting in all of about two hundred, sat down to a dinner, prepared by Mr. Eaton, at Concert Hall. This repast was all that could gratify the most keen, as well as please the most fastidious, appetite. It was served with a promptitude and precision, and attention to the wants and wishes of every individual, but rarely witnessed in an entertainment, given to so large a party. The Hon. HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society, presided at the table, and was assisted as Toast-master by Zebedee Cook, Jr., Esq., first Vice-President of the Society. The entertainment exhibited a feast of intellect and a festival of wit, as well as choice viands, for those who are inclined to mingle the repast of the senses with the "flow of soul." The following regular toasts were drank.

1. *Our country*—Where each exotic finds support—where nothing but the willow weeps.
2. *Massachusetts*—In peace she furnishes Grapes for her friends—in war, Grape-shot for her enemies.
3. *The Massachusetts Horticultural Society*—By introducing new modes and articles of culture, we hope to add new links to the chain of social being.
4. *Political Horticulture*—Which has shown experimentally that the *Flower de luce* does not succeed well in France, nor the *Orange* in Belgium.
5. *The Poles*—Principle as well as Patriotism awakens sympathy in their heroic struggle—since it is the *duty* of every free citizen "*to go to the polls.*"
6. *The Russian Grand Duke and the Portuguese Tyrant*—We would not exchange a St. *Michael's pear*, for a *pair* of such Michaels.
7. *Lafayette—an anomaly in Cultivation*—A Tree vigorous at 74—whose grafts will survive the parent stock, and perpetuate the original flavor of its fruit.
8. *Our Alma Mater*—Constant improvements in this original Nursery, until every Scion surpass the best of our Seedlings.
9. *The Two Websters*—One an X-pounder of the American Language—the other a 76-pounder of the American Constitution.
10. *The Industry of New-England*—The braiding of palm leaves and the spinning of cotton have shown that what we do not *produce* we render *productive.*

11. *Our Festivals*—While we draw from Vineyards in Europe, and from Plantations at the Tropics, we have satisfactory proofs of a good Kitchen Garden at home.

12. *Eden*—The first abode of the living—*Mount Auburn*, the last resting place of the dead. If the Tree of Life sprung from the soil of the one, Immortality shall rise from the dust of the other.

13. *Cultivation, Commerce, and Manufactures*—They must be co-existent, and we hope, in this country, they will be co-eternal.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Henry A. S. Dearborn, President. *Rural and Intellectual Cultivation*—The rival labor of Hercules in the Hesperian Garden, rewarded with golden apples and the fruits of immortality.

By Doctor Ward, of Salem. *The Flora and Pomona of New-England*—The man of science may plant, the man of wealth may water, but the man of practical skill must give the increase. Success to them all.

By Rev. J. Pierpont. The tables turned since man first attended to Horticulture—then he had his worst *fall* in the Garden—now he has his best Garden in the *Fall*.

By Mr. Assur, (a native of Poland.) *The Poles*—In America, they are necessary for the cultivation of *Hops*—In Europe, the Russians are taught by them a quicker step—*flight*.

By Hon. Nathan Appleton. *Cultivation*—The only process of obtaining Fruit, whether applied to *Mind* or *Matter*.

By E. Vose, Esq. *Belgium*—The land of Van Mons; in return for the scions of its fine fruits, we offer to it scions from our own Tree of Liberty.

By E. Bartlett, Esq., Second Vice-President. *Our Country*—May those who administer the government remember that the Apple of Discord should never be cultivated.

By Hon. Judge Davis. Our Modern Druids, who turn Forests into Fields, unite the Garden with the Grove, and are such decided Utilitarians as to prefer Maize to Mistletoe.

By Samuel Appleton, Esq. *The Garden of Eden*—lost to Mankind by the curiosity of Woman—regained for Womankind by Horticultural Societies.

By Thomas G. Fessenden. *The Hon. John Lowell*—the Patriarch of Improved Husbandry—his influence, precepts and examples have ameliorated the Farms and Gardens, and deserve the grateful acknowledgements of every New-England Cultivator.

By a Member. *The Orator of the Day*—He has presented us this day, to use his own language, a nut of the sweetest kernel, and happily easy to crack.

By Dr. Bigelow. *Bunker Hill Monument*—We regret to find that it resembles in nothing the worthies whom it commemorates, except in having come to an *obstinate stand*.

By Zebedee Cook, Jr., Esq., First Vice-President, (after the President had retired.) HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, *the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society*—The scientific and practical Cultivator—the annals of our Institution attest the value of his labors; the gratitude of his co-operators is cheerfully and liberally accorded him.

By a Member. *Gorham Parsons, Esq.*—a distinguished patron of the sister sciences, Agriculture and Horticulture.

TRANSMITTED.

By William Prince, Senior Proprietor of the Linnæan Botanic Garden. *The Hon. John Lowell*—the distinguished patron and benefactor of Horticulture.

By William Robert Prince. *The Horticulturists of Poland*—May the Tree of Liberty, which they have so gloriously planted, overshadow and exterminate all germs of despotism.

By Alfred S. Prince. *Flora and Pomona.* Alike animating the hearts of their votaries in every clime.

THE FEAST OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.

Sung during the entertainment by Mr. J. W. Newell, of Charlestown.

Come, Cultivators, leave awhile
Your Gardens, Fields and Bowers,
And join with us to celebrate
Our Feast of Fruits and Flowers ;
With blameless luxury enjoy
Rich products of the soil,
Rewards, which crown the Art of Arts,
When skill enlightens toil.

What though within our temperate zone,
No burning sun sublimes
The Fruits the Destinies bestow
On pestilential climes ?
All health and happiness require,
All man should ask of heaven
To satiate innocent desire
Is in profusion given.

The worst privations we endure
Prove blessings in the event,
And should our gratitude excite
Instead of discontent ;
For ills which task our highest powers
To conquer or evade
But bid the human race aspire
To reach its highest grade.

No imps of sloth lie basking here,
Like serpents in the sun,
Even mountain streams to turn machines
Must labor as they run ;
Within New-England's granite bounds
No useless beings lurk,
The rough and raging elements
We yoke and set to work.

When sentimental zephyrs blow
For love and rhyming fit,
Our windmills make them work like dogs
Compelled to turn the spit ;
Niagara's thundering cataract
Our power shall hamper till
It toils like Dutchman in a ditch
Or Samson in his mill.

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Since fire and water, harnessed here,
  Compose a Yankee team,
Perhaps our General Government
  Might go as well by steam ;
But as this case were better brought
  Before some higher court,
'Tis left for Congress, when they meet,
  To argue and report.

The Lime nor Olive will not grow
  Spontaneous here—what then ?
We've hearts of oak and nerves of steel
  In noble crops of men ;
Our plant called FEMALE EXCELLENCE
  No hot-bed culture needs
To yield sublunar Seraphim
  Of pure celestial breeds.

When winter dissipates the heat,
  Beneath an iron sky,
Hot-houses with hot water fraught
  Caloric will supply ;
Thus gardeners by and by will make
  Fine climates of their own,
And raise, by manufactured heat,
  The plants of every zone :—

With Lime and Sulphur doctor off
  Vile insects by the host,
Till Art, at length, of Nature's plagues
  Completely clears the coast.
Thus every blessing may be ours
  Which Providence has given
To every land and clime beneath
  The canopy of Heaven.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

AT A MEETING HELD AT THE HALL OF THE INSTITUTION,

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1831.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS WERE ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR:

PRESIDENT.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, *Roxbury.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. *Dorchester,*
JOHN C. GRAY, *Boston.*
ENOCH BARTLETT, *Roxbury.*
ELIAS PHINNEY, *Lexington.*

TREASURER.

CHEEVER NEWHALL, *Boston.*

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

JACOB BIGELOW, M. D. *Boston.*

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ROBERT L. EMMONS, *Boston.*

COUNSELLORS.

AUGUSTUS ASPINWALL, *Brookline.*
THOMAS BREWER, *Roxbury.*
HENRY A. BREED, *Lynn.*
BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD, *Salem.*
J. G. COGSWELL, *Northampton.*
NATHANIEL DAVENPORT, *Milton.*
E. HERSEY DERBY, *Salem.*

SAMUEL DOWNER, *Dorchester.*
OLIVER FISKE, *Worcester.*
B. V. FRENCH, *Boston.*
J. M. GOURGAS, *Weston.*
T. W. HARRIS, M. D. *Cambridge.*
SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr. *Charlestown.*
JOSEPH G. JOY, *Boston.*
WILLIAM KENRICK, *Newton.*
JOHN LEMIST, *Roxbury.*
S. A. SHURTLEFF, *Boston.*
E. M. RICHARDS, *Dedham.*
BENJAMIN RODMAN, *New-Bedford.*
JOHN B. RUSSELL, *Boston.*
CHARLES SENIOR, *Roxbury.*
WILLIAM H. SUMNER, *Dorchester.*
CHARLES TAPPAN, *Boston.*
JACOB TIDD, *Roxbury.*
M. A. WARD, M. D. *Salem.*
JONATHAN WINSHIP, *Brighton.*
WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, *Dorchester.*
ELIJAH VOSE, *Dorchester.*
AARON D. WILLIAMS, *Roxbury.*
J. W. WEBSTER, *Cambridge.*
GEORGE W. PRATT, *Boston.*
E. W. PAYNE, *Boston.*
GEORGE W. BRIMMER, *Boston.*

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

MALTHUS A. WARD, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

J. W. WEBSTER, M D.

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STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

I.

ON FRUIT TREES, FRUITS, &c.

To have charge of whatever relates to the multiplication of fruit trees and vines, by seed, scions, buds, layers, suckers, or other modes; the introduction of new varieties; the various methods of pruning and training them, and whatever relates to their culture, and that of all other fruits; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

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OLIVER FISKE,
ROBERT MANNING,
CHARLES SENIOR,
WILLIAM KENRICK,
E. M. RICHARDS,
B. V. FRENCH.
S. A. SHURTLEFF.

II.

ON THE CULTURE AND PRODUCTS OF THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

To have the charge of whatever relates to the location and manment of Kitchen Gardens; the cultivation of all plants appertaining thereto; the introduction of new varieties of esculent, medicinal, and all such vegetables as are useful in the arts or are subservient to other branches of national industry; the structure and management of hot-beds; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

DANIEL CHANDLER, *Chairman.*
JACOB TIDD,
AARON D. WILLIAMS,
JOHN B. RUSSELL,
NATHANIEL SEAVER,
LEONARD STONE.

III.

ON ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, AND GREEN-HOUSES.

To have charge of whatever relates to the culture, multiplication, and preservation of ornamental trees and shrubs, and flowers of all kinds; the construction and management of green-houses, the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

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DAVID HAGGERSTON,
GEORGE W. PRATT.

IV.

ON THE LIBRARY.

To have charge of all books, drawings, and engravings, and to recommend from time to time such as it may be deemed expedient to procure ; to superintend the publication of such communications and papers as may be directed by the council; to recommend premiums for drawings of fruits and flowers, and plans of country houses, and other edifices and structures connected with horticulture ; and for communications on any subject in relation thereto.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, *Chairman.*
JOHN C. GRAY,
JACOB BIGELOW,
T. W. HARRIS,
E. H. DERBY,
ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

V.

ON THE SYNONYMS OF FRUITS.

At a meeting of the Society, June 20, the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee to facilitate a change of fruits with the Philadelphia, New-York, and Albany Horticultural Societies, and others, for the purpose of establishing their synonyms.

JOHN LOWELL, *Chairman.*
ROBERT MANNING,
SAMUEL DOWNER.

VI.

ON THE GARDEN AND CEMETERY.

Hon. JUDGE STORY, *Chairman.*
H. A. S. DEARBORN,
JACOB BIGELOW, M. D.
G. W. BRIMMER,
GEORGE BOND,
EDWARD EVERETT,
ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.
B. A. GOULD,
G. W. PRATT.

VII.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. *Chairman.*
G. W. PRATT,
CHEEVER NEWHALL,
CHARLES TAPPAN,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEE.

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The President read the following Report of the Cemetery and Garden Committee, which was accepted.

The committee on laying out the grounds and forming a plan of the experimental Garden, and Cemetery of Mount Auburn, respectfully

REPORT:

That measures were promptly taken for accomplishing those objects, and, although considerable progress has been made, it will require further time to complete the work.

Alexander Wadsworth, Esq. a skilfull civil engineer, was employed to make an accurate topographical survey, and to locate the numerous avenues, which it was found necessary to establish, through the extensive and beautifully diversified grounds of the Cemetery and Garden, both for convenience and embellishment. The map has been so far perfected, that it is submitted for inspection, and to exhibit the general outlines of the projected improvements; but considerable labor is yet required in clearing out the principal carriage avenues and foot paths, before the sites of the public and private cemetery squares can be definitely established, and designated on the plan.

Models and drawings of the Egyptian gateways, and of a Gothic tower, and a Grecian tower, one of which is proposed to be erected on the highest hill, have been made, and are offered for examination.

It has been ascertained that the most lofty eminence is one hundred and twenty-five feet above Charles river, which gracefully sweeps round its gently sloping base; and, when crowned by the proposed tower, will become a most interesting place of resort, as commanding an extensive panoramic view of that richly variegated region of magnificent scenery, embraced within the far distant heights which encircle the metropolis, and the waves of the ocean, while it will present a prominent and imposing feature in the landscape, of which it becomes the centre.

At some future period, when the munificence of the citizens shall be commensurate with their debt of patriotic gratitude, this structure may perhaps give place for a stupendous monument, to the most illustrious benefactor of his country;—there will be reared the cenotaph of Washington, in massive blocks of granite or ever-during marble. Should the funds hereafter justify it, a Doric Temple, to be used as a chapel for the performance of funereal rites, and lodges for the gardener and superintendent of the Cemetery, are contemplated, and designs are in progress for each.

As the season for rural labor is far advanced, it is not considered expedient to commence the construction of the avenues, before the next spring; but they can be divested of the

underwood, and the whole of the grounds so far cleared up, as to give them the appearance of a park, during the present autumn. It is expected that the lots may be assigned within twenty days.

The committee has been cheered in the discharge of its duties, by the deep interest which has been manifested for the success of an undertaking, so important to the prosperity of the Horticultural Society and so honorable to the country. Such is the exalted estimation in which it is held by the public,—so universal is the approbation,—so intense the interest, that, beside the constant requests for permission to become subscribers, by the more affluent, numerous applications have been made for cemetery lots, by farmers, mechanics and dealers in building materials, on condition, that they may be paid for in labor, or such articles as shall be required in the prosecution of the proposed improvements. Within a few days, offers have been made to a considerable amount; and as it was the intention and is the anxious desire of the Society, that every citizen should have an opportunity of participating in the advantages of the establish ment, the committee has availed of the services thus tendered in executing much of the work which has been performed, and there is not a doubt, that a very considerable portion of the expense in constructing roads, fences, gateways and the various other edifices, may be defrayed, by a compensation in cemetery lots; this will not only be a great accommodation to numerous individuals, who are desirous to become subscribers, but be highly advantageous to the Society: it is therefore recommended that the committee be authorized, to prosecute such improvements, as may be deemed necessary, on these reciprocally beneficial terms.

With the view of fully meeting the expectations and exigencies of the community, it is considered advisable that sites for single graves should be designated, in various parts of the cemetery, embracing all the diversified localities, to afford an opportunity for individuals, who have no families, and the friends of such strangers as may be wept and honored far distant from their native land, to procure eligible places of sepulchre, on reasonable terms.

As the tract which has been solemnly consecrated, by religious ceremonies, as a burial-place forever, is so abundantly covered with forest trees, many of which are more than sixty years old, it only requires the avenues to be formed, the borders, for some ten feet in width, planted with shrubs, bulbous and perennial flowers, the underwood cleared out, the fences, gateways and appropriate edifices erected, to put the grounds in a sufficiently complete state for the uses designed, and to render them at once beautiful and interesting. All this can be done within two years, at a comparatively small expense, and a result

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produced which could not have been realized for forty years, if it had been necessary to have commenced the establishment, by planting out forest trees. There are numerous majestic oaks, pines, beeches and walnuts, which have braved the storms of a century. Towering aloft amidst the general verdure, and extending their huge branches far and wide, they appear as the venerable monarchs of the grove, but still exhibit the vigor of their luxuriant progeny, which, in umbrageous contiguity, cover each hill and plain and sloping vale, and form many an

> ———' alley green,
> Dingle, or bushy dell, in this wild wood,
> And many a bosky bourn, from side to side.'

The Garden also, can be very considerably advanced, within the same short period which will suffice for developing the improvements of the Cemetery. The nurseries may be established, the departments for culinary vegetables, fruit, and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, laid out and planted, a green house built, hot-beds formed, the small ponds and morasses converted into picturesque sheets of water, and their margins diversified by clumps and belts of our most splendid native flowering trees, and shrubs, requiring a soil thus constituted for their successful cultivation, while their surface may be spangled with the brilliant blossoms of the Nymphæ, and the other beautiful tribes of aquatic plants. The excavations for deepening and enlarging the ponds and morasses will afford inexhaustible sources of manure, of invaluable consequence to the Garden, as well as for those portions of the Cemetery which will be embellished by cultivated plants.

From these favorable circumstances and the generous zeal which has been evinced for the energetic prosecution of the labors, which are required to perfect the details of the whole extensive plan, there no longer remains the least doubt, that in the summer of 1834 Mount Auburn will rival the most celebrated rural burial grounds of Europe, and present a garden in such a state of forwardness as will be highly gratifying to the Society, and the public. The work has been commenced on an everduring foundation; has the approbation, and patronage, of an enterprising, intelligent and prosperous community; and cannot fail of progressing in a manner, that must give universal satisfaction. There has Horticulture established her temple,—there will all denominations of Christians surrender up their prejudices,—there will repose the ashes of the humble, and exalted, in the silent and sacred Garden of the Dead, until summoned to those of eternal life, in realms beyond the skies.

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
For the Committe.

Horticultural Hall, Sept. 30th, 1831.

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DISCOURSE

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

ON THE CELEBRATION OF ITS

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY,

OCTOBER 3, 1832.

By THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D.

CAMBRIDGE:
E. W. METCALF AND COMPANY.
1832.

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DISCOURSE.

Upon the return of this annual festival I have the honor to present to the President and Members of "The Massachusetts Horticultural Society" the congratulations of the season.

During four years you have been associated for the purpose of promoting Horticulture; and, although the summer has not been propitious, abundant evidence of the utility of your united efforts is afforded by the offerings of fruits and flowers with which your tables are this day crowned.

To ensure continued success, it is necessary, not only to study the artificial science of Horticulture itself, and to practise it in detail, but to advert to the close connexion subsisting between it and the natural sciences of Zoölogy, Botany, and Mineralogy. In the interesting Address of your Botanical Professor,* delivered on the last anniversary, "the prominent features of Horticulture and its associated and auxiliary studies," were indicated. To pursue the subject so ably opened would seem to be incumbent upon those to whom, in the distribution of duties, you have as-

* Malthus A. Ward, M. D.

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signed the illustration of these studies. Upon the present occasion, however, it will be impossible to exhibit a complete view of all or of any one of the accessory sciences, and of their various bearings upon Horticulture. I shall therefore endeavour only to show the Relations subsisting between Insects and Plants, and the useful results to be obtained by the cultivator from a knowledge of the habits and economy of insects.

American Entomology is yet in its infancy. Melsheimer, a Lutheran clergyman in Pennsylvania, may be considered as the father of the science in this country. His collection of insects was very extensive, and he published a catalogue of one order or group of them in 1806. It contained merely the names of about thirteen hundred and sixty native species, without descriptions or a history of their habits. The late Professor Peck rendered no inconsiderable aid to Horticulture and Arboriculture, by his memoirs on several insects injurious to vegetation, illustrated by plates from original drawings of the most faithful kind. Professor Say, the author of an unfinished work, entitled "American Entomology," and of numerous papers in various periodical publications, has been engaged, for many years, in describing scientifically the unnoticed insects of this country; and, by his continued labors, has materially facilitated the study, though he has been unable to furnish much respecting the habits of insects. Much, therefore, remains to be done in this department of Natural History, much of immense importance in its practical application to the various arts of life. Some degree of regard for the science appears to be awakened among us; and we are gradually growing sensible

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of the utility of the pursuit. It must become a popular study, and be allowed to share, with Botany and Mineralogy, a small portion, at least, of the time devoted by a judicious, enlightened, and agricultural people, to elementary education. It is recommended to us by its intrinsic merits, the novelties and wonders it unfolds; it is enforced by the powerful influence which insects are permitted to exert upon our persons and possessions.

Insects may be said, without exaggeration, to have established a universal reign over the earth and its inhabitants. Their kingdom extends from the torrid zone to the utmost limits of polar vegetation; from the lowest valley to the mountainous regions of perpetual snow. Some of them have sent forth their colonies with man, and with him have circumnavigated the globe; while others hold undisputed sway where man has not yet ventured to establish himself, and where their innumerable hosts and noxious powers have forbidden his approach.

As insects depend for sustenance either immediately or remotely upon vegetable productions, their dispersion through various regions is subject to nearly the same laws that govern the geographical distribution of plants.

Temperature exerts an influence upon them. An increase of heat is always attended with a proportional increase in the kinds and numbers of these creatures. Altitude has the same effect as latitude in diminishing the numbers of insects. Hence the insects, like the plants, of high regions will be the same as those of northern latitudes. On the summit of the White

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Mountains are found some of the plants of Lapland, and there also a species of butterfly* occurs, which appears to be identical with one in Lapland. The rice-weevil † is the constant concomitant of its favorite grain; and, though often found alive in imported rice, does not seem to have established itself beyond the natural regions of its appropriate food. In all parts of America where the sugar-cane flourishes, the *cucuij*, or luminous beetle, ‡ which lives upon it, may be found.

The presence or absence of humidity, in a country or district, gives predominance to certain insect and vegetable races. Thus predatory and stercoraceous insects are more common and abundant in dry, sandy, and hot regions, than in more moist and temperate ones. The prevailing insects of Africa, of the south of Europe, of the steppes of Asia, of the pampas and prairies of America, are of this description; and such also are those which frequent dry pathways and the arid sands of the sea-shore every where. Other tribes, destined to subsist upon vegetable juices, and those that imbibe their food by suction, are more prevalent in regions of perpetual moisture, as well as in the bogs and fens, and on the marshy margins of rivers, lakes, and seas, in all countries.

Peculiar kinds of insects and plants appear to be appropriated to particular continents and countries. The laws, governing the geographical limits of indigenous insects, are more absolute than those already specified. It is true that countries, possessing a simi-

* The *Hipparchia semidea* of Say, appears to be identical with the *Papilio fortunatus* of Fabricius.

† *Calandra Oryzæ*. L. ‡ *Elater noctilucus*. L.

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larity of climate and temprature, have many insects allied to each other in forms and habits; but it will be found, that differences exist among them sufficient to prove that they could not have descended from a common stock, or in other words, that they are of different species. Thus, of the tribe of butterflies, called by the French *brassicaires*, because they are appropriated to the cabbage, turnip, mustard, and other allied plants, there is one solitary species in the mountainous and northern parts of New England devoted to these plants.* The common cock-chaffer† of Europe is represented, in this country, by our nocturnal dorr-bug, ‡ as it is usually called; and the European vine-chaffer || by an allied species, ¶ which has recently multiplied greatly, from some unknown cause, and threatens, if unchecked, to become as great a depredator. It appears now to be pretty well established, that countries, separated by a wide expanse of water, by extensive deserts of sterile sand, or by an unbroken chain of lofty mountains, possess vegetable and animal productions peculiar to themselves, which do not, under ordinary circumstances, pass these natural limits; but that, when two continents, or great divisions of the globe, are contiguous, or nearly approach each other, the same animals and plants may be found in each to a limited extent. No one species or kind could have originated on two different points of the earth's surface; each one must have commenced existence in some one place, from whence, in the course of

* It now attacks the turnip and cabbage, but probably lived originally upon the *Arabis rhomboidea*. The insect is the *Pontia oleracea*. Harris.

† *Melolontha vulgaris*. F.

‡ *Melolontha Quercina*. Knoch.

|| *Anomala Vitis*. L.

¶ *Anomala varians*. F.

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successive generations, it would have spread over the whole globe, had it not been restrained and confined within narrow limits by insuperable geographical and physical barriers. From a careful comparison of the insects of our own country with those of other parts of the world, I am fully convinced that these laws are founded in nature, and can venture to assert that, with the exception of the polar species, there are no insects in America identical with those of the Eastern continent, which have not accompanied man and his imports from thence.

The introduction of foreign insects, in a country before uninhabited by them, is a circumstance of more importance, than at first would be anticipated. It may occur in various ways. Man, in his wanderings and migrations, has been instrumental in the dispersion and colonization of a multitude of insects. They adhere to his garments and bedding, riot in his stock of provisions, and lurk among his imported seeds, fruits, plants, and drugs. The bed-bug, the flea, the cock-roach, the bacon-grub,* and the meal-worm† have been universal travellers, and are now citizens of the world. Commerce brought the first of these insects to England from the continent at an early period.‡ "The Scotch, it has been said, "bewail its introduction among them as one of the evils of the union, and for that reason distinguish it by the name of the English bug." Kalm § observes, that it was unknown to the northern Indians of America. The common house-fly || is stated to have

* *Dermestes lardarius.* L. † *Tenebrio molitor.* L.

‡ See "A Treatise on Bugs, by J. Southall." 8vo. Lond. 1730.

§ Travels, ed. 1770. Vol. II. p. 11.

|| Belknap, Hist. of N. Hamp. Vol. III. p. 185.

been brought by shipping to our shores, where it had not been seen before the arrival of Europeans. The sugar-mite,* a native of the West Indies, is now rather common in Europe and America. The violet-colored borer † of the pine, originally indigenous to our forests, is now naturalized in Europe, having been carried thither in timber from America; while, in return, we have received from thence another pine-eating borer, ‡ whose mischievous powers render it a formidable assailant of wooden edifices. This insect, we are informed by Kirby and Spence, § does material injury to the wood-work of houses in London, by piercing the rafters in every direction. Its stomach seems to have the insensibility of that of an ostrich, and its jaws the strength of iron nippers; for it has been known to perforate sheets of lead, one sixth of an inch in thickness, with which roofs were covered, and in its stomach fragments of the metal were discovered. The pea-bug ‖ of America is now found in England and a part of the continent of Europe. The minute beetle, ¶ so common in ship-bread, is a native of Europe; it is often seen in our vessels, and occasionally on shore. The notorious poplar-worm,** a spiny caterpillar, whose falsely reputed venomous powers caused almost the extermination of the Lombardy poplar some years ago, is not indigenous to this country, but was probably introduced with the tree it naturally inhabits, but which

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* *Lepisma saccharina.* L. † *Callidium violaceum.* L.

‡ *Callidium bajulum.* L.

§ "Outlines of Entomology." (3d ed.) Vol. I. pp. 235, 236, note.

‖ *Bruchus Pisi.* L. ¶ *Anobium paniceum.* F.

** The larva of the *Papilio Antiopa.* L.

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it deserts in preference for our more abundant willows and elms. The nettle and thistle have brought with them from Europe some of their peculiar insects,* which happily are more serviceable than the weeds they have accompanied. It cannot be denied that many of our destructive insects are now spread far and wide through those sections of the Eastern continent which have had commercial intercourse with America; but it is evident that we have not been gainers by an exchange; for in this country are now naturalized immense numbers of foreign insects, whose ravages are by no means compensated by the benefits derived from the Asiatic silk-worm, at this time an object of so much interest to statesmen and manufacturers, nor by those annually abstracted from the European honey-bee, "the white man's fly," now, through the instrumentality of our forefathers, swarming even in the Western wilds of this continent.

It is of the greatest consequence, in devising remedies for the injuries of insects, first to learn something of their economy. Were our insect enemies at all times as apparent as their ravages, preventive means might more readily be adopted; but many of them are not only masked in various disguises during the period of their devastations, but carry on their offensive operations only in the obscurity of the night, or insidiously conceal themselves while performing the work of destruction. Others, though their attacks are made in broad day-light, and though they may, while thus employed, be constantly exposed to our examina-

* The *Papilio Atalanta* inhabits the nettle, the *Papilio Cardui* the thistle.

tion, soon escape from us by changing their forms. These facts show the necessity of learning their habits and changes, if we wish to apply a remedy to the evils they occasion. The transformations of insects are indeed exceedingly interesting in themselves, and are almost without a parallel in the other animal races.

Like birds, amphibious animals, and most fishes, insects are produced from eggs; but, unlike theirs, the newly hatched young, either have not the same number of members as their parents, or are wholly different from them in form and habits. The offspring of rose-bugs and of moths are not rose-bugs and moths; they are grubs and caterpillars, which, having been hatched in situations where the parental instinct has discovered their appropriate food, begin immediately to devour what is before them, and at the expiration of a definite period attain their full size, cast their skins, and appear in a new form. In this new form the insects are said to be in the *pupa* or chrysalis state. Their former activity and voracity cease; they no longer use their limbs to change their situation, but remain with them folded close to their bodies in a state of absolute abstinence and almost complete torpidity and rest. In process of time the delicate and tender skin that invests their bodies hardens, the flesh, with its new-grown skin, cleaves and separates beneath the old one, and at length the imprisoned insects burst their useless cases, withdraw their limbs from their envelopes, and, in due season, emerge from their retreats, warm and dry themselves in the sunbeams, and launch upon their untried wings into the air, the exact counterparts of their progenitors.

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The term *larva*, originally signifying a mask, is applied to all insects in the young or growing state; to caterpillars, grubs, and maggots, whose future forms are completely disguised, and to the young of bugs, crickets, grasshoppers, plant-lice, and some other insects, whose subsequent stages are unattended with any remarkable changes of form. The second state is the *pupa;* and, while in this, the insects last mentioned continue to feed, grow, and move about like the larvæ, which they also resemble in form. The third or final change developes all in their *perfect* state, with new organs and propensities. Hence two kinds of transformation are recognised. One of them seems to consist in little more than a casting of the external skin, and the acquisition of additional organs, with a preservation of the same general form and habits; this is called *incomplete* transformation: the other, including an eating, a quiescent, and a winged state, exhibits insects, in their progress, in three distinct forms, and three different modes of existence; this constitutes a *complete* transformation.

A few examples will illustrate the transformations, or metamorphoses, of some common insects, and present a general view of their history. The squash-bug * passes through an imperfect transformation. In shape it is, while young or a larva, proportionally shorter and more rounded than the perfect insect, and its color is of a pale, ashy hue. When it enters upon the pupa state its form lengthens, and two little scales are seen upon its back, which are sheaths representing and

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* *Coreus ordinatus.* Say.

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actually enclosing the future wings of the insect. It continues all this time to walk about, and to imbibe, by means of its sharp proboscis, the juices of the plant on which it subsists. In the perfect state it appears with a pair of delicate, filmy wings folded beneath two tough covers, which lie flat upon its back and cross each other at their ends. In this stage it feeds also by suction upon the juices of the squash leaves; but, with additional organs, it has acquired new propensities, which lead it to provide for the continuation of its species, and, this being accomplished, it perishes. The transformations of grasshoppers also are incomplete; young and old, larvæ, pupæ, and perfect insects being alike active, and partaking a common food.

The following are instances of complete metamorphosis. The white grub, which is so often turned up by the plough in fields, lives beneath the surface of the soil, and feeds upon the fibrous roots of the grasses. It afterwards becomes a pupa, exhibiting a form intermediate between that of a grub and a beetle; legs small and useless are visible, a pair of eyes, and two little horns or antennæ. For some time it remains at rest in the earth, till, its appointed season having arrived, it bursts the filmy skin that enfolded its body and limbs, digs itself a passage to the surface, and comes forth a chesnut-colored beetle,* commonly known here as the *dorr-bug*. In this, its last and winged state, it devours the leaves of trees, seeks its mate, and deposits its eggs in the ground. The whole generation of dorr-bugs perishes within six weeks after emerging from the earth in the beetle form.

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* *Melolontha Quercina.* Knock.

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The borer of the apple-tree, a white worm or grub, devours the fragments of wood it has gnawed in making its cylindrical path within the trunk of the tree, and pushes the undigested refuse out of the hole by which it has entered. When fully grown it becomes a pupa, which, like that of the dorr-bug, exhibits short, folded legs, wings, and horns, of no use to it while within its burrow. Early in June the pupa-skin is ruptured, and the insect emerges from the tree by gnawing through the thin covering of bark that protected the upper extremity of its hole. Upon issuing into the air it is found to be a beetle,* white beneath and longitudinally striped with brown above. In this, its perfect state, it lives only upon the young and tender leaves of the apple and other allied trees.

The caterpillars of the apple-tree, which are hatched from those curious ring-like clusters of eggs surrounding the young twigs, are, as you well know, furnished with jaws, and devour the leaves of this tree. They have also sixteen legs, and, in crawling from leaf to leaf and branch to branch, spin from their lips a delicate thread, which is a clue to conduct them back to the shelter of their many-coated, silken tents. From the first to the middle of June they descend from the trees, and seclude themselves in various hiding-places. Each one then weaves around its body a small silken shroud or cocoon, fills the meshes with a yellowish powder, slips off and packs in one end of its case its old coat, and appears in a new form, that of a brown chrysalis or pupa devoid of prominent legs and wings. Sixteen days afterwards the pupa-skin is rent,

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* *Saperda bivittata.* Say.

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a moth * issues from it, ejects from its mouth a quantity of liquid matter to soften the end of its cocoon, and then forces its way out. In the moth state it is furnished with a very short tongue, and subsists only upon the honey and dew of plants.

The common potato-worm, when it ceases feeding, descends into the earth, and is there changed into a brown pupa of a cylindrical form, pointed at one end and rounded at the other, whence proceeds a sort of stem or hook that passes backwards beyond the middle of the body. This stem, which is the only external member it appears to have, is a case enclosing the tongue of the creature. It passes the winter in the earth below the reach of frost, and the next summer the perfect insect * comes forth, its robust body decked with large orange-colored spots, and its enormously long tongue compactly rolled up like a watch-spring. In the morning and evening twilight hundreds of these insects may be seen, now darting from flower to flower with the velocity and sound of humming-birds, now poising upon their extended wings over the fragrant honeysuckle, uncoiling in an instant their slender tongues, and thrusting them with unerring aim into the nectared tubes of the blossoms.

It is unnecessary to multiply examples; enough have been given to show that the forms, the organs for taking food, the kinds of food, and the places of abode of the insects which undergo a complete transformation, vary essentially in the larva and in the perfect state of these insects.

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* *Bombyx castrensis.* L. † *Sphinx Carolina.* L.

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It should be recollected, that the winged is the ultimate stage of insect life; that the last and, in many instances, the only function performed in this stage of existence is to provide for a succession of the species; and that, after the eggs are deposited in their appropriate situations, the parent insects, having then performed the various tasks assigned them, and having fulfilled the last injunctions of nature, universally perish, most of them without witnessing the birth of the succeeding generation.

Insects are profusely scattered over vegetation. Several kinds are often found upon one plant. Leaves, blossoms, and fruits are alive with them; the branches and trunks afford concealment and nourishment to thousands of intestine enemies, and the roots are sapped and destroyed by them. Our present concern is with some of those which are injurious to the kitchen and flower garden, and to the fruitery.

The products of the kitchen-garden, though formerly they received less attention that those of the field, are growing more into general favor; a result owing to the change of pursuits in a portion of our population, to the low price of farm-produce, and especially to the recommendations and example of the horticultural societies of the country, and the improvements which they have introduced.

The pea is universally esteemed one of the most palatable of our vegetables. At its first appearance in the markets it commands a high price; and its first appearance on the table is not only an object of pride to the gardener, but of pleasure to the partaker. Few, however, while indulging in the luxury of early pease,

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are aware how many insects they unconsciously consume. When the pods are carefully examined, small, discolored spots may be seen within them, each one corresponding to a similar spot on the opposite pea. If this spot in the pea be opened, a minute, whitish grub or maggot will be discovered. It is the insect in its larva form, which lives upon the marrow of the pea, and arrives at its full size by the time that the pea becomes dry. It then bores a round hole quite to the hull, which however is left untouched, as is also the germ of the future sprout. In this hole the insect passes the pupa state, and survives the winter; at the expiration of which, its last change being completed, it has only to gnaw through the thin hull, and make its exit, which frequently is not accomplished before the pease are committed to the ground for an early crop. Pease, thus affected, are denominated *buggy* by seedsmen and gardeners; and the little insects, so often seen within them in the spring, are incorrectly called *bugs*, a term of reproach indiscriminately applied to many kinds of insects which have no resemblance to each other in appearance and habits. The pea *Bruchus*,* for such is its correct name, is a small beetle, a native of this continent, having been unknown in Europe before the discovery of America. Early in the spring, while the pods are young and tender, and the pease are just beginning to swell, it makes small perforations in the epidermis or thin skin of the pod, and deposits in each a minute egg. These eggs are always placed opposite to the pease, and the grubs, when

* *Bruchus Pisi.* L.

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hatched, soon penetrate the pod, and bury themselves in the pease, by holes so fine, that they are hardly perceptible, and are soon closed. Sometimes every pea in a pod will be found to be thus inhabited; and the injury done by the pea *Bruchus* has, in former times, been so great and universal as nearly to put an end to the cultivation of this vegetable. That it should prefer the prolific exotic pea to our indigenous, but less productive pulse, is not a matter of surprise, analogous facts being of common occurrence; but that, for so many years, a rational method for checking its ravages should not have been practised, is somewhat remarkable. An exceedingly simple one is recommended by Deane, but to be successful should be universally adopted. It consists merely in keeping seed pease in tight vessels over one year before planting them. Latreille recommends submitting them to the heat of water at sixty-seven degrees of Fahrenheit, by which the same results might be obtained; and if this was done just before the pease were to be put into the ground, they would then be in a state for immediate planting. The Baltimore Oriole, or hang-bird, is one of the natural enemies of the Bruchus, whose larvæ it detects, picks from the green pease, and devours. How wonderful is the instinct of this bird, which, untaught by experience, can detect the lurking culprit within the envelope of the pod and pea: and how much more wonderful that of the insect; for, as the welfare of its future progeny depends upon the succession of a crop of pease the ensuing season, the rostellum or sprout of the pea is never injured by the larva, and consequently the pulse will germinate, though deprived of a third of its substance.

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Roots are undoubtedly the most important productions of the vegetable garden; and, among these, the potato stands first in point of utility and value. I am not aware that it is ever very seriously injured by insects, though many appear upon its leaves. The common potato-worm has already been noticed. A small, striped beetle,* of the size and shape of that appropriated to the cucumber, is found in abundance upon the potato; and its numerous larvæ, creeping about under backloads of filth, riot upon the luxuriant foliage. Occasionally potato patches are ravaged by two or three species of *Cantharides*, or blistering-beetles. It is only in the perfect state that they are injurious to the potato-vine, for the larvæ live in the earth upon the small roots of various kinds of herbage. Their appearance on the potato is occasional only, for they devour the leaves of several other plants. These native Cantharides are successfully employed in medicine instead of the Spanish Cantharides, and, were not the price of labor among us so high, might be procured in sufficient quantity to supply the demand in the markets for this important medicinal agent. I regret to observe that the ash-colored Cantharis † has recently appeared in great profusion upon hedges of the honey-locust, ‡ which are almost defoliated by them. For many years past the same insects have invariably attacked the Windsor bean in the garden of a friend of mine in this vicinity. This summer they were neglected; and the consequence was, that they entirely stripped the foliage from the stalks, so that but a small and impoverished crop of

* *Crioceris trilineata.* Oliv.

† *Cantharis cinerea.* Oliv.

‡ *Gleditschia triacanthos.* Willd.

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beans was gathered, and the prospect of a second crop, usually obtained from the suckers after the stalks are headed down, was entirely ruined. Should the devastations of the Cantharides increase, it would become an object to attempt to diminish their numbers by collecting them for medical use.

I am disposed to rank the turnip, as a root, next in value to the potato. In many countries it forms a large part of the vegetable sustenance of man and of his domestic animals. It is stated that in England, soon after the turnip appears above ground, a host of little jumping beetles, called by the farmers the *fly*,* attack and devour the seed-leaves, so that, on account of this destruction, the land is often obliged to be resown, and frequently with no better success.† The consequent loss sustained in the turnip crops of Devonshire, in the year 1786, is estimated, in Young's "Annals of Agriculture," to amount, at least, to one hundred thousand pounds sterling. In the same country the caterpillar of the cabbage-butterfly ‡ attacks the turnip also in great numbers. Insects allied to these are found upon the turnip in this country. The leaves, in all stages of their growth, are eaten through and through with numerous holes by a small, black, jumping beetle, a species of *Haltica*. Some of these insects infest several of our useful plants, such as the horse-radish, the mustard, the radish, the cucumber, &c. The same means for protecting these plants are to be

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* *Haltica nemorum.* F.

† Kirby & Spence's Introduction to Entomology. Vol. I. (3d ed.) p. 188.

‡ *Pontia Brassica.* L.

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used, because the habits of all the Halticas are similar. It has been recommended to sow a quantity of radish seed with the turnip seed; for the jumping beetles are found to be so much more fond of the radish than of the turnip leaf, that it will desert the latter for the former. Air-slacked lime, sifted or dusted over plants, in some instances preserves them, and sprinkling with strong alkaline solutions * will kill the insects without injuring the plants.

The native insect allied to the European cabbage-butterfly has been already mentioned.† Like its congeners, it can subsist upon many and perhaps all of the cruciferous plants, among which are the cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, kale, radish, mustard, and turnip. It is of a beautiful white color, with dusky veins beneath the hinder wings, and in size it is rather larger than the small yellow butterfly of the New England States. Hitherto it has been observed only in the hilly regions of New Hampshire and of the northern part of Massachusetts. There are two broods in a season. About the last of May and the beginning of June the white butterfly may be seen fluttering over plantations of cabbages, and turnip and radish beds, but seems to prefer the turnip leaf for the place of depositing its eggs. These are hatched between the seventh and the tenth day. The caterpillars attain their full size in twenty-one days, and are then, on an average, one inch and a quarter in length. Being of a pale green

* The solution may be made by dissolving one pound of hard soap in twelve gallons of the soap-suds left after washing, and it should be applied twice a day with a water-pot or garden engine.

† Page 7.

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color, they are not readily distinguished from the leaves under which they reside, and upon which they subsist. When they have completed the feeding stage, they quit the plants, and retire beneath palings, or the edges of stones, or into the interstices of walls, suspend themselves by the tail and a loop around the body, and become pupæ. This state lasts eleven days, at the expiration of which the insect comes forth a butterfly, which, during the month of August, lays the foundation for a second generation, and perishes. The caterpillars of the second brood become pupæ or chrysalids in the autumn, and remain in this form until the next spring. In gardens and fields infested by these caterpillars, boards should be placed horizontally an inch or two above the surface of the ground; these would form a tempting shelter for the pupæ, and render it easy for the farmer to collect and destroy them.

Another American butterfly,* originally appropriated to our native umbellate plants, has discovered the natural affinities of those of foreign origin, and made them subservient to the support of its progeny. The carrot, parsley, and celery of the garden appear now to be more subject to its attacks, than the conium and cicuta of the fields, though these troublesome and poisonous weeds are suffered to grow in unchecked abundance. This butterfly is one of our most common species; it is of large size, of a black color, ornamented above with yellow, and beneath with tawny spots; and the caterpillar, from which it proceeds, is a pale green, smooth worm, checkered with black and yellow

* *Papilio asterias.* F.

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spots. When irritated, this caterpillar has the power of projecting from the fore-part of its body a pair of orange-colored feelers, which exhale an intolerably nauseous odor, and, like those of the snail, can be withdrawn and concealed at pleasure. This scent-organ is given to it for repelling its enemies, and it has, undoubtedly, made the insect known to many of you. Like the caterpillar of the turnip, this retires from the plants when fully grown, suspends itself in the same way, and, in process of time, becomes a butterfly. The only means that occur to me for destroying this insect, consist in carefully picking it, in the caterpillar state, from the plants which it inhabits. It is evident, however, that this can be done only to a limited extent; and, fortunately, it can be necessary only with respect to the parsley, for the abundant foliage of the other plants renders them less liable to suffer by the loss of a portion of it.

The lettuce and cabbage, in common with almost every plant, are subject to the attack of their peculiar *aphides*, or plant-lice. The fecundity of these insects surpasses that of any known animal; for Réaumur has proved, that, in five generations, one individual may become the progenitor of nearly six billions of descendants; and many generations succeed each other in a single season. What is still more singular in regard to these insects, is their mode of increase. The first brood is hatched in the spring from eggs laid in the preceding autumn, but all the other broods during summer are produced alive.* Aphides, in all their

* For some other particulars a paper, by the author, may be consulted in "The New England Farmer," Vol. VI. p. 393.

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stages, are active, and live by suction. They are furnished with a tubular mouth or proboscis, with which they pierce the leaves, buds, and annual stems of plants, injuring and even poisoning them by their numerous punctures, and exhausting them by abstracting the sap for their own nourishment. Different methods of destroying plant-lice have been suggested, all of which may undoubtedly be useful. The preference, in my opinion, is to be given to strong soap-suds, or to a mixture of that with tobacco-water, thrown warm upon the infested plants, which afterwards should be thoroughly drenched with pure water, if their leaves are to be used as food. It is said that hot water may be employed with perfect safety and success to destroy these noxious insects, wherever they exist.

An insect, called the *cut-worm* is the pest of the cabbage yard. It is a naked caterpillar, the larva of a moth or *Noctua*, so named from its nocturnal habits. It passes the first two states of its existence in the earth, and in the last, or moth state, flies only by night. In the night, also, the caterpillar issues from its retreat, and attacks and eats off the young cabbage at its root. In the morning the enemy may usually be discovered an inch or two beneath the surface of the soil, immediately about the roots of the cabbage. Rolling the roots and stems of the plants in ashes or ground plaster before transplanting, as well as surrounding them with paper cylinders, has proved a preservative against the cut-worm.

Cucumbers in England enjoy an immunity from insect assailants, but with us they are deprived of this privilege. Besides the minute black *Haltica* or jumping

beetle, which is so injurious to it immediately after the expansion of its seed-leaves, the well-known *cucumber-fly*,* a little beetle, striped with black and yellow, devours its leaves in the spring and summer, but is particularly obnoxious in the early part of the season. The metamorphoses of this insect have not yet been traced, but I have reason for believing that they take place in the earth. Various means have been tried to protect the vines, and to destroy the insects upon them. Dr. Barton † says, that "nothing has been found so beneficial as a mixture of tobacco and red pepper sprinkled over the vines." Some have advised watering them with a solution of one ounce of Glauber's salts in a quart of water. One writer, in "The New-England Farmer," applies ground plaster; a second, slacked lime; and a third extols the use of charcoal dust. Some protect their young vines with millinet stretched upon small frames; and others stick in the ground at night torches of pine knots, or splinters of tar-barrels, to attract and consume the insects.

The squash, pumpkin, and melon vines are occasionally attacked by these insects, but not to so great an extent as the cucumber. They are, however, more infested by some other noxious insects. Among these the most redoubtable is the large *squash-bug* already noticed. ‡ This insect conceals itself on the approach of winter in any crevice which will afford it shelter, and remains torpid until the ensuing spring, when it issues from its winter-quarters, and deposits its eggs

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* *Galeruca vittata.* F.

† Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania. Part I. Tables, p. 4.

‡ Page 12.

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in clusters beneath the leaves of the vine. These ought daily to be sought for and crushed. Whatever contributes to bring forward the plants rapidly, and to promote the vigor and luxuriance of their foliage, renders them less liable to suffer by the exhausting punctures of the young bugs. Water drained from a cow-yard and similar preparations have, with this intent, been applied with benefit.

During the month of August the squash and other cucurbitaceous vines are frequently found to die suddenly down to the root. The cause of this premature decay is a little whitish worm or caterpillar, which begins its operations near the ground, perforates the stem, and devours the interior. It afterwards enters the soil, forms a cocoon of a coarse, silky substance, covered with particles of earth, changes to a chrysalis, and comes forth the next summer a perfect insect. The insect, thus disclosed, is nearly related to the peach-tree borer, and belongs to the same genus. It has been described * by the name of *Ægeria Cucurbitæ*, the trivial name indicating the family of plants on which the larva feeds. It is conspicuous for its orange-colored body, spotted with black, and its hind legs fringed with long orange-colored and black hairs. From the tenth of July till the middle of August I have seen it hovering over the vines, and occasionally alighting upon them close to the roots to deposit its eggs. From what is known of its habits, periods, and place of attack, it is probable that smearing the vine around the roots with blubber, repeatedly, during the month of July, may repel the invader.

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* New England Farmer. Vol. VII. p. 33.

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So far as my own observations extend, the annual and perennial flowers that embellish our parterres and pleasure-grounds seem less exposed to insect depredations, than the produce of the kitchen-garden. One of our greatest favorites, the rose, often has its foliage sheared by the leaf-cutter bee, which uses the scalloped fragments in the fabrication of its patch-work nest. That general despoiler, the rose-bug, which receives its name from its fondness for the petals of the rose, will be noticed in another place. For the extermination of the *Aphides* that infest this and other plants, in the garden, the parlour, or the green-house, fumigations and decoctions of tobacco, or solutions of soap, may be used with advantage, as already recommended.

Housed plants are considerably injured by an oval bark-louse, the *Coccus Hesperidum* of Linnæus, which has been introduced from abroad. It looks like an inanimate scale adhering to the plant, and is furnished with a proboscis beneath the breast, through which it draws the sap and deprives the plant of no inconsiderable portion of its nutriment. By piercing them with a pin, they can be made to quit their hold in the early stages of their life; but later they become immovably fixed, the males in order to undergo their last metamorphosis, and the females for the purpose of depositing their eggs. The body then hardens and becomes a shell, under which these operations take place. Subsequently the males, which are very small, and furnished with wings, issue backwards from their shells; but the females perish without acquiring wings, leaving beneath them the eggs, which their lifeless bodies shelter till they are hatched. Another foreign

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bark-louse, called the *mealy-bug*, is naturalized in our green-houses, where it does much injury. It is the *Coccus Adonidum*, and is at once distinguished from the former by the white dust with which it is covered, and by the cottony substance with which it envelopes its eggs. Bark-lice of every kind may be destroyed by the application of a ley of ashes, or a solution of potash.

An infinite number of noxious insects invade our fruit-bearing trees and shrubs. It will be possible to notice but a few of them. Passing by, therefore, the minute bugs which revel upon the juices of the raspberry and strawberry, and make themselves known only by their abominable odor when crushed; — the ants, wasps, and flies, which unite to rob us of our ripe grapes, cherries, peaches, and pears; — the saw-fly, an imported insect, whose gregarious larvæ devour the leaves of the gooseberry; — the *Ægeria*,* also a foreigner, which, in the caterpillar state, perforates the stems of the currant-bush; — the muscle-shaped bark-louse which adheres to the limbs, and the moth whose caterpillar lives in the fruit, of the apple-tree, both apparently introduced from abroad; — passing by these, and a host besides, we must advert only to some of the insects, whose threatened, repeated, or extensive ravages render them peculiarly obnoxious to the lover of good fruit.

From a period of high antiquity, the culture of the grape has occupied the attention of civilized man. In regions favorable to its growth, it forms a very con-

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* *Ægeria tipuliformis.* F.

siderable portion of the daily food of the inhabitants; to the well it is one of the most wholesome and nourishing of fruits, and to the sick and feeble the most innocent and grateful. As a staple commodity it is an important source of national wealth and happiness, affording employment and support to a great population engaged in its cultivation, and in the manufacture and exportation of its valuable products. The insects, which prey upon this noble plant, have always been viewed with great solicitude, and, at times, the most vigorous individual and united efforts have been made for their destruction. In our own country, where the foreign vine is now successfully cultivated, and the native sorts have already been brought to yield a profitable vintage, some progress has been made in devising and putting into execution the means of limiting the ravages of insects. The more perfect our knowledge of these insects, and the more general and united our pursuit of them, the greater will be the success that will crown our efforts.

It is said,* that some persons have entirely abandoned their vines in consequence of the depredations of a small insect, which, for many years, was supposed to be the vine-fretter of Europe. So far from being identical, it does not belong even to the same genus, and its economy is widely different from that of the vine-fretter, puceron, or *Aphis*. It is described, in the "Encyclopædia Americana,"† by the name of *Tettigonia Vitis*. In its perfect state it is nearly one tenth of an inch long, is furnished with four wings, the under

* Fessenden's New American Gardener. 6th ed. p. 299.

† Vol. VIII. page 43. Article *Locust*.

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pair, when at rest, being concealed by the upper pair, which are straw-colored, with two broad scarlet bands across them, and a black spot at the tips. On turning up the leaves of the vine cautiously, the insects will be seen in great numbers with their puncturing tubes thrust into the tender epidermis. When the vine is agitated, the little *Tettigoniæ* leap from it in swarms, but soon alight and recommence their destructive operations. The infested leaves at length become yellow, sickly, and prematurely dry, and give to the plant, at midsummer, the aspect it assumes naturally on the approach of winter. These insects pass through all their metamorphoses upon the plant; the wingless larvæ and pupæ are active, have a general resemblance to the perfect insect, and feed together in the same manner beneath the leaves, where also are found adhering innumerable empty skins, cast off by them in their progress to maturity. They survive the winter in the perfect state, hybernating beneath sticks, stones, and fallen leaves, and among the roots of grass. The *Tettigonia* of the vine is more hardy, and more vivacious than the *Aphis;* hence the applications that have proved destructive to the latter are by no means so efficacious with the former. Fumigations of tobacco, beneath a movable tent placed over the trellises, answer the purpose completely. They require frequent repetition and considerable care to prevent the escape and ensure the destruction of the insects; circumstances which render the discovery of some more expeditious method an object of great importance to those whose vineyards are extensive.

The natural history of the *rose-bug*, one of the most powerful assailants of the vine, was for a long time involved in mystery, but is at last fully cleared up.* Fabricius, a German naturalist, was the first to give a scientific description of this insect, which he received from America, and applied to it the name of *Melolontha subspinosa.* Its prevalence upon the rose, and its annual appearance coinciding with the blossoming of that flower, have gained for it the popular name by which it is here known. For some time after they were first noticed, rose-bugs appeared to be confined to their favorite, the rose; but within twenty years they have prodigiously increased in number, have attacked indiscriminately various kinds of plants, and have become notorious for their extensive and deplorable ravages. The grape-vine in particular, the cherry, plum, and apple trees have annually suffered by their depredations; many other fruit-trees and shrubs, garden vegetables and corn, and even the trees of the forest and the grass of the fields, have been laid under contribution by these indiscriminate feeders, by whom leaves, flowers, and fruits are alike consumed. The simultaneous appearance of these insects in swarms, and their sudden disappearance, are remarkable facts in their history. They arrive early in June, and continue for about a month. At the expiration of this time, the males become exhausted, fall to the ground, and perish, while the females enter the earth, lay their eggs, and also die. The eggs laid by each female are about thirty in number, are deposited from one to four

* See The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository (for July, 1827), Vol. X. p. 1, &c.; also the New England Farmer. Vol. VI. pp. 18, 41, 49, &c.

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inches beneath the surface of the soil, and are usually hatched in twenty days. At the close of summer the larvæ, which are whitish grubs, attain their full size, being then nearly three quarters of an inch long, descend below the reach of frost, and pass the winter in a torpid state. In the spring they approach the surface, form little cells or cavities by compressing the earth around them, and become pupæ. This change occurs during the month of May; and in the beginning of June, having divested themselves of their pupa-skins, they emerge from the earth in their perfect state. Such being the metamorphoses and habits of these insects, it is evident that we cannot attack them in the egg, the larva, or the chrysalis state; the enemy, in these stages, is beyond our reach, and is subject to the control only of the natural but inscrutable means appointed by the Author of Nature to keep the insect tribes in check. When they have issued from their subterranean retreats, and have congregated upon our vines, trees, and other vegetable productions, in the complete enjoyment of their propensities, we must unite our efforts to seize and crush the invaders. They must indeed be crushed, scalded, or burned, to deprive them of life, for none of the applications usually found destructive to other insects seem to affect these. Experience has proved the utility of gathering them by hand, or of shaking them into vessels. They should be collected daily during the period of their visitation. Mr. Lowell * states, that in 1823 he discovered, on a solitary apple-tree, the rose-bugs " in vast numbers,

* Mass. Agr. Repos. Vol. IX. page 145.

such as could not be described, and would not be believed if they were described, or, at least, none but an ocular witness could conceive of their numbers. Destruction by hand was," in this case, "out of the question." He put sheets under the tree, and shook them down, and burnt them. Rose-bugs are day-fliers, and do not use their wings readily during the night, which would therefore be the most suitable time to perform the operation mentioned by Mr. Lowell. Dr. Green, of Mansfield, whose investigations * have rendered the history of this insect complete, proposes protecting particular plants with millinet, and says that in this way only did he succeed in securing his grape-vines from depredation. A strong mixture of black pepper and tobacco in water was applied by him with a brush to the leaves and fruit; but it came short of the end desired. Air-slacked lime or flowers of sulphur, dusted upon and beneath the leaves when wet with dew, have, in several instances, under my own observation, partially screened them from attack. Of late years the rose-bug has perceptibly diminished in numbers; but I regret to observe, that it is likely to be replaced by a destroyer of the same genus, with similar habits and powers. This insect is of a broad oval shape, of a rust color, and rather larger in size than the rose-bug. It is the *Melolontha varians* of Fabricius, and is closely allied to the vine-chaffer, so destructive to the vine in Europe. The leaves of the wild grape-vine are its natural food, but, like the rose-bug, it is not particular in its choice. In the year 1825 I first

* New England Farmer, Vol. VI. pages 41, 49, &c.

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observed it on the foreign grape-vine, in a garden in this vicinity. In a late visit to the same spot, I found it in great numbers on this vine, and also upon several kinds of garden vegetables. A much larger beetle,* of a brownish yellow color, with eight black spots on its back, also feeds upon the leaves of the cultivated and wild grape. These insects are to be combated by the same means that have been found successful against the rose-bug.

The larvæ of three species of *Sphinx*,† whose metamorphoses are similar to those of the potato-worm, devour the leaves of the vine. They are large, fleshy, naked caterpillars, feeding mostly at night, and remaining at rest during the day-time, when they will sit with the head and fore part of the body erect in the most self-sufficient and dogged manner for hours. From this odd attitude, resembling that of the fabulous Sphinx sculptured by the ancient Egyptians, the genus received its name. Three or four of these insects are able to devour every leaf upon a vine; but their ravages early betray them, and render it easy to arrest them in their career.

Omitting several other insects of minor powers, I shall close my list of the assailants of the vine with a few observations upon a species of *Tenthredo*,‡ or saw-fly, whose gradually increasing ravages I have long noticed. This insect does not appear to have been named or described, at least it is not to be identified by any description accessible to me. In its

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* *Melolontha punctata.* L.

† *Sphinx Crantor,* Cramer; *S. satellitia?,* Drury; and *S. pamvinatrix,* Smith.

‡ *Tenthredo* (*Selandria*) *Vitis.* Harris.

perfect state it is a little four-winged fly, of a jet-black color, except the thorax, or part of the back between the wings, which is red, and the legs, which are variegated with pale yellow. The body of the female measures one quarter of an inch in length, that of the male is somewhat shorter. Small and apparently innocuous as these insects are, each pair may become the progenitors of forty or fifty destructive larvæ. The flies rise from the ground in the spring, not all at one time, but at irregular intervals, and deposit their eggs beneath the terminal leaves of the vine. The larvæ, unlike those of the saw-fly of the cherry-tree, are long and cylindrical, resembling caterpillars; they feed in company, side by side, beneath the leaves, each fraternity consisting of a dozen or more individuals. Commencing upon the first leaf, at its edge, they devour the whole of it, then proceed to the next, and so on successively down the branch, till all the leaves have disappeared, or till the insects have reached their full size. They then average five eighths of an inch in length; the head and tip of the tail are black, and the body is pale green, with transverse rows of minute black points. Having finished the feeding state, they leave the vine, enter the earth, form for themselves small oval cells, change to pupæ, in due time emerge from the earth in the perfect state, and lay their eggs for a second brood. The larvæ of this second brood are not transformed to flies until the ensuing spring, but remain torpid in their earthen cells through the winter. During the present summer many vines have been entirely stripped of their leaves by these insects, and the evil seems evidently on the

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increase. Air-slacked lime, which is fatal to these larvæ, should be dusted upon them; and the ground beneath the vines should also be strewed with it or with ashes, to ensure the destruction of those that fall. A solution of one pound of common hard soap in five or six gallons of soft water, is used by English gardeners to destroy the *Tenthredo* of the gooseberry, and might perhaps be equally destructive to that of the grape-vine. It is applied warm, by means of a garden engine, early in the morning or in the evening.

The *slug-worm*, which in some seasons does so much injury to the cherry, pear, and plum trees, is a species of *Tenthredo*, agreeing in its metamorphoses with that just mentioned, but differing from it in some of its habits and in its appearance. The excellent and well-known history * of this insect, by Professor Peck, has left for me nothing to say, excepting that ashes or lime, sifted upon the trees by means of the simple apparatus recommended by Mr. Lowell, is fully adequate to the destruction of the slugs.

The cherry-tree annually suffers to a greater or less extent from the destruction of its foliage by the *beetle* or *dorr-bug*.† From the middle of May till the end of June, myriads of these large brown beetles congregate at night upon our fruit-trees; the air is filled with swarms of them rushing with headlong and booming flight, and impinging against every obstacle; while the very grass beneath our feet seems alive and rustling with the new-born beetles issuing from the soil, and essaying their untried wings. The metamorphoses of

* Natural History of the Slug-worm. 8vo. Boston. 1799.

† *Melolontha Quercina.* Knoch.

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these insects have already been explained.* Their larvæ continue in the soil three years, devour the roots of the grasses, and destroy them sometimes to such an extent, that the turf may be raised and rolled up like a carpet.† In the evening these beetles may be shaken from our young fruit-trees, and gathered in cloths spread to receive them. A writer in the "New York Evening Post" observes, that on the very first experiment two pails-full of beetles were thus collected.

Cherries, in common with most other stone-fruits, are often found to contain grubs within them; and it has been confidently and repeatedly asserted, that these were produced by the May-beetle, or *Melolontha* just mentioned. This is one of the many errors committed by persons unacquainted with Entomology; and its correction is of importance to nomenclature, and, in its results, to horticulture. The real source of this mischief is a kind of weevil, called by Herbst, its first describer, *Curculio nenuphar*, and re-described by Professor Peck, ‡ by the name of *Rhynchænus Cerasi.* This insect is one fifth of an inch long, of a dark brown color, clothed with minute reddish and white hairs, and its wing-shells are covered with tubercles. It is furnished with a curved rostrum or snout, with which it inflicts its noxious punctures. Repeatedly has this insect been raised from the larvæ or grubs, that are so well known to occasion the premature ripening and fall of the plum, cherry, nectarine, apricot, and peach.

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* Page 12.

† This actually happened on the farm of John Prince, Esq. at Roxbury.

‡ Mass. Agr. Repos. & Journal. Vol. V. page 312.

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Professor Peck also obtained it from the grubs that inhabit the excrescences of the cherry-tree; and hence there is reason for believing, that those which are found in similar excrescences, that deform the limbs of the plum-tree, are produced by the same insect. Further observations are requisite to clear up this point. The larvæ, whatever they may be, leave the diseased branches near the end of June; hence is established the expediency of extirpating and burning the tumors early in that month. Those that inhabit the fruits above mentioned, enter the earth soon after the fall of the fruits, and pass through their last changes in the course of three weeks afterwards. Fallen stone-fruit should therefore be gathered without delay, and be given to swine.

Peach-trees once were the glory of our gardens and orchards, yielding their rich fruit in such abundance, that not only were our tables amply supplied, but it was used by the distiller for the purpose of being converted into spirit, and by the farmer to feed his swine. These valuable trees are now the victims of disease and the prey of insects. From persons skilled in vegetable physiology and meteorology we have yet to learn, how far solar, atmospheric, and terrestrial influences are concerned in exciting the various diseases with which they are annually attacked and contaminated; what treatment can be adopted for those which are upon the decline; and what changes in soil, aspect, and management, will ensure the continued health of the young and vigorous. It is certain that *Aphides* and a species of *Thrips* attack the leaves, puncture, poison, and exhaust them, and occasion

them in time to curl up, thicken, and perish. The enemy is readily discovered, living in numbers within the little hollow, red convexities that deform the leaves: but it is not equally certain that these insects are the cause of the sudden disease, which, like a pestilential miasm, pervades the foliage, rapidly changes its structure, suspends its vital functions, and causes it prematurely to wither and fall. In some instances that have fallen under my own observation, no insects could be discovered beneath the leaves; and the symptoms of disease were too recent and sudden in their appearance to have originated from such a source. The means of destroying *Aphides* are readily obtained and applied. Solutions of soap, and weak alkaline liquors, used warm, and thrown up by a garden engine, are the proper remedies.

Nor is it difficult to guard the peach-tree against the borer, which attacks it near the root, or at that place denominated *the neck*, the most vital part of the tree. More than six years ago the following means were pointed out,* and success has uniformly attended their use. Remove the earth around the neck of the tree, crush or burn the cocoons and larvæ existing there, apply the common composition or wash for fruit-trees, and surround the trunk with a strip of sheathing-paper, eight or nine inches wide, which should extend one or two inches below the level of the soil, and be secured with strings of matting above. Fresh mortar should be placed around the root, so as to confine the paper and prevent access beneath it, and the remaining cavity may be filled with fresh loam. This plan, if pursued

* New England Farmer, Vol. V. page 33.

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every summer, will effectually protect the tree from being girdled at its most vital part; and although the insects may occasionally attack the unprotected trunk and limbs, the injury will be comparatively slight and never fatal. Scalding water, and also soap-suds, poured round the root, have been highly recommended, both for destroying the grubs and for restoring the vigor of the tree. This remedy, from its simplicity, is deserving of further trial. The peach-tree borer is entirely distinct, in all its stages, metamorphoses, and habits, from that which perforates the apple-tree. It is a whitish caterpillar, furnished with legs. Soon after it is hatched, it penetrates the cuticle, and lives upon the inner bark and alburnum or new wood, being often involved in great quantities of gum which issue from the wounds. During the winter it remains torpid; but in the course of the spring it resumes its operations, and sooner or later constructs a cocoon from grains of the bark cemented by a glutinous matter, becomes a chrysalis, eventually bursts open its cocoon, and is changed to a four-winged insect. It deposits its eggs upon the bark of the tree near the root, soon after its ultimate metamorphosis is completed, which has been observed to take place from the middle of July to the last of September. In the "American Entomology" of Mr. Say, this insect is correctly figured and described by the name of *Ægeria exitiosa.*

None of our fruit-trees are so long-lived as the pear, and none have been so free from insect assailants. The *slug* of the *saw-fly*, as already mentioned, occasionally robs it of its foliage, and a minute wood-eating insect has lately preyed upon its limbs. The latter

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insect, named *Scolytus Pyri* by Professor Peck, who detected the culprit in a withered branch of the pear-tree, has produced a great deal of discussion in the horticultural papers, which it is not my intention or desire to renew. Permit me, however, to remark, that, though long and carefully sought for in the blasted limbs and trunks of these trees, neither the insect in question nor its track has been found by me, and that the only specimen in my possession was, with many others, discovered by a friend in Worcester in the diseased limbs of his pear-trees. It is, therefore, not in my power to add any thing to the account published by Professor Peck.* His testimony, drawn from personal inspection of the seat and mode of attack selected by the insect, others have confirmed by their own observations heretofore made public; and there can be no doubt that the *Scolytus* is capable of doing extensive injury; indeed, from what we know of the habits of its nearest allies, we have every reason to fear, that, if permitted to increase in number, its powers will eventually be beyond control. It is generally admitted, if the leaves on the extreme branches of the pear-tree should suddenly wither in the months of July and August, that it is highly important immediately to cut off the affected and blackened limbs at some distance below the apparent extent of the injury; and if, on a careful examination, these limbs are found to contain insects, they should undoubtedly be burned without delay.

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* Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, Vol. IV. page 205.

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To the inhabitants of New England, and even of the Middle States, the apple-tree is far more useful and important than any, and perhaps all, of the other fruit-bearing plants. This invaluable foreign tree has continued to flourish in despite of the numerous insect foes, that have come with it to claim the rights of naturalization, and of those indigenous to the country, which have never ceased to molest it and dispute its claim to the soil. Among the former may be enumerated several kinds of *Aphides*, which infest its leaves; the muscle-shaped bark-louse,* and another species of *Coccus*,† of a larger size and broader form, both sufficiently described in "The New England Farmer"; ‡ the caterpillar, that lives beneath the rugged bark of the tree, and is ultimately changed to a moth; § another caterpillar, || called here the apple-worm, that feeds in the centre of the apple and causes it prematurely to fall, an insect well known both in England and France; the tent-making insect, called here, by way of distinction, the *caterpillar*, ¶ which is also an imported species; and the misnamed *American blight*, an *Aphis* ** clothed with a cottony fleece, which has been known in this country comparatively but a short time. Not to detain you by any further remarks upon these insects, I will only state, that the *apple-worm* is not, as has been asserted, the young of a *curculio*, nor of the

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* *Coccus arborum linearis.* Geoffroy.

† *Coccus cryptogamus?* Dalmann.

‡ Vol. VII. pages 186, 289.

§ *Tinea corticalis.* F.

|| *Tortrix pomana.* F. See Rösel, Vol. I. Class IV. Pl. 13.

¶ *Bombyx castrensis.* L.

** *Aphis lanigera.* F. *Eriosoma Mali.* Leach.

beetle or *May-bug;* but that it proceeds from a moth, of which an account, by Joseph Tufts, Esq., was printed in the Journal of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society,* and that it has also been described by the European naturalists Rösel and Réaumur. These worms or caterpillars instinctively leave the fruit soon after it falls from the tree, and retire to some place of concealment to become pupæ; in order, therefore, to get rid of these noxious vermin it is necessary daily to gather wind-fall apples, and make such immediate use of them as will ensure the destruction, or prevent the metamorphoses, of the insects.

A sketch of the history of the common caterpillar of the apple-tree has already been given.† Crushing them while young and within their encampments, is the best mode of destroying them. The use and merits of the brush, invented by Col. Pickering, are too well known and appreciated to require any additional recommendation. It is much to be wished, that some penalty could be enforced against those who neglect to employ the appropriate means for destroying caterpillars in the proper season, and thus expose their neighbours' orchards to continued depredations.

It is highly probable that the canker-worm moth ‡ will prove to be identical with the *Phalæna brumata*, or

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* Vol. IV. page 364. † Page 14.

‡ *Phalæna (Geometra) vernata.* Peck. See his Prize Essay, published in the "Papers of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society" for 1796. See also the Rev. Noah Atwater's Prize Essay, ibid.; Dr. Mitchell's Remarks on the Canker-Worm, in the "New York Magazine," Vol. VI. p. 201, with a plate; Dr. R. Green on the same insect, in "The Medical and Agricultural Register" for 1806, p. 134.

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winter moth of Europe; their external appearance and habits correspond, and the difference in the season of their occurrence in the perfect state may be occasioned only by difference of climate. The canker-worm is very irregular in its visitations. For a long period our orchards may be entirely exempt from attack, and then, during several successive years, immense numbers will appear, overspread fruit and forest trees, and deprive them of their leaves at midsummer, when the loss is most serious in its consequences. It is stated,* that whole forests have perished, when thus stripped of their sheltering foliage. Almost all insects, in the perfect state, are furnished with wings: this insect is an exception; for, as you well know, the female is without them; a deprivation that fortunately confines the individual within a limited space, and renders the migrations of the species slow and precarious. It was for a while supposed, that these insects rose from the earth only in the spring; but it is ascertained that many of them do also appear in the autumn or early part of winter. In this vicinity † more were seen during the month of October, 1831, than in the ensuing spring. Irregularities in the period of the last developement of insects are not unfrequent, and they are evidently designed to secure the species from extinction. Complete exemption from the ravages of the canker-worm will depend upon keeping the wingless females from ascending the body of the tree to deposit their eggs. Many expedients to this end have, at various times,

* Kalm. Travels, Vol. II. page 7.

† I noticed their occurrence in the autumn in Cambridge, where, in the open winter of 1830–31, an intelligent friend observed them ascending in every month.

been suggested; but on trial none have stood the test of experience so well as the application of tar around the trunks. This should be used both late in the autumn and early in the spring, according to rules which are sufficiently understood. Attempts have been made * to destroy the insects in the pupa state by turning up the soil, and exposing them to the action of the frost, and by covering the earth an inch thick, and to the extent of three or four feet around the tree, with lime.† Should this practice supersede the necessity of tarring, it will not only be an important saving of time and expense, but will amply remunerate the farmer by the improved condition of the land, and the greater amount of the fruit.

Apple-trees, throughout our country, are subject to the attack of a borer, a native insect; nor is there any one so extensively and constantly prevalent. Notwithstanding the exertions annually made to banish it from the orchard and nursery, year after year it makes its appearance. The reasons of this are to be found in the economy of the insect, and in individual neglect, neither of which has excited sufficient attention. The common use of the term *borer* is deceptive and incorrect; but, when coupled with that of the plant upon which it preys, is admissible. There is, in fact, an immense number of kinds of insects, all agreeing in their habits of boring the trunks and limbs of trees, but differing essentially from each other in appearance,

* See a paper by the Hon. John Lowell in the fourth volume of "The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository"; also, one by Mr. Roland Howard, in "The New England Farmer," Vol. IV. p. 391; and Professor Peck's communication, in "The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository," Vol. IV. p. 89.

† Mass. Agr. Repos. Vol. III. p. 317.

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periods, and metamorphoses, and as much in their choice of food. No one ever reared the *Ægeria exitiosa* from the apple-tree borer, nor could the latter subsist in the peach-tree. Certain species of borers are confined absolutely to one species of plant, while other species live indiscriminately upon several plants of the same natural family; but there are few or none which exceed these limits. The borer of the apple-tree, or, in other words, the striped *Saperda*,* lives, in the larva state, within the trunks of several pome-bearing plants, such as the apple-tree, quince,† medlar, and the near allies of the last, the June-berry and choke-berry bush, with other species of *Aronia*. Indigenous plants of this last genus are its natural food, the perfect insects being found upon their leaves, and the larvæ in their stems. This *Saperda*, after its final change, leaves the trunks of the trees to fulfill the last injunctions of nature. It is then furnished with ample wings beneath its striped shells, that give to it considerable powers of flight, which it does not fail to use in searching for the tender leaves and fruits of plants, upon which for a short period it subsists, in seeking a mate, and in selecting a proper place for the deposition of its eggs. Many orchards suffer from the neglect of their proprietors; the trees are permitted to remain, year after year, without any pains being taken to destroy the numerous and various insects that infest them; old orchards, especially, are overlooked, and not only the rugged trunks of the trees, but even a forest of unpruned suckers around them, are left to the undis-

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* *Saperda bivittata.* Say.

† Also the Hawthorn and Mountain Ash, of the same family.

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turbed possession and perpetual inheritance of the *Saperda.* Did this slovenly and indolent practice affect only the owner of the neglected domain, we should have no reason for complaint; but when the interests of the community are exposed by the harbouring of such hosts of noxious insects, which annually issue from their places of refuge and overspread the neighbouring country, when our best endeavours are thus frustrated, have we not sufficient cause for serious accusation against those who have fostered our assailants? No plants are more abundant in our forests and fields, than the native medlars or aronias, that originally constituted the appropriate food of the striped *Saperda.* Taking into view, therefore, the profusion of its natural food, its ample means of migration, and the culpable neglect of many of our farmers, we cannot be surprised that this insect is so generally and constantly prevalent. On the means that have been used to exterminate it I shall make but few remarks. Killing it by a wire thrust into the holes it inhabits, is one of the oldest, safest, and most successful methods. Cutting out the larva, with a knife or gouge, is the most common practice; but it is feared that these instruments have sometimes been used without sufficient caution. A third method, which has more than once been suggested, consists in plugging the holes with soft wood. To this it has been objected, that the remedy is applied too late, or after the insect has issued from the tree. Now this is a gratuitous assumption, and made without adverting to the habits of the insect. The presence of the borer is detected by the recent castings around the roots of the tree; and upon

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examination it will be be found, that these castings proceed from a hole or holes, and that they are daily thrown out by the insects to give themselves room in their cylindrical burrows, as well as to admit the air. Before completing its last metamorphosis, the borer gnaws, from the other end of its tube, a passage quite to the bark, which, however, it leaves untouched until the month of June, when, having become a winged insect, it perforates the covering of bark, and makes its exit from the tree. It cannot turn in its burrow, nor does it ever leave it at its lower orifice. Those persons, who have recommended plugging the holes, never contemplated stopping any but those where the insects enter, and from whence they expel their excrementitious castings. By what I have seen of this practice I am persuaded, that, if done at an early period of the insect's life, it will be followed by successful results.

Some of the remarks made upon the immunity enjoyed by this *Saperda* and upon its powers of migration, will apply to many other noxious insects; and hence it becomes a serious question, what further steps shall be taken to secure the productions of the garden, orchard, and field, from their ravages. As an essential prerequisite, every opportunity should be employed, and every facility afforded, for obtaining a thorough knowledge of Entomology. Vain will be most of our attempts to repel the threatened attack or actual invasion of these creeping and winged foes, unless we can detect them in their various disguises, and discover their places of temporary concealment. Those who would undertake to investigate the history of

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insects, should go to the task with minds previously disciplined by habits of close observation and discrimination, and stored with the results of others' labors in this department of science. Art is too long and life too short to permit or justify unaided devotion to any science. If a liberal and enlightened community make the demand, our public institutions will no longer be without the works of those who have preceded the rising generation in these scientific pursuits; and the first principles of Entomology will no longer be omitted among the elementary studies of the young. Let us look to all branches of Natural History, and discover, by a more intimate knowledge of them, wherein through ignorance we have gone astray, and let us, if possible, retrace our steps. Were the services of the feathered race sufficiently known and duly appreciated, the exterminating war now waged against them would cease. But it is not to birds alone that we are indebted for diminishing the numbers of noxious insects; various quadrupeds, reptiles, and fish contribute to keep them in check, some living partially, and others entirely, upon insect food. Among the advantages that may be expected to arise from associations like yours, Gentlemen, is the adoption of universal and simultaneous efforts to repel and destroy noxious insects. Should your own example and influence be ineffectual, it is not unreasonable to expect legislative aid. If, in the season appointed for the annual visitation of each destructive kind, it were to become an object of pursuit and extermination, and if every proprietor were obliged to destroy the more common insects on his own grounds, our gardens, nurseries, orchards, and

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fields would no longer be despoiled of their best productions. The animals that assist in keeping the insect tribes in check, deserve and should receive protection, and may well be permitted to glean from our abundant harvests their scanty remuneration.

When their merits are better understood, we shall be in no danger of mistaking our friends, of the insect race, for the foes whose ravages we deplore. Of insects that are indirectly beneficial to us, may be mentioned those that remove animal and vegetable nuisances. Through the unremitted exertions of these little scavengers, all offensive animal substances and decayed vegetation are reduced to their primitive elements, and incorporated with the soil, which is thus rendered more fertile, while the air above it becomes pure and salubrious. Others are the lions, the tigers, the exterminating animals of prey, of the insect world; living wholly by rapine, and chiefly too upon those insects that are destructive to vegetation, they appear destined to restrain their ravages, and are therefore to be accounted benefactors to ourselves and to the useful animals that depend upon the products of the soil for support. Besides being the appropriate food of many beasts, birds, and fishes, and being useful to the sportsman by affording him various tempting baits, as well as lines for his hooks, insects are actually employed by man as nutritious and palatable articles of sustenance in many parts of the world. It has been remarked, that "probably a large proportion of insects were intended by Providence for food, and that, if we will not eat them, it is unreasonable to complain of their numbers." To insects are we indebted for many

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valuable drugs employed in medicine and the arts, and to them also for materials for clothing, unrivalled in richness and durability by any animal or vegetable fabric.

In addition to the obvious and salutary influence which insects are appointed to exert in keeping within due bounds the luxuriance of vegetation, they are of immense importance to plants in disseminating the fertilizing principle of blossoms. This principle, a yellow dust, called *pollen*, is brought, through the agency of insects that frequent flowers, into immediate contact with the organ which contains the yet unformed or infertile seeds, that afterwards expand and are brought to perfection. Without this agency many plants would never mature their fruits, and others would yield no fertile seeds. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, it is evident that the bee was as much made for the blossom, as the blossom for the bee. Are not the beauty and harmony of the creation, and the mutual dependence of its various portions, strikingly exemplified in the relations subsisting between insects and plants? Allured by the attractions of flowers, insects confer an immediate benefit upon them by ensuring the fertility of their seeds, while, by a virtuous theft, they seek to rifle them of their sweets.

The consequences resulting from the actual or anticipated introduction of insects into various countries are of very considerable importance in political, mechanical, and agricultural economy. It is related that Kalm, the Swedish traveller, after his return from America, was filled with consternation upon discover-

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ing the pea *Bruchus* in a parcel of pease brought from this country, fearing, and very justly too, that he might be the instrument of introducing so noxious an insect into his beloved Sweden. Greater was the panic and more serious were the consequences to the British nation, arising from ignorance and error respecting the Hessian-fly. In 1788 the ravages of this insect had become so great in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, that an alarm was excited in England by an unfounded fear of importing it in cargoes of wheat from this country. After the subject had occupied the Privy Council and the Royal Society a long time, during which despatches were forwarded to his majesty's ministers in France, Austria, Prussia, and America, and expresses were sent to all the custom-houses to search the cargoes, — a mass of documents, amounting to above two hundred octavo pages, was collected, which, so far from affording any correct information on the subject, led only to the obnoxious and mistaken policy of prohibiting the importation of American grain, and ordering that which had arrived to be seized and stored. In the mean time the celebrated Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, who had resided in this country, and knew something of the history of our miscalled Hessian-fly, pointed out to the committee of investigation the errors they had fallen into; but, in consequence of political prejudice, it was not till many months afterwards, upon a confirmation of his statement being received from America, that the British government saw fit to reverse its orders, and take upon itself the expense to which it had put the parties by its ignorance. If, as soon as the ravages of this

insect had become notorious in America, an entomologist could have been found to trace out its metamorphoses and the brief duration of its existence, this panic and expense would have been avoided. So true is it, that a thorough knowledge of insects will serve to dissipate many unnecessary alarms, or will point out when and how preventive means may most effectually be adopted. One of our greatest philosophers, yea, one of the greatest that modern ages has produced, Franklin, did not deem it beneath his dignity to descend from the region of the clouds and investigate the transformations of a musquito: nor were his investigations without a useful result; for, by directing us to cover our rain-water hogsheads and cisterns, he taught us how to put a stop to the multiplication of these insects around our dwellings. But the most remarkable triumph of science over the powers of insects was that achieved by Linnæus. Being employed by the king of Sweden to discover the cause of the rapid decay of the timber in the dock-yards, he traced it to the operations of insects; and having ascertained the period of their metamorphoses, he directed the timber to be immersed in water during the time that the insects deposited their eggs, and thus secured it against further depredation.

Horticulture and Agriculture have already derived some benefit from Entomology; and more is to be expected, when a larger number of individuals shall be found to undertake the necessary investigations. Guided by a knowledge of the habits, changes, and period of existence of each noxious insect, the cultivator will find the way for successful experiment

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clearly marked out to him. Correct descriptions and scientific names of insects will obviate much of the confusion existing in regard to them, and will enable the future investigator to transmit to others, without the risk of mistake, the useful results of his observations. The prejudices of mankind have attached an idea of insignificance and worthlessness to the pursuits of the Entomologist; but these prejudices can no longer rest in any but contracted minds. However minute or mean, insects, individually considered, may seem, they cannot be accounted beneath our notice when they are found able to lay waste our most valuable possessions, to counteract our agricultural plans, and to deprive us of the pleasure and profit of our labors.

FOURTH

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was celebrated on the third of October. At noon a Discourse was delivered, by Dr. Thaddeus William Harris, to the members of the Society and a respectable and intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen, assembled at the Masonic Temple.

The display of Fruits and Flowers in the Dining-Hall was much superior to what could have been anticipated from a season so inauspicious as the present to their production. It seemed that neither cold nor cholera could check the course of cultivation, nor prevent the display of that dominion of mind over matter, which moderates and modifies the untoward eccentricities of the elements, and gives the vegetable productions of every climate to seasons and soils apparently very unfit for their developement.

The following are some of the donations of Fruits and Flowers, which were presented for the festival.

Jacob Tidd, Roxbury; three very large clusters of Grapes, called Horatio Grapes, the largest weighing 2 lbs. 13½ ozs. Mrs. Timothy Bigelow, Medford; two elegant Roman Cypress trees, Lemons, and clusters of Lemons, weighing 3 lbs., 2 lbs. 15 ozs., and 2 lbs. 6 ozs. James Read, Esq., Roxbury; uncommonly large Porter Apples, fine Dahlias, Roses, &c. Thomas Whitmarsh, Esq., Brookline; three fine clusters of Hamburg Grapes, two baskets of Lady Pears, Dahlias, and two fine clusters of St. Peter's Grapes. Enoch Bartlett, Esq., Roxbury; very fine Bartlett and Capiaumont Pears; Ribstone Pippin, Porter, and Moody Apples; and Dahlias. David Haggerston, Charlestown; three baskets of beautiful Black Hamburg and White Sweet-Water Grapes, a fine specimen of the Brugnon Nectarines, and a large and very splendid collection of Dahlias. Elijah Vose, Esq., Dorchester; superb Capiaumont Pears; Pine Apple, Green Citron, Nutmeg, and Rock Melons; and large Water Melons. Madam Dix, Boston; splendid Dix Pears. Perrin May, Esq., Boston; very fine Black Hamburg, White Sweet-Water, and Red Chasselas Grapes; out-of-door culture. John

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Lee, Esq., Boston; Isabella Grapes. John Prince, Esq., Roxbury; a dozen of fine Pine-Apple Melons; Pomme Reine, Early Greening, Spitzenberg, and Doctor Apples; real Borroseau Apples; and handsome Bon Chrétien pears. Dr. S. A. Shurtleff; three fine bunches of Shurtleff's Seedling Grapes, St. Michael and late Catherine Pears. Professor Farrar, Cambridge; very large and handsome Porter Apples. Hon. John Lowell, Roxbury; splendid clusters of White Chasselas, Black Hamburg, and other Grapes, and Flowers. J. P. Bradlee, Esq., Boston; a basket of fine Peaches. Hon. Peter C. Brooks, Medford; very large and fine clusters of Black Hamburg and Grisly Tokay Grapes. Mrs. J. Bray, Boston; White Sweet-Water Grapes, and very fine Arango Quinces. B. A. Gould, Esq., Boston; very large and fine Magnum Bonum Plums. Cheever Newhall, Esq., Dorchester; two baskets of beautiful White Chasselas Grapes; out-of-door culture. Jeremiah Fitch, Esq., Boston; a large basket of fine Peaches, and a Fig Tree, full of fruit. John Mackey, Esq., Weston; three baskets of very beautiful Apples. Stephen Williams, Esq., Northborough; Red Calville, Summer Pearmain, Ribstone Pippin, and five very fine varieties of imported Apples. Messrs. Kenrick, Newton; a vase, containing Dahlias, Roses, and other beautiful flowers. Messrs. Winship, Brighton; a great variety of very handsome flowers. Dr. Z. B. Adams; a basket of very beautiful St. Michael Pears. S. G. Perkins, Esq.; a flower-pot, containing a plant of the Cantua coronopifolia. Benjamin Guild, Esq., Brookline; fine clusters of Black Hamburg, Black Cape, (grown under the direction of C. Senior,) Miller's Burgundy, and Isabella Grapes, (the latter, open culture,) and a variety of Peaches. Hon. T. H. Perkins; White Chasselas Grapes, and a bunch of very fine Dahlias. C. Senior; two fine bunches of Black Hamburg, two do. Frontignac, two handsome White Chasselas, and three varieties of fine French Grapes. John Breed, Esq.; a collection of splendid Roses. Mrs. Watson, Boston; fine American Swaalch Peaches. Gorham Parsons, Esq., Brighton; Blue Pearmain, Summer Gilliflower, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Bell flower, and Winter Gilliflower Apples. Charles Taylor, Esq., Dorchester; three baskets of fine Black Hamburg Grapes; berries, very large size, and perfect. George Thompson, Brighton; a very splendid collection of Dahlias. From the garden of Gardner Greene, Esq., Boston; Green Citron and other Melons, and Bergamot Pears; under the care of Mr. Senior.

After the exhibition, the Society, with their guests, sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared at Concert Hall, by Mr. Eaton. The Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, President of the Society, presided at the table, and was assisted, as Toast-master, by Z. Cook, Jr., Esq., first Vice-President of the Society. The following regular toasts were drank.

1. *New England.* — While her fields are crowned with the gifts of *Ceres* and *Pomona*, let us care little for the more questionable favors of *Bacchus* and *Plutus*.

2. *Rotation.* — A principle so advantageous in *Horticulture*, cannot be otherwise than useful in its application to *politics*.

3. *Cattle Shows.* — The *noblest spectacle* is the industrious *race* who *show* the cattle.

4. *Mount Auburn.* — A fortunate conception, happily bodied forth. While it adds solemnity and dignity to the attributes of Death, it offers to grief its proper mitigations.

5. *Machinery.* — An *unsettled* national policy is worse than the *friction* of the *wheels*, — *this* may be *estimated* and yield to *remedy*, — the *other eludes* calculation.

6. *Nullification*, — the Spasmodic Cholera of the Union. Let *speedy purgation* and *persevering cleanliness* save us from its fatal *collapse.*

7. The *Statesman*, who is true to his *principles*, and whose *principle* is the true *interest* of his country.

8. *The cause of Liberty in Europe.* — The seeds have been profusely sown, though the growth has been kept down by the *crown imperial* and the *Siberian crab.*

9. *Gardeners.* — The most *useful*, else the Creator had not made them the *first class* in his *great school* of *wisdom* and *benevolence.*

10. *Heroes.* — The earth has bubbles, as the water hath, and *these* are of them.

11. *Woman!* — Like the IRIS, indigenous in all countries, — like the *Rose*, admired by all nations; — in modesty, equalling the COWSLIP, — in fidelity, the *Honeysuckle*, — in disposition, the *Clematis;* — may she never suffer from approximation to the *Coxcomb*, nor lose her reputation by familiarity with *Bachelors' Buttons.*

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn. *The Orator of the Day.* — A true Philosopher, who renders *science* subservient to the *useful arts.*

By E. Vose, Esq. *Our Horticultural Brethren throughout the Union.* — Their only competition being in doing each other good. — May no "*root* of bitterness" spring up among them.

By T. G. Fessenden, Esq. *The Massachusetts Horticultural Society.* — Those who survey our *Morning Glories*, and peruse our *Dahlias* [not advertisers], "see our folks and get some peaches," will hope that in *Thyme* we shall be worth a *Mint* to the "land we live in."

By S. Appleton, Esq. *Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce*, and *Horticulture.* — The first gives us *food*, — the second *clothing*, — the third gives us *riches*, — the fourth adds grace and ornament to the others; and though now mentioned last, was first before *Adam's Fall.*

By Vice-President J. C. Gray. *The Gardener, and Florists who have contributed to this day's Exhibition.* — May we always honor the merit which is displayed in *good Fruits* and in *striking Colors.*

By Vice-President Bartlett. *The Massachusetts Agricultural Society.* — A pioneer in good works. — May the only contention among her children be, which shall excel.

By Z. Cook, Jr., Esq., First Vice-President of the Society. *Culture in all its branches*, — from that which raises a seed in a garden, to that which plants a WASHINGTON or a FRANKLIN on the summit of human excellence.

After some pertinent and eloquent remarks, Gen. Dearborn gave the following. Hon. JOHN LOWELL. — The *Patriarch*, *Patron*, and *Pattern*, of *Farmers* and *Horticulturists.*

By Dr. T. W. Harris. *Gentlemen Farmers*, who bringing scientific attainments to bear upon practical skill, have done every thing for Horticulture in this country, and whose success these festivals annually exhibit.

By Professor Farrar. *Phrenology.* — As our Country is more distinguished by her rich and fertile plains, than by the number and height of her mountains, so may her sons be better known by the general developement of all their faculties, than by the cultivation of any one power to the exclusion of the rest.

By Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn. *Drs. Knight and Van Mons.* — The ornaments of England and Belgium, and the benefactors of the human race.

By Rev. Dr. Harris. —

"The tree that bears immortal fruit,
Without a canker at the root!"
Its healing leaves to us be given,
Its bloom on earth, — its fruit in heaven!

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By George C. Barrett. *Agriculture*, *Horticulture*, and *Floriculture*. — Three sisters more *amiable* than the *three Graces*, and more useful than the *nine Muses*.

By B. V. French. *Horticultural Associations*, whose pursuits are pleasant, and lead to results, not, like many others, founded on *selfishness*, but conferring *essential benefits* on the whole human race.

Anonymous. *The Emperor Nicholas.* An Anti-Horitculturist He has undertaken to engraft the noblest *scions* in the icy region of Siberia, in the vain hope of blasting the Tree of Liberty. May he soon learn that he has attacked a tree, whose roots are fixed from *Pole* to *Pole*.

By Z. Cook, Jr., Esq , 1st Vice-President, after General Dearborn had retired. *H. A. S. Dearborn*, the worthy President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. His indefatigable labors, in both the *scientific* and *practical* departments of Horticulture, reflect equal *honor* upon himself, and *benefit* upon the Society over which he so *ably* presides.

Anonymous. If he be a benefactor, who instructs us how two spires of grass may grow where but one grew before, let everlasting gratitude, and the Society's first premium, be awarded to the man who shall devise (and make public) a method by which *beets* and *turnips* may be raised without *tops*, and *peas* without *pods*.

Other toasts were uttered and responded too numerous for insertion.

ODE,

Written for the Anniversary Dinner of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Wednesday, October 3, 1832.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

[Sung, during the entertainment, by Mr. J. W. Newell, of Charlestown.]

From him who was lord of the fruits and the flowers
That in Paradise grew, ere he lost its possession —
Who breathed in the balm and reposed in the bowers
Of our garden ancestral, we claim our profession;
While fruits sweet and bright,
Bless our taste and our sight,
As e'er gave our father, in Eden, delight.
And fountains as pure in their crystal, still gush
By the Vine in her verdure, the Rose in her blush.

While others in clouds sit to murmur and grieve,
That Earth has her wormwood, her pit-falls, and brambles,
We, smiling, go on her rich gifts to receive
Where the boughs drop their purple and gold on our rambles.
Untiring and free,
While we work like the bee,
We bear off a sweet from each plant, shrub, and tree.
Where some will find thorns but to torture the flesh,
We pluck the ripe clusters our souls to refresh.

Yet, not for ourselves would we draw from the soil
  The beauty that Heaven in its vitals has hidden;
For, thus to lock up the fair fruits of our toil,
  Were bliss half-possessed, and a sin all-forbidden.
    Like morning's first ray,
    When it spreads into day,
Our hearts must flow out, until self fades away.
Our joys in the bosoms around us, when sown,
Like seeds, will spring up, and bloom out for our own.

And this makes the world but a garden, to us,
  Where He, who has walled it, his glory is shedding.
His smile lays the tints; and, beholding it thus,
  We gratefully feast while his bounty is spreading.
    Our spirits grow bright,
    As they bathe in the light
That pours round the board where, in joy, we unite.
While the sparks that we take to enkindle our mirth
Are the gems which the skies sprinkle down o'er the earth!

And, now, that we meet, and the chain is of *flowers*,
  Which bind us together, may sadness ne'er blight them,
Till those who *must* break from a compact like ours,
  Ascend, and the ties of the blest reunite them!
    May each who is here,
    At the banquet appear,
Where Life fills the wine-cup, and Love makes it clear,
Then Gilead's balm in its freshness will flow,
O'er the wounds which the *pruning-knife* gave us below!

AN

ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS,

IN RELATION TO THE

EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN AND THE CEMETERY

OF

MOUNT AUBURN.

On the establishment of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, an Experimental Garden was considered indispensible for the full developement of all the great purposes of that institution. It was often the subject of anxious inquiry and interesting discussion, and the only cause of delay, in commencing the important work, on an extensive plan, was the deficiency of adequate means.

A Rural Cemetery had claimed the attention of several distinguished gentlemen, some ten years since, but no definite measures were taken for accomplishing an object of such deep interest and general solicitude among all classes of society. Among the originators of that laudable yet fruitless attempt, Dr. Jacob Bigelow was conspicuous for his zealous efforts to insure success; and, although disappointed in his expectations at that time, he never abandoned the hope of an ultimate triumph over the numerous obstacles, which were to be encountered, in the achievement of such a momentous project. Soon after the organization of the Horticultural Society, with characteristic promptness and energy, he suggested to the President the expediency and propriety of combining a Cemetery with an Experimental Garden. The proposition was cordially approved, and, having been communicated to the Society, it became a favorite theme of conversation among the members; but no feasible plan was digested which promised a favorable result. The measure was commended to the serious attention of the public by Z. Cook Jr., Esq., in the Address which he delivered before the Horticultural Society, on the celebration of its second anniversary; and the great advantages of a Garden of Experiment was repeatedly urged in the horticultural communications published in "The New England Farmer." There was no discrepancy of opinion as to the urgent necessity of founding both establishments; all considered them, not only desirable, but highly important objects of attainment. Still there were wanting the requisite funds; and how to procure them was a problem of difficult solution, when George W. Brimmer, Esq. proposed

that a tract of land, called "Sweet Auburn," which he owned in Cambridge, should be taken by the Horticultural Society and appropriated for a Garden and Cemetery, and invited the President to visit that remarkable and most picturesque site, to ascertain whether it would answer the desired purposes. After a thorough examination of the varied features and numerous advantages which it combines, they were perfectly satisfied that it was impossible to make a more admirable selection within the vicinity of the metropolis.

The land had been purchased by Mr. Brimmer with a view of appropriating it to a country residence, and he had planted out many ornamental trees, and opened several extensive avenues, which rendered it a favorite resort for the students of the University and the inhabitants of the town. But long previous it had been much frequented by the admirers of rural scenery, and was known as "Stone's Wood"; but that appellation was changed to "Sweet Auburn" by Colonel George Sullivan and Charles W. Green, Esq., some thirty years since, when they were pursuing their studies in the academic halls of Harvard. Having passed the closing hours of a summer's day, in one of its many silent and secluded dells in the pleasing but melancholy perusal of that illustrious bard, who sang the sad and varied fortunes of his own

"Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,"

they bestowed its dearly cherished name upon the scene of their youthful meditations.

Notwithstanding Mr. Brimmer's attachment to the groves of Sweet Auburn, — for there, too, he had passed many delightful hours, while a pupil of the University, — still so anxious was he to advance the science and art of Horticulture, and to encourage the foundation of a Rural Cemetery, that he liberally offered to surrender the whole estate to the Society for these purposes. It was presumed, that by subscriptions, the division of the property into shares, or some other practical mode, sufficient funds could be readily obtained for the purchase of the grounds, and to afford an income for their cultivation and embelishment; it was, therefore, determined that the President should draw up a memoir explanatory of the great objects for which the land could be advantageously appropriated, and the means of accomplishing them. This was immediately done,* and submitted to such gentlemen as it was supposed would readily coöperate in the undertaking; and some thirty or forty having promptly expressed a disposition to do so, a special meeting of the Horticultural Society was called, to whom the project was submitted, and H. A. S. Dearborn, Jacob Bigelow, George W. Brimmer, George Bond, and Abbot Lawrence, were chosen a committee to report on the expediency of establishing a Garden of Experiment and Rural Cemetery in the vicinity of Boston. That committee had numerous meetings; and in June, 1831, it was authorised to increase the number of its members, and to ask the aid of such other gentlemen not belonging to the Society as were disposed to forward the desired objects; and to petition the Legislature for an act to enable the Society to hold real estate for the purposes of a Cemetery.

* Besides the Experimental Garden and Cemetery, the plan recommended in the memoir included a Botanical Garden and an Institution for the education of scientific and practical gardeners.

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In conformity to the authority thus granted, the Committee was enlarged, and consisted of the following members:

JOSEPH STORY, *Chairman.*
DANIEL WEBSTER,
H. A. S. DEARBORN,
SAMUEL APPLETON,
CHARLES LOWELL,
JACOB BIGELOW,
EDWARD EVERETT,
GEORGE BOND,
G. W. BRIMMER,
L. M. SARGENT,
ABBOT LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN DEXTER,
ALEXANDER H. EVERETT,
CHARLES P. CURTIS,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEE,
JOHN PIERPONT,
ZEBEDEE COOK,
CHARLES TAPPAN,
G. W. PRATT.

After much deliberation, a plan having been matured, it was determined to submit the following Reports to the consideration of the Society:

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at an adjourned meeting, held in the apartments of the Institution, on Saturday the 18th of June, 1831.

The following Report was made by the committee on a Garden of Experiment and Rural Cemetery.

The committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of measures being taken for the establishment of an Experimental Garden, and Rural Cemetery, ask leave to

REPORT.

When the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was organised, it was confidently anticipated, that, at no very distant period, a Garden of Experiment would be established in the vicinity of Boston; but, to arrive at such a pleasing result, it was deemed expedient that our efforts should first be directed to the accomplishment of objects which would not require very extensive pecuniary resources; that we should proceed with great caution, and, by a prudential management of our means, gradually develope a more complete and efficient system for rendering the institution as extensively useful as it was necessary and important. Public favor was to be propitiated by the adoption of such incipient measures as were best calculated to encourage patronage and insure ultimate success.

With these views, the labors of the Society have been confined to the collection and dissemination of intelligence, plants, scions, and seeds, in the various departments of Horticulture. An entensive correspondence was therefore opened with similar associations in this

country and Europe, as well as with many gentlemen, who were distinguished for their theoretical attainments, practical information and experimental researches, in all the branches of rural economy, on this continent, and other portions of the globe.

The kind disposition which has been generally evinced to advance the interests of the Society, has had a salutary and cheering influence. Many interesting and instructive communications have been received, and valuable donations of books, seeds, and plants have been made by generous foreigners, and citizens of the United States. A liberal offer of coöperation has been promptly tendered, in both hemispheres, and great advantages are anticipated from a mutual interchange of good offices.

A library of considerable extent has been formed, containing many of the most celebrated English and French works on Horticulture, several of which are magnificent; and the apartments for the accommodation of the Society, have been partially embellished with beautiful paintings of some of our choice native varieties of fruits. By weekly exhibitions, during eight months of the year, of fruits, flowers, and esculent vegetables; — by awarding premiums for proficiency in the art of gardening, and the rearing of new, valuable, or superior products; — by disseminating intelligence, and accounts of the proceedings of the Society at its regular and special meetings, through the medium of "The New England Farmer"; and by an annual festival, and public exhibition of the various products of horticulture, an interest has been excited, and a spirit of inquiry awakened, auspicious to the institution, while a powerful impulse has been given to all branches of rural industry, far beyond our most sanguine hopes.

To foster and extend a taste for the pleasant, useful, and refined art of Gardening, the time appears to have arrived for enlarging the sphere of action, and giving the most ample developement to the original design of the Society.

The London, Paris, Edinburgh, and Liverpool Horticultural associations have each established Experimental Gardens; and their beneficial effects have been conspicuously experienced, not only throughout England, Scotland, and France, but the whole civilized world is deriving advantages from those magnificent depositories of the rarest products which have been collected from the vast domains of Pomona and Flora. These noble precedents have been followed in Russia, Germany, Holland, and Italy. We must also emulate the meritorious examples of those renowned institutions, and be thus enabled to reciprocate their favors from like collections of useful and ornamental plants. An equally enlightened taste will be thus superinduced for those comforts and embellishments, and for that intellectual enjoyment which the science and practice of horticulture afford.

With the Experimental Garden it is recommended to unite a Rural Cemetery; for the period is not distant, when all the burial grounds within the city will be closed, and others must be formed in the country, — the primitive and only proper location. There the dead may repose undisturbed, through countless ages. There can be formed a public place of sepulture, where monuments can be erected to our illustrious men, whose remains, thus far, have unfortunately been consigned to obscure and isolated tombs, instead of being collected within one common depository, where their great deeds might be perpetuated and their memories cherished by succeeding generations. Though dead,

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they would be eternal admonitors to the living, — teaching them the way which leads to national glory and individual renown.

When it is perceived what laudable efforts have been made in Europe, and how honorable the results, it is impossible that the citizens of the United States should long linger in the rear of the general march of improvement. They will hasten to present establishments, and to evince a zeal for the encouragement of rural economy, commensurate with the extent and natural resources of the country, and the variety of its soil and climate.

Your Committee have not a doubt that an attempt should be made in this state to rival the undertakings of other countries, in all that relates to the cultivation of the soil. The intelligent, patriotic, and wealthy will cheerfully lend their aid in the establishment of a Garden of Experiment, and a Cemetery. Massachusetts has ever been distinguished for her public and private munificence, in the endowment of colleges, academies, and numerous associations for inculcating knowledge, and the advancement of all branches of industry. A confident reliance is therefore reposed on the same sources of beneficence. The Legislature will not refuse its patronage, but will readily unite with the people in generous contributions for the accomplishment of objects so well calculated to elevate the character of the Commonwealth and that of its citizens.

The Experimental Garden is intended for the improvement of horticulture in all its departments, ornamental as well as useful.

The objects which will chiefly claim attention, are the collection and cultivation of common, improved, and new varieties of the different kinds of Fruits, Esculent Vegetables, Forest and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Flowering, Economical, and other interesting Plants, which do not exclusively belong to the predial department of tillage; — paying particular attention to the qualities and habits of each; — instituting comparative experiments, on the modes of culture, to which they are usually subjected, so as to attain a knowledge of the most useful, rare, and beautiful species; — the best process of rearing and propagating them by seeds, scions, buds, suckers, layers, and cuttings; — the most successful methods of insuring perfect and abundant crops, as well as satisfactory results, in all the branches of useful and ornamental planting appertaining to horticulture.

Compartments to be assigned for the particular cultivation of Fruit Trees, Timber Trees, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubs, Esculent Vegetables, Flowers, and for the location of Green Houses, Stoves, Vineries, Orangeries, and Hot Beds.

For the accommodation of the Garden of Experiment and Cemetery, at least seventy acres of land are deemed necessary; and in making the selection of a site, it was very important that from forty to fifty acres should be well or partially covered with forest trees and shrubs, which could be appropriated for the latter establishment; and that it should present all possible varieties of soil, common in the vicinity of Boston; be diversified by hills, valleys, plains, brooks, and low meadows, and bogs, so as to afford proper localities for every kind of tree and plant, that will flourish in this climate; — be near to some large stream or river; and easy of access by land and water; but still sufficiently retired.

To realize these advantages it is proposed, that a tract of land called

"Sweet Auburn," situated in Cambridge, should be purchased. As a large portion of the ground is now covered with trees, shrubs, and wild flowering plants, avenues and walks may be made through them, in such a manner as to render the whole establishment interesting and beautiful, at a small expense, and within a few years; and ultimately offer an example of landscape or picturesque gardening, in conformity to the modern style of laying out grounds, which will be highly creditable to the Society.

The streams and parcels of bog and meadow land may be easily converted into ponds, and variously formed sheets of water, which will furnish appropriate positions for aquatic plants, while their borders may be planted with Rhododendrons, Azaleas, several species of the superb Magnolia, and other plants, which require a constantly humid soil, and decayed vegetable matter, for their nourishment.

On the southeastern and northeastern borders of the tract can be arranged the nurseries, and portions selected for the culture of fruit-trees and esculent vegetables, on an extensive scale; there may be arranged the Arboretum, the Orchard, the Culinarium, Floral departments, Melon grounds, and Strawberry beds, and Green houses.

The remainder of the land may be devoted to the Cemetery.

By means of a more extensive correspondence, with eminent horticulturists it is certain that many valuable, rare, and beautiful plants may be obtained, not only from all parts of our own country, but other regions of the globe, which could be naturalized to the soil and climate of New England. This can be efficiently undertaken so soon as a Garden of Experiment is formed; but it would be almost useless to procure large collections of seeds or plants, until we are enabled to cultivate them, under the immediate direction of the Society.

Accounts of the experiments which may be made should be periodically reported and published; and seeds, buds, cuttings, and uncommon varieties of rooted plants may be distributed among the members of the Society, and be sold for its benefit, in such manner as may be found most expedient, to render the garden the most extensively useful in all its relations with the wants, comforts, and pleasures of life.

Such an establishment is required for "collecting the scattered rays of intelligence, and blending them with the science and accumulating experience of the times," and then diffusing them far and wide, to cheer and enlighten the practical horticulturist in his career of agreeable and profitable industry. It will powerfully contribute to increase the taste for rural pursuits, — stimulate a generous spirit of research and emulation, — suggest numerous objects worthy of inquiry and experiment, — multiply the facilities of information and the interchange of indigenous and exotic plants, — develope the vast vegetable resources of the Union, — give activity to enterprise, — increase the enjoyment of all classes of citizens, — advance the prosperity, and improve the general aspect of the whole country.

The establishment of a Cemetery in connexion with the Garden of Experiment, cannot fail of meeting public approbation. Such rural burial places were common among the ancients, who allowed no graveyards within their cities. The Potter's Field was without the walls of Jerusalem, and in the Twelve Tables it was prescribed "that the dead should neither be buried nor burned in the city" of Rome. Evelyn states, "that the custom of burying in churches and near about them,

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especially in great cities, is a novel presumption, indecent, sordid, and very prejudicial to health; it was not done among the Christians in the primitive ages;" was forbidden by the Emperors Gratian, Valentian, and Theodosius, and never sanctioned until the time of Gregory the Great. The Eastern Christians do not now inter the dead within their churches. During the age of the patriarchs, groves were selected as places of sepulture. When Sarah died, Abraham purchased "the field of Ephron, in Machpelah, with all the trees that were therein and the borders round about, as a burying place," and there he buried his wife; "and there they buried Abraham, Isaac, Rebekah, and Leah"; and when Jacob had blessed his sons, "he said unto them, I am to be gathered unto my people: bury me with my fathers in the cave that is in the field of Ephron." Deborah "was buried beneath Bethel under an oak," and the valiant men of Jabeshgilead removed the bodies of Saul and his sons from the wall of Bethshan and "buried them under a tree." Moses was buried in "a valley in the land of Moab"; Joseph in "a parcel of ground in Shechem"; Eleazer, the son of Aaron "in a hill that pertained to Phinehas," and Manassah with Amon "in the garden of Uzza."

The planting of rose-trees upon graves is an ancient custom; Anacreon says, that "it protects the dead"; and Propertius indicates the usage of burying amidst roses.

Plato sanctioned the planting of trees over sepulchres, and the tomb of Ariadne was in the Arethusian Grove of Crete. The Catacombs of Thebes were excavated in the gorges of the forest-clad hills, on the opposite bank of the Nile, and those of Memphis were beyond the lake Acherusia, from whence the Grecian mythologists derived their fabulous accounts of the Elysian Fields. There it was supposed the souls of the virtuous and illustrious retired after death, and roamed through bowers, forever green, and over meadows spangled with flowers, and refreshed by perennial streams. In the mountains near Jerusalem were located the tombs of the opulent Israelites; and in a garden, near the base of Calvary, had Joseph, the Aramathean, prepared that memorable sepulchre in which was laid the crucified Messiah. The Greeks and Romans often selected the secluded recesses of wooded heights and vales, as favorite places of interment, or the borders of the great public highways, where elegant monuments were erected, and surrounded with cypress and other ever verdant trees. Many of the richly sculptured sarcophagi and magnificent tombs, reared by the once polished nations of Asia Minor are still to be seen in the vicinity of the numerous ruined cities on the deserted coast of Karamania.

The Athenians allowed no burials within the city. The illustrious men who had either died in the service of their country, or were thought deserving of the most distinguished honors, were buried in the Ceramicus, — an extensive public cemetery on the road to Thria. Tombs and statues were erected to their memory, on which were recounted their praises and exploits; and to render them familiar to all, to animate every citizen to a love of virtue and of glory, and to excite in youthful minds an ardent desire of imitating those celebrated worthies, the spacious grounds were embellished with trees and made a public promenade. Within the Ceramicus was the Academy where Plato and the great men who followed him met their disciples and held assemblies for philosophical conference and instruction. Connected

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with the Academy was a Gymnasium and a garden, which was adorned with delightful covered walks, and refreshed by the waters of the Cephisus, which flowed under the shade of the plane and various other trees, through its western borders. At the entrance and within the area of the garden were temples, altars, and statues of the gods.

The bodies of the Athenians, who had fallen in battle, were collected by their countrymen, and, after they were consumed on the funeral pile, their bones were carried to Athens; there they were exposed, in cypress coffins, under a large tent, for three days, that the relations might perform those libations, which affection and religion enjoined; then they were placed on as many cars as there were tribes, and the procession proceeded slowly through the city to the Ceramicus, where funeral games were exhibited, and an orator, publicly appointed for the occasion, pronounced an eulogium.

Even the Turks, who are so opposed to the cultivation of the fine arts, embellish their grave-yards with evergreens. With them it is a religious duty to plant trees around the graves of their kindred, and the burying ground of Scutari is one of the most interesting objects in the environs of Constantinople. Situated in the rear of the town and extending along the declivity of the Asiatic shore, towards the sea of Marmora, it presents a vast forest of majestic trees; and thither the inhabitants of the imperial city generally resort, during the sultry months of summer, to enjoy the cool breezes which descend from the Euxine, or are wafted over the waves of the Propontis. Throughout Italy, France, and England, there are many cemeteries which are ornamented with forest trees and flowering shrubs. Pere La Chaise, in the environs of Paris, has been admired and celebrated by every traveller who has visited that beautiful garden of the dead.

In Liverpool a similar burying-ground was completed three years since, and a meeting has recently been held in London for forming one in the vicinity of that city, of a size and on a scale of magnificence which shall quadrate with the wealth and vast extent of the mighty capital of a great nation. Within the central area are to be exact models of the superb temples, triumphal arches, columns, and public monuments of Greece and Rome, as receptacles, or memorials of the departed worthies of the empire.

The establishment of rural cemeteries similar to that of Pere La Chaise, has often been the subject of conversation in this country, and frequently adverted to by the writers in our scientific and literary publications. Bnt a few years since, a meeting was held in Boston, by many of its most respectable citizens, for the purpose of maturing a plan and forming such an establishment in the environs of the city. No one can be indifferent to a subject of such deep and universal interest. In whatever point of view it is considered, who is there that does not perceive numerous and powerful inducements for aiding in its accomplishment? How consoling and pleasing is the thought that our memories shall be cherished sfter death; and that the spot, where our ashes repose, shall be often visited by dear and constant friends; that they will there linger to call up the soothing yet melancholy reminiscences of by gone times; that the sod, which covers us, will be kept ever verdant; that a magnificent forest will be reared to overshadow our graves, by those truly kind hands which performed the last sad office of affection; that flowers will fringe the pathways, leading to

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our lowly resting-place, and their fragrance, mingled with the holiest aspirations, ascend towards the throne of the Eternal.

To those who mourn, what a consolation to visit the bower-sequestered monument of a much loved friend, under circumstances and with associations so favorably calculated to revive agreeable recollections of the past; and when those revolting ideas are excluded, which obtrude upon the mind, while standing in the usually dreary, desolate, and ruinous repositories of the dead.

In a Rural Cemetery the names and virtues of the departed would live in perpetual freshness, and their souls seem to commune with those who come to do honor to their names. Thus would all like to repose in death: and who would not deem it a blessing, to be able to confer that favor on a parent, child, wife, husband, or friend? How can this object be so successfully accomplished as in connexion with an Experimental Garden? That part of the land which has been recommended for a Cemetery may be circumvallated by a spacious avenue, bordered by trees, shrubbery, and perennial flowers; rather as a line of demarcation than of disconnexion; for the ornamental grounds of the Garden should be apparently blended with those of the Cemetery, and the walks of each so intercommunicate as to afford an uninterrupted range over both, as one common domain.

Among the hills, glades, and dales, which are now covered with evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, may be selected sites for isolated graves, and tombs, and these, being surmounted with columns, obelisks, and other appropriate monuments of granite and marble, may be rendered interesting specimens of art; they will also vary and embelish the scenery embraced within the scope of the numerous sinuous avenues, which may be felicitously opened in all directions and to a vast extent, from the diversified and picturesque features which the topography of the tract of land presents.

Besides the great public advantages which will result from the horticultural departments, and from that portion of the land which may be consecrated to the dead, and rendered, like the Elysian fields of the Egyptians, a holy and pleasant resort for the living, — the whole will present one of the most instructive, magnificent, and pleasant promenades in our country. From its immediate proximity to the Capital of the State, it will attract universal interest, and become a place of healthful, refreshing, and agreeable resort from early spring until the close of autumn.

To accomplish these two great objects, it is necessary that a fund should be created immediately, sufficient for the purchase of the land, surrounding it with a substantial fence, the erection of a gardener's lodge, laying out the grounds, and preparing them for the purposes of an Experimental Garden and a Cemetery. That this can be done, your committee do not entertain a doubt, and respectfully recommend the adoption of the following measures, as best calculated to insure success.

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
For the Committee.

The Committee, to whom was referred the method of raising subscriptions for the Experimental Garden and Cemetery, beg leave to

REPORT:

1. That it is expedient to purchase, for a Garden and Cemetery, a tract of land, commonly known by the name of "Sweet Auburn," near

the road leading from Cambridge to Watertown, containing about seventy-two acres, for the sum of six thousand dollars; provided this sum can be raised in the manner proposed in the second article of this report.

2. That a subscription be opened for lots of ground in the said tract, containing not less than two hundred square feet each, at the price of sixty dollars for each lot, — the subscription not to be binding until one hundred lots are subscribed for.

3. That when a hundred or more lots are taken, the right of choice shall be disposed of at an auction, of which seasonable notice shall be given to the subscribers.

4. That those subscribers, who do not offer a premium for the right of choosing, shall have their lots assigned to them by lot.

5. That the fee of the land shall be vested in the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, but that the use of the lots, agreeably to an act of the legislature respecting the same, shall be secured to the subscribers, their heirs and assigns for ever.

6. That the land devoted to the purpose of a Cemetery shall contain not less than forty acres.

7. That every subscriber, upon paying for his lot, shall become a member for life of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, without being subject to assessments.

8. That a Garden and Cemetery Committee of nine persons shall be chosen annually, first by the subscribers, and afterwards by the Horticultural Society, whose duty it shall be to cause the necessary surveys and allotments to be made, to assign a suitable tract of land for the Garden of the Society, and to direct all matters appertaining to the regulation of the Garden and Cemetery; five at least of this committee shall be persons having rights in the Cemetery.

9. That the establishment, including the Garden and Cemetery, be called by a definite name, to be supplied by the committee.

JOSEPH STORY,
DANIEL WEBSTER,
HENRY A. S. DEARBORN,
SAMUEL APPLETON,
CHARLES LOWELL,
JACOB BIGELOW,
EDWARD EVERETT,
GEORGE BOND,
GEORGE W. BRIMMER,
ABBOT LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN DEXTER,
ALEXANDER H. EVERETT,
JAMES T. AUSTIN,
CHARLES P. CURTIS,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEE,
JOHN PIERPONT,
ZEBEDEE COOK,
CHARLES TAPPAN,
LUCIUS M. SARGENT,
GEORGE W. PRATT.

Boston, June 11, 1831.

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on an Experimental Garden and Rural Cemetery, be accepted, and that said committee be authorized to proceed in the establishment of a Garden and Cemetery, in conformity to the Report which has this day been made and accepted.

It having been considered important, that the public should be generally informed as to the character of the two associated establishments, the Hon. Edward Everett was requested to prepare an Address, explanatory of the objects which it was proposed to accomplish; and he furnished the following, which was published in the Boston papers.

THE PROPOSED RURAL CEMETERY.

At the late session of the General Court, an act was passed, enlarging the powers of the Horticultural Society in such a manner, as to enable it to establish a rural cemetery, in connexion with the experimental garden, which forms a part of the original plan of that Society. Preliminary steps have been taken to exercise the powers granted by this additional act of incorporation. The subject has been under the consideration of a large and highly respectable committee, selected for their known interest in the design; and a plan of measures to be pursued, for carrying the object into effect, has been prepared and adopted.

The spot, which has been selected for this establishment, has not been chosen without great deliberation, and a reference to every other place in the vicinity of Boston, which has been named for the same purpose. In fact, the difficulty of finding a proper place has been for several years the chief obstacle to the execution of this project. The spot chosen is as near Bsston as is consistent with perfect security from the approach of those establishments, usually found in the neighbourhood of a large town, but not in harmony with the character of a place of burial. It stands near a fine sweep in Charles River. It presents every variety of surface, rising in one part into a beautiful elevation, level in others, with intermediate depressions, and a considerable part of the whole covered with the natural growth of wood. In fact, the place has long been noted for its rural beauty, its romantic seclusion, and its fine prospect; and it is confidently believed, that there is not another to be named, possessing the same union of advantages.

It is proposed to set apart a considerable portion of this delightful spot, for the purpose of a burial place. Little will be required from the hand of art to fit it for that purpose. Nature has already done almost all that is required. Scarcely any thing is needed but a suitable enclosure, and such walks as will give access to the different parts of the enclosed space, and exhibit its features to the greatest advantage. It is proposed, (as it appears from the report above cited,) to divide the parts of the tract, best adapted to that purpose, into lots, containing two hundred or more square feet, to be used by individuals becoming proprietors of them, for the purposes of burial. It will be at the option of those interested, to build tombs of the usual construction on these lots, or to make graves in them, when occasion may require; identifying the lot by a single monument, or the graves by separate stones, or leaving the whole without any other ornament, than the green turf and the overshadowing trees.

By the act of the legislature, authorizing the Horticultural Society to establish this Cemetery, it is placed under the protection of the laws, and consecrated to the perpetual occupancy of the dead. Being connected with the adjacent experimental garden, it will be under the constant inspection of the Society's Gardener, and thus possess advantages, in reference to the care and neatness with which it will be kept, not usually found in places of burial. A formal act of dedication, with religious solemnities, will impart to it a character of sanctity, and consecrate it to the sacred purposes for which it is destined.

It is a matter of obvious consideration, that, with the rapid increase of the city of Boston, many years cannot elapse, before the deposit of the dead within its limits must cease. It is already attended with considerable difficulty, and is open to serious objections. The establishment now contemplated, presents an opportunity for all, who wish to enjoy it, of providing a place of burial for those, for whom it is their duty to make such provision. The space is ample, affording room for as large a number of lots, as may be required for a considerable length of time; and the price at which they are now to be purchased, it is believed, is considerably less than that of tombs, in the usual places of their construction.

Although no one, whose feelings and principles are sound, can regard, without tenderness and delicacy, the question, where he will deposit the remains of those, whom it is his duty to follow to their last home, yet it may be feared, that too little thought has been had for the decent aspect of our places of sepulture, or their highest adaptation to their great object. Our burial places are, in the cities, crowded till they are full; nor, in general, does any other object, either in town or country, appear to have been had in view in them, than that of confining the remains of the departed to the smallest portion of earth that will hide them. Trees, whose inexpressible beauty has been provided by the hand of the Creator as the great ornament of the earth, have rarely been planted about our grave-yards; the enclosures are generally inadequate and neglected, the graves indecently crowded together, and often, after a few years, disturbed; and the whole appearance as little calculated as possible to invite the visits of the seriously disposed, to tranquillize the feelings of surviving friends, and to gratify that disposition which would lead us to pay respect to their ashes.

Nor has it hitherto been in the power even of those, who might be able and willing to do it, to remedy these evils, as far as they are themselves concerned. Great objections exist to a place of sepulture in a private field; particularly this, that in a few years it is likely to pass into the hands of those, who will take no interest in preserving its sacred deposit from the plough. The mother of Washington lies buried in a field, the property of a person not related to her family, and in a spot which cannot now be identified. In the public grave-yard it is not always in the power of an individual to appropriate to a single place of burial, space enough for the purposes of decent and respectful ornament.

The proposed establishment seems to furnish every facility for gratifying the desire, which must rank among the purest and strongest of the human heart, and which would have been much more frequently indicated, but for the very serious, and sometimes insuperable obstacles

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of which we have spoken. Here it will be in the power of every one, who may wish it, at an expense considerably less than that of a common tomb, or a vault beneath a church, to deposit the mortal remains of his friends, and to provide a place of burial for himself, which, while living, he may contemplate without dread or disgust; one which is secure from the danger of being encroached upon, as in the grave-yards of the city; secluded from every species of uncongenial intrusion; surrounded with every thing that can fill the heart with tender and respectful emotions; beneath the shade of a venerable tree, on the slope of the verdant lawn, and within the seclusion of the forest; removed from all the discordant scenes of life.

Such were the places of burial of the ancient nations. In a spot like this were laid the remains of the patriarchs of Israel. In the neighbourhood of their great cities the ancient Egyptians established extensive cities of the dead; and the Greeks and Romans erected the monuments of the departed by the road side, on the approach to their cities, or in pleasant groves in their suburbs. A part of the Grove of Academus, near Athens, famous for the school of Plato, was appropriated to the sepulchres of their men of renown; and it was the saying of Themistocles, that the monuments he beheld there would not permit him to sleep. The "Appian Way" was lined with the monuments of the heroes and sages of Rome. In modern times, the Turkish people are eminent for that respectful care of the places of sepulture, which forms an interesting trait of the oriental character. At the head and foot of each grave, a cypress tree is planted, so that the grave-yard becomes, in a few years, a deep and shady grove. These sacred precincts are never violated; they form the most beautiful suburbs to the cities, and, not unfrequently, when the city of the living has been swept away by the political vicissitudes, frequent under that government, the Grove of Cypress remains, spreading its sacred shelter over the city of the dead.

In the city of Boston, the inconveniences of the present modes of burial are severely felt; and it is as a becoming appendage and interesting ornament of the town, that this cemetery should be regarded. When it shall be laid out with suitable walks, and the appropriate spots shall begin to be adorned with the various memorials which affection and respect may erect to the departed, what object in or near Boston will be equally attractive? What would sooner arrest the attention of the stranger? Whither would a man of reflection and serious temper sooner direct his steps? Had such a cemetery, with prophetic forethought of posterity, been laid out in the first settlement of the country, and all our venerated dead, — the eminent in church and state, — been deposited side by side, with plain but enduring monuments, it would possess already an interest of the most elevated and affecting character. Such a place of deposit is Pere la Chaise, near Paris, which has already become a spot of the greatest interest and attraction, furnishing the model to similar establishments in various parts of Europe, and well deserving to be had in view, in that which is in contemplation here.

The vicinity of our venerable University suggests an interesting train of associations, connected with this spot. It has ever been the favorite resort of the students. There are hundreds now living, who have passed some of the happiest hours of the happiest period of their

lives, beneath the shade of the trees in this secluded forest. It will become the place of burial for the University. Here will the dust of the young men, who may be cut off before their academic course is run, be laid by their class-mates. Here will be deposited those who may die in the offices of instruction and government. Nor is it impossible, that the several class-associations, which form a beautiful feature of our college life, may each appropriate to themselves a lot, where such of their brethren as may desire it, may be brought back to be deposited in the soil of the spot where they passed their early years.

The establishment contemplated will afford the means of paying a tribute of respect, by a monumental erection, to the names and memory of great and good men, whenever or wherever they have died. Its summit may be consecrated to Washington, by a cenotaph inscribed with his name. Public sentiment will often delight in these tributes of respect, and the place may gradually become the honorary mausoleum for the distinguished sons of Massachusetts.

This design, though but recently made public, has been long in contemplation, and, as is believed, has been favored with unusual approbation. It has drawn forth much unsolicited and earnest concurrence. It has touched a chord of sympathy which vibrates in every heart. Let us take an affectionate and pious care of our dead; let us turn to some good account, in softening and humanizing the public feeling, that sentiment of tenderness toward the departed, which is natural and ineradicable in man. Let us employ some of the superfluous wealth, now often expended in luxury worse than useless, in rendering the place where our beloved friends repose, decent, attractive, and grateful at once to the eye and the heart.

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society on the second of July, the following additional act was accepted.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

An Act, in addition to an Act entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Massachusetts Horticultural Society."

Section I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That the Massachusetts Horticultural Society be, and hereby are, authorized, in addition to the powers already conferred on them, to dedicate and appropriate any part of the real estate now owned or hereafter to be purchased by them, as and for a Rural Cemetery or Burying-Ground, and for the erection of Tombs, Cenotaphs, or other Monuments, for, or in memory of the dead; and for this purpose, to lay out the same in suitable lots or other subdivisions, for family and other burying-places; and to plant and embellish the same with shrubbery, flowers, trees, walks, and other rural ornaments, and to inclose and divide the same with proper walls and enclosures, and to make and annex thereto other suitable appendages and conveniences, as the Society shall from time to time deem expedient. And whenever the said Society shall so lay out and appropriate any of their real estate for a Cemetery or Burying-Ground, as aforesaid, the same shall be deemed a perpetual dedication thereof for the purposes aforesaid; and the real estate so dedicated

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shall be for ever held by the said Society in trust for such purposes, and for none other. And the said Society shall have authority to grant and convey to any person or persons the sole and exclusive right of burial, and of erecting tombs, cenotaphs, and other monuments, in any such designated lots and subdivisions, upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such regulations, as the said Society shall, by their by-laws and regulations, prescribe. And every right so granted and conveyed shall be held for the purposes aforesaid, and for none other, as real estate, by the proprietor or proprietors thereof, and shall not be subject to attachment or execution.

SECTION II. *Be it further enacted*, That for the purposes of this act, the said Society shall be, and hereby are authorized to purchase and hold any real estate not exceeding ten thousand dollars in value, in addition to the real estate which they are now by law authorized to purchase and hold. And to enable the said Society more effectually to carry the plan aforesaid into effect, and to provide funds for the same, the said Society shall be, and hereby are authorized to open subscription books, upon such terms, conditions, and regulations, as the said Society shall prescribe, which shall be deemed fundamental and perpetual articles between the said Society and the subscribers. And every person, who shall become a subscriber in conformity thereto, shall be deemed a member for life of the said Society without the payment of any other assessment whatsoever, and shall moreover be entitled, in fee simple, to the sole and exclusive right of using, as a place of burial, and of erecting tombs, cenotaphs, and other monuments, in such lot or subdivision of such cemetery or burying ground, as shall, in conformity to such fundamental articles, be assigned to him.

SECTION III. *Be it further enacted*, That the President of the said Society shall have authority to call any special meeting or meetings of the said Society at such time and place as he shall direct, for the purpose of carrying into effect any or all the purposes of this act, or any other purposes within the purview of the original act to which this act is in addition.

In the House of Representatives, June 22d, 1831.
Passed to be enacted. WILLIAM B. CALHOUN, *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 23d, 1831. Passed to be enacted.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, *President.*

June 23d, 1831. Approved. LEVI LINCOLN.
A true Copy.
Attest, EDWARD D. BANGS, *Secretary of Commonwealth.*

At a meeting of the subscribers for lots in the Cemetery, in ~~July~~, Aug 3, 1831, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Garden and Cemetery Committee.

JOSEPH STORY,
HENRY A. S. DEARBORN,
DR. JACOB BIGELOW,
GEORGE W. BRIMMER,
EDWARD EVERETT,
B. A. GOULD,
CHARLES WELLS,
G. W. PRATT,
GEORGE BOND.

At the first meeting of the Garden and Cemetery Committee, H. A. S. Dearborn, Jacob Bigelow, and G. W. Brimmer were appointed a sub-committee to report a plan for laying out the grounds; and the Hon. Joseph Story, the Rev. Dr. Lowell, and others were instructed to report on the propriety of consecrating the Cemetery by religious ceremonies, who submitted the following:

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society the following Report, from a committee chosen by the subscribers to the Cemetery, was made by the Hon. Judge Story.

The committee, appointed at a meeting of the subscribers to the Mount Auburn Cemetery, to consider and report to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, whether it is expedient to have any, and if any, what religious ceremonies, for the purpose of consecrating the said Cemetery, have had that subject under consideration, and beg leave respectfully to report to the said Society:

1. That, in the opinion of the commlttee, it is expedient to have the said Cemetery consecrated by religious ceremonies on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of September instant, in the afternoon, at Mount Auburn. And if that day should not be fair, then on the next fair day, excluding Sunday.

2. That the religious ceremonies proper for the occasion would be

An Introductory Prayer,
An Address, and
A Closing Prayer,

with an original Hymn to be sung by the Assembly, and other appropriate music.

3. That the choice of the persons to officiate at the religious ceremonies of consecration, and all other arrangements suitable for the occasion, should be made by a committee of arrangements, to be chosen by the Horticultural Society, with full powers for that purpose.

4. That the committee of arrangements should have full power to fill all vacancies occurring in their own body, and to appoint all suitable officers to assist them in the discharge of their duties; and that they should give due public notice of the order of their arrangements when they shall have been completed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH STORY,
By order of the Committee.

Voted, That the Report be accepted.

Resolved, That a Consecrating Committee of nine members be chosen.

The following gentlemen were elected: Hon. Joseph Story, Henry A. S. Dearborn, Charles P. Curtis, Rev. Charles Lowell, Zebedee Cook, Jr., J. T. Buckingham, George W. Brimmer, George W. Pratt, Z. B. Adams.

At a meeting of the committed above named, on the same day, It was *ordered*, that Messrs. Curtis, Buckingham, and Pratt be a committee to invite the orator and clergyman, and to provide an appropriate hymn and suitable music, for the dedication of the Cemetery.

Voted, That General Dearborn, Mr. Brimmer, and Mr. Cook be a committee to prepare the grounds at Mount Auburn, and to make arrangements for the accommodation of the company.

Voted, That Messrs. Cook and Pratt be a committee to make suitable appointments of marshals and other officers, and to arrange all matters of police for the occasion.

The sub-committee first above named announce to the Society that they have, as far as practicable, at present, performed the service assigned them, and that an address, at the solemn consecration of the Cemetery, will be delivered by the Hon. JOSEPH STORY; the Prayers will be offered by the Rev. Dr. WARE and the Rev. Mr. PIERPONT; and an original Hymn will be prepared by the Rev. Mr. PIERPONT. The other arrangements will be announced as soon as completed.

The site, selected for the performance of the consecration ceremonies, was a deep circular dell, formed by the united bases of four beautiful hills, in the south-western portion of the Cemetery grounds. In the centre is a small pool supplied by perennial springs, and from its margin, the acclivities, on three sides, gracefully rise, for more than a hundred feet in extent, presenting a magnificent amphitheatre, sufficiently capacious to accommodate from six to eight thousand spectators. The flanks and summits of each eminence being covered with majestic forest trees, shrubs, and "many a wood flower wild," an area of more than six hundred feet in circuit, extending up the broad escarpments, for at least seventy feet, was divested of the under wood, and lined with seven ranges of seats for the accommodation of the audience. Near the northern margin of the miniature lake a rostrum was formed, a few feet above the surface of the water, for the orator, clergy, and officers of the Horticultural Society. This was decorated with evergreens, giving it the appearance of a natural bower, open towards the south. On the declivity of the fourth hill, and on the right of the rostrum, ranges of seats were placed, as an orchestra, for the band of music, choristers, and the various committees of arrangements.

The approach from the main road leading to Watertown, was by a broad and umbrageous avenue to the foot of the hill, which closes the dale of consecration on the north. This small eminence was thickly overgrown with pines and cedars, but the lower limbs having been pruned, the symmetrical countour of the mound was disclosed, and it assumed the appearance of an ancient tumulus, reared to the memory of some great chieftain, like that of Achilles, of Ajax, and of Patroclus, on the plains of Troy. In the rear, under the shade of a stately grove of walnuts, where the main avenue divides and gracefully sweeps round the lofty hills to the east and west, the company descended from their carriages, and entered the secluded and romantic silvan theatre, by two foot paths, which wound through lonely vales of arching verdure.

The day was cloudless, and the deep, blue vault of heaven canopied the immense area with a dome of more resplendent grandeur than all that genius can conceive, or art accomplish; whispering zephyrs rustled the many-twinkling leaves of those towering groves, which crowned the surrounding heights; the glorious sun gilded, with his cheering beams, the smiling landscape; while, far and wide over the deep and expanded glen, a thickened, flickering shadow screened, with balmy freshness, the assembled multitude, who listened, with intense and elevated thoughts, to the fervent prayer, the eloquent

appeal, the thrilling hymn of praise, and those swelling notes of music, which pealed sublime, through every vale and tufted hill of that sacred garden of the dead. Such was the solemn stillness, so motionless the surface of the dark, deep pool, that it mirrored the steep, receding acclivities, and the innumerable spectators who thronged the encircling seats.

At twelve o'clock a procession was formed, beyond the northern hill, of the officers of the Society, as an escort to the orator and officiating clergy, and, preceded by the band, entered the rostrum through the eastern vale. The effect was grand and imposing, calling up vivid recollections of those solemn funeral rites, which were performed by the patriarchs of old, in the field of Machphela; or the assembled Athenians in the venerable groves of the Ceramicus.

Outrun

At the Annual Meeting of the Horticultural Society, September 30, 1831, the Committee on laying out the grounds and forming the plan of the Experimental Garden and Cemetry at Mount Auburn,

REPORT,

That measures were promptly taken for accomplishing those objects, and although considerable progress has been made, it will require further time to complete the work.

Alexander Wadsworth, Esq., a skilful civil engineer, was employed to make an accurate topographical survey, and to locate the numerous avenues, which it was found necessary to establish through the extensive and beautifully diversified grounds of the Cemetery and Garden, both for convenience and embellishment. The map has been so far perfected, that it is submitted for inspection, and to exhibit the general outlines of the projected improvements; but considerable labor is yet required in clearing out the principal carriage avenues and foot paths, before the sites of the public and private cemetery squares can be definitely established, and designated on the plan.

Models and drawings of the Egyptian Gateways, and of a Gothic tower, and a Grecian tower, one of which is proposed to be erected on the highest hill, have been made, and are offered for examination.

It has been ascertained, that the most lofty eminence is one hundred and twenty-five feet above Charles River, which gracefully sweeps round its gently sloping base; and, when crowned by the proposed tower, will become a most interesting place of resort, as commanding an extensive panoramic view of that richly variegated region of magnificent scenery, embraced within the far distant heights which encircle the metropolis, and the waves of the ocean; while it will present a prominent and imposing feature in the landscape, of which it becomes the centre.

At some future period, when the munificence of the citizens shall be commensurate with their debt of patriotic gratitude, this structure may perhaps give place for a stupendous monument to the most illustrious benefactor of his country; — there will be reared the cenotaph of Washington, in massive blocks of granite or ever-during marble. Should the funds hereafter justify it, a Doric Temple, to be used as a chapel, for the performance of funeral rites, and lodges for the gardener and superintendent of the Cemetery, are contemplated, and designs are in progress for each.

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As the season for rural labor is far advanced, it is not considered expedient to commence the construction of the avenues before the next spring; but they can be divested of the underwood, and the whole of the grounds so far cleared up, as to give them the appearance of a park, during the present autumn. It is expected that the lots may be assigned within twenty days.

The committee has been cheered, in the discharge of its duties, by the deep interest which has been manifested for the success of an undertaking, so important to the prosperity of the Horticultural Society, and so honorable to the country. Such is the exalted estimation in which it is held by the public, so universal is the approbation, so intense the interest, that, beside the constant requests for permission to become subscribers, by the more affluent, numerous applications have been made for cemetery lots, by farmers, mechanics, and dealers in building materials, on condition, that they may be paid for in labor, or such articles as shall be required in the prosecution of the proposed improvements. Within a few days offers have been made to a considerable amount; and as it was the intention and is the anxious desire of the Society, that every citizen should have an opportunity of participating in the advantages of the establishment, the committee has availed itself of the services thus tendered, in executing much of the work which has been performed; and there is not a doubt, that a very considerable portion of the expense in constructing roads, fences, gateways, and the various other edifices, may be defrayed, by a compensation in cemetery lots. This will not only be a great accommodation to numerous individuals, who are desirous to become subscribers, but be highly advantageous to the Society. It is therefore recommended, that the committee be authorized to prosecute such improvements as may be deemed necessary, on these reciprocally beneficial terms.

With the view of fully meeting the expectations and exigencies of the community, it is considered advisable that sites for single graves should be designated, in various parts of the cemetery, embracing all the diversified localities, to afford an opportunity for individuals, who have no families, and the friends of such strangers as may be wept and honored far distant from their native land, to procure eligible places of sepulture, on reasonable terms.

As the tract which has been solemnly consecrated, by religious ceremonies, as a burial-place for ever, is so abundantly covered with forest trees, many of which are more than sixty years old, it only requires the avenues to be formed, the borders, for some ten feet in width, planted with shrubs, bulbous and perennial flowers, the underwood cleared out, the fences, gateways, and appropriate edifices erected, to put the grounds in a sufficiently complete state for the uses designed, and to render them at once beautiful and interesting. All this can be done within two years, at a comparatively small expense, and a result produced which could not have been realized for forty years, if it had been necessary to commence the establishment by planting out forest trees. There are numerous majestic oaks, pines, beeches, and walnuts, which have braved the storms of a century. Towering aloft amidst the general verdure, and extending their huge branches far and wide, they appear as the venerable monarchs of the grove, but still exhibit the vigor of their luxuriant progeny, which, in umbrageous contiguity, cover each hill and plain, and sloping vale, and form many an

——— "alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell, in this wild wood,
And many a bosky bourn, from side to side."

The Garden also can be very considerably advanced, within the same short period which will suffice for developing the improvements of the Cemetery. The nurseries may be established, the departments for culinary vegetables, fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, laid out and planted, a green-house built, hot-beds formed, the small ponds and morasses converted into picturesque sheets of water, and their margins diversified by clumps and belts of our most splendid native flowering trees and shrubs, requiring a soil thus constituted for their successful cultivation, while their surface may be spangled with the brilliant blossoms of the Nymphæa, and the other beautiful tribes of aquatic plants. The excavations for deepening and enlarging the ponds and morasses will afford inexhaustible sources of manure, of invaluable consequence to the Garden, as well as for those portions of the Cemetery which will be embellished by cultivated plants.

From these favorable circumstances and the generous zeal which has been evinced for the energetic prosecution of the labors, which are required to perfect the details of the whole extensive plan, there no longer remains the least doubt, that, in the summer of 1834, Mount Auburn will rival the most celebrated rural burial grounds of Europe, and present a garden in such a state of forwardness, as will be highly gratifying to the Society and the public. The work has been commenced on an ever-during foundation, has the approbation and patronage of an enterprising, intelligent, and prosperous community, and cannot fail of progressing in a manner that must give universal satisfaction. There has Horticulture established her temple, — there will all denominations of Christians surrender up their prejudices, — there will repose the ashes of the humble and exalted, in the silent and sacred Garden of the Dead, until summoned to those of eternal life, in realms beyond the skies.

Respectfully submitted by H. A. S. Dearborn,
For the Committee.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK,

DONE AT MOUNT AUBURN, DURING THE YEAR 1832.

Most of the avenues and paths, which were laid out last autumn, were constructed during the spring, affording a carriage drive of nearly three miles, and an equal extent of foot walks, which rendered Mount Auburn the most pleasant place of resort in the vicinity of the capital, during the whole season. The visitors were numerous, beyond all expectation, who thronged the grounds until the close of autumn.

Early in August the Garden and Cemetery Committee caused other avenues to be laid out and constructed, and a road made on the eastern side, which unites the highways on the south and north east, and completes the line of centre communication with the main road from Boston to Watertown, thus furnishing a new and most interesting approach to the establishment, from Brighton, Brookline, Roxbury, and other towns south of Charles River, as well as from the city.

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Under the authority of the Horticultural Society, twenty-five acres of land on the west have been purchased, making the whole quantity over one hundred acres, now appropriated to the Cemetery and Garden, which have been enclosed by a neat and substantial fence seven feet high. The main entrance has been embellished by an Egyptian Gateway, twenty-five feet high, with lodges in imitation, of small temples for the porter, and superintendent, making the entire front one hundred and ten feet, terminated by obelisks. The plan of the gate was taken from one of those in Thebes, described in the great work of the French savans on Egypt.

The Experimental Garden, including an area of more than thirty acres, has been laid out, and the paths and avenues constructed, and bordered with turf, so that the whole will be in readiness for cultivation, and to be planted out with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, next spring.

A cottage for the superintendent and gardener has been raised, and will be finished, with the requisite offices, by the last of February. The upper Garden Pond has been excavated, to a sufficient depth to afford a constant sheet of water, with a fall at the outlet of three feet, and being embanked, avenues with a border of six feet, for shrubs and flowers, have been made all round it. In the centre an island has been formed, having a path on the margin, which is connected with the avenue on the western side by a bridge twenty-four feet in length, neatly railed and painted; and another bridge of like form and extent thrown over the outlet, which affords a communication with the Cemetery ground by the way of the Indian Ridge Path.

A receiving tomb with walls formed of granite, and covered with massive blocks of stone, and surmounted by a quadrangular tumulus, covered with sods. The entrance is by a flight of stone steps, and is secured with an iron Gothic door.

On the western side of Cypress Avenue, a public burial lot, ninety feet long and twenty-four feet wide, has been laid out and surrounded with an iron fence. Being divided into four compartments, by two paths, crossing each other at right angles, it will afford sufficient space for sixty sepulchres, for the accommodation of such persons as do not own one of the large cemetery lots.

Arrangements have been made for excavating, to a greater depth, Forest and Consecration-Dell Ponds, and surrounding them by embellished pathways, like those of Garden-Pond, and for cleaning the eastern portion of Garden and of Meadow Ponds, of bushes and weeds; all which will be done during the winter, that season being the most favorable for such work.

Mr. David Haggerston, of Charlestown, has been engaged as Superintendent and Gardener of the Cemetery and Experimental Garden, and will enter on his duties the first of March, when the Cottage will be ready for his reception; and from his known intelligence, skill, and taste, in the cultivation of trees, and plants of all kinds, we have the fullest confidence, that our labors, the next season, will be commenced under the most favorable auspices.

A number of superb marble and granite monuments, some of them fifteen feet high, have been erected; many lots are surrounded by beautiful iron fences, or prepared for planting out trees, shrubs, and flowers, the next year; while several tombs of superior construction have been made.

But a little more than a year has elapsed since the purchase of the land, and the various works were commenced; and the result is much more favorable than the most sanguine anticipated, leaving no doubt of a successful and speedy accomplishment of the entire plan.

As some general system was considered necessary, as to the mode of constructing tombs, enclosing the lots, and ornamenting them with trees, shrubs, and flowers, the Garden and Cemetery Committee have considered it expedient to submit the following remarks to the consideration of the numerous proprietors, with the hope that they may be favorably received.

SUGGESTIONS

AS TO THE MANNER OF LAYING OUT AND IMPROVING THE CEMETERY LOTS, AT MOUNT AUBURN.

As various modes of interment and of embellishing the lots may be projected, by the several owners, it is very desirable that such only should be adopted, as will ultimately be most satisfactory to each proprietor, and produce the best general effect, as connected with the character and design of the whole establishment.

MODE OF INTERMENT.

The interments will be either in graves or tombs. Graves may be made in the common manner, or, if it is thought desirable, they may be so constructed as to possess most of the advantages of tombs, while many of the objections to them are avoided. The grave having been dug, a receptacle for the coffin may be formed, by surrounding the sides and ends with a wall of bricks, laid in mortar, one course thick and about a foot high. At the bottom, across each end, and in the middle, supports should be formed of bricks, one course wide and two thick, for the coffin; and after it has been deposited, an arch is to be turned over it, of the same thickness as the walls. By adopting this method, the earth will not come in contact with the coffin, while it will be rendered more secure, and when other graves are dug near it, will remain undisturbed. The expense will be small, and the work can be executed in a few hours.

If tombs are preferred, it is important that no part of them should appear above the surface of the ground; and to accomplish this, the excavation, where the lot is level, should be at least ten feet deep, and, by covering the tomb with slabs of granite, there will be left a space of two feet in depth, which can be filled with loam, and the surface of the lot made again level, with the border in front, in which plants, such as are proper to be cultivated within the area of the lot, will have ample room to extend their roots. In the centre of the lot, a foundation being laid on the top of the stone slabs, a monument can be erected, on the sides of which the names of the persons interred may, if it is thought proper, be inscribed. The entrance is to be in front of the tomb by a flight of stone steps, and to be covered with a thin, flat stone, that may be readily removed. A perpendicular iron door, at the bottom of the steps, secured by a lock, will render the entrance perfectly secure. Tombs, of this construction, have been faithfully and neatly built, by Mr. Savage, for two proprietors of lots

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on Beech Avenue, which are excellent models of this mode of construction.

If the lot is on the side of a hill, which slopes to the rear, it should be made level by the earth, thrown out of the excavation for the tomb, and the exterior side covered with sods, on a slope of at least forty-five degrees. If the hill slopes towards the avenue, the mode of construction must be reversed. In the former, the entrance is to be at top in front, as in the first described tomb, and in the latter at top, in the rear. This mode of construction, on hill sides, effectually conceals the masonry, and the appearance of perpendicular openings is avoided, which are offensive to good taste, unless the construction of the whole work is of a highly ornamental and expensive character. If the monument and tomb are combined in a structure covering a large portion of the lot, such as a temple, portico, mausoleum, or massive sarcophagus, like some of those which embellish the cemetery of Père Le Chaise, the entrance must necessarily be in one of the façades; but from the character of such monuments the portals are often the most ornamental portions of the structure.

When the monuments consist of slabs, they should be placed *horizontally* on the ground, and never be raised in a perpendicular direction, as is commonly the case in our church-yards; for they would not harmonize with the natural and artificial beauties of a rural cemetery, but give a gloomy aspect to the scenery, which is intended to banish the cheerless associations, connected with the burial-places of our cities and country towns. At Mount Auburn, the dead will be ever in the midst of the living, as their place of interment will be the resort of many visitors, who admire the magnificence of natural scenery, combined with all the embellishments of tasteful gardening. It is therefore of the first consequence, that such sacred grounds should be rendered "pleasant, though mournful to the soul."

MODE OF LAYING OUT AND EMBELLISHING THE LOTS.

In the attempt to improve the appearance of the lots, by enclosures and cultivation, it should be constantly borne in mind, that they are very small compartments in the midst of an extensive grove, and to give them identity and beauty, the whole of their areas must be left open and unincumbered. They cannot be planted with trees or shrubs, and if surrounded by hedges, they will present, in a very few years, a tangled mass of weeds and bushes. We must recollect that they are to exist for ages; and our effort should be, to render their appearance perpetually interesting, with the least possible attention, after being once put in the best condition, for present and future effect.

Hedges, used as inclosures, will disappoint expectation, and require to be entirely eradicated after a few years, if even for a short time they should have a pleasing effect, when young, healthy, vigorous, and well managed. They are only proper for extensive grounds, farms, or large gardens, embracing some ten or twenty acres, or for long lines of circumvallation, which are to be seen at a distance, in which the imperfections, occasioned by insects and the ravages of time, are lost in the perspective, but should never be employed to surround a mere parterre, a buisson of roses, or a bed of hyacinths. To look even beautiful, hedges, of all kinds, require constant attention; they must be kept clear of weeds, and be pruned and clipped several

times in the course of the season of vegetation, and this, too, by a skilful hand. Edgings for such limited compartments as the Cemetery lots, must be formed of very humble plants, to be in keeping with their size and character; the box, violet, auricula, Burgundy rose, daisy, or some other plants, not more aspiring, can alone be used; and for the purpose of protecting the monument, on its circumscribed location, these would constitute no barrier. Hedges of hawthorn, holly, the tripple-thorned acacia, pyracantha, or cedar, or any other naturally tall plant, would, if kept even tolerably well trimmed and cultivated, become so much filled with wood as to present a mass of branches, with but little verdure, save on the evergreens, while the whole ground would be filled with roots; besides, the whole area of the lots and the monuments would be so screened from observation, as to render them invisible from the avenues and distant points of view, when the latter, at least, should be exposed from its base to its summit, and to accomplish this the space must remain open, or only be enclosed by the lightest constructed trellis, formed with iron posts and delicate pales, or small stone or iron posts and chains.

As the proprietors of lots have a right to a foot of land beyond the prescribed bounds, for a fence, there will be an area seventeen feet wide and twenty-two feet in length to be improved. The length of the lot, however, is to extend the twenty-two feet from the edge of the strip of land, six feet wide, reserved, for the borders of the avenues and paths, when the end fronts upon them; but where the lots are so laid out, as that the length is parallel thereto, the seventeen feet in width will be outside of the six feet border.

Having equalized the surface of the lot, but leaving it any desired declivity or acclivity, according as it may be located, on a hill-side, that descends or rises from the avenue or pathway, it should be covered with turf laid down even and compact, leaving an open space, one foot from the exterior edges, and two feet wide, all round, in which bulbous and other perennial flowers may be planted, and so arranged, in conformity to their periods of floration, as to present a constant succession of blossoms, until the commencement of winter; or, as a less expensive mode, a verge of turf, one foot wide, may be laid round the lot, and the area within sown with grass- seed, and the whole may be thus rendered verdant in a few weeks. For this purpose red-top grass should be alone cultivated, as it forms the most compact, tenacious, and beautiful turf. Red clover, being a biennial plant, should not be introduced, and the other grasses do not send out so many offsets and roots as the red-top, and never produce so fine an effect, even when managed in the best manner. To insure a perpetual green, smooth, and pleasing surface, the grass should be cut every two or three weeks; and the oftener this is done the better; for if neglected, the tall grass loses its deep verdure, and when cut down, the surface of the ground, having been long shaded, will appear seared like a stubble-field. The whole secret of keeping turf always green is, the frequent cutting of the grass; it can be done in no other way. In England, so celebrated for the spacious and superb lawns, verdant avenues, and velvet walks, which embellish the country seats and rural cottages of that nation of gardens, the grass is mowed, and the turf rolled every fifth or tenth day, and even more often where the best possible effect is desired.

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The space of two feet in width, one foot from the edges of the lot intended for flowers, should be trenched two feet deep, and filled with loam and manure, taking care to rake out all the stones; for bulbs require a light and rich soil.

There being a border six feet wide in front of the lots, and a space of at least six feet between them, and a still greater one in the rear, these can be planted with ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers, which will be sufficient for all the purposes of shade and embellishment; and where there are deciduous forest trees now growing in the immediate vicinity, especially if of a large size, it will not be proper to multiply them, lest the lots be too much overshadowed and obscured; neither should the shrubs be numerous. The general appearance of the whole grounds, should be that of a well-managed park, and the lots only so far ornamented with shrubs and flowers, as to constitute rich borders to the avenues and pathways, without giving to them the aspect of a dense and wild coppice, or a neglected garden, whose trees and plants have so multiplied and interlaced their roots and branches, as to completely destroy all that airinesss, grace, and luxuriance of growth, which good taste demands.

As the list of ornamental shrubs and plants, suitable for the decoration of lots and avenues, would be too extensive for this publication, the proprietors of lots will do well to consult an experienced gardener or nursery-man, in reference to the species which are best suited to particular soils, and which will secure a succession of flowers throughout the season. Messrs. Winships of Brighton, Mr. Carter at the Botanic Garden, or Mr. Haggerston on the premises, can give the requisite information, and, in most cases, furnish the plants desired.

For the Committee,

H. A. S. DEARBORN,

President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

AT A MEETING HELD AT THE HALL OF THE INSTITUTION,

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1832.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS WERE ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR:

PRESIDENT.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, *Roxbury.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ZEBEDEE COOK, JR. *Dorchester.*
JOHN C. GRAY, *Boston.*
ENOCH BARTLETT, *Roxbury.*
ELIAS PHINNEY, *Lexington.*

TREASURER.

CHEEVER NEWHALL, *Boston.*

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

JACOB BIGELOW, M. D. *Boston.*

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ROBERT L. EMMONS, *Boston.*

COUNSELLORS.

AUGUSTUS ASPINWALL, *Brookline.*
THOMAS BREWER, *Roxbury.*
HENRY A. BREED, *Lynn.*
BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD, *Salem.*
J. G. COGSWELL, *Northampton.*
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E. HERSEY DERBY, *Salem.*

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SAMUEL DOWNER, *Dorchester.*
OLIVER FISKE, *Worcester.*
B. V. FRENCH, *Boston.*
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T. W. HARRIS, *Cambridge.*
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JOSEPH G. JOY, *Boston.*
WILLIAM KENRICK, *Newton.*
JOHN LEMIST, *Roxbury.*
S. A. SHURTLEFF, *Boston.*
E. M. RICHARDS, *Dedham.*
BENJAMIN RODMAN, *New-Bedford.*
JOHN B. RUSSELL, *Boston.*
CHARLES SENIOR, *Roxbury.*
WILLIAM H. SUMNER, *Dorchester.*
CHARLES TAPPAN, *Boston.*
JACOB TIDD, *Roxbury.*
JONATHAN WINSHIP, *Brighton.*
WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, *Dorchester.*
ELIJAH VOSE, *Dorchester.*
AARON D. WILLIAMS, *Roxbury.*
J. W. WEBSTER, *Cambridge.*
GEORGE W. PRATT, *Boston.*
GEORGE W. BRIMMER, *Boston.*
DAVID HAGGERSTON, *Charlestown.*
CHARLES LAWRENCE, *Salem.*

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

MALTHUS A. WARD, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

J. W. WEBSTER, M. D.

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STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL.

I.

ON FRUIT TREES, FRUITS, &c.

To have charge of whatever relates to the multiplication of fruit trees and vines, by seed, scions, buds, layers, suckers, or other modes; the introduction of new varieties; the various methods of pruning and training them, and whatever relates to their culture, and that of all other fruits; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

E. VOSE, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL DOWNER,
OLIVER FISKE,
ROBERT MANNING,
CHARLES SENIOR,
WILLIAM KENRICK,
E. M. RICHARDS,
B. V. FRENCH,
S. A. SHURTLEFF.

II.

ON THE CULTURE AND PRODUCTS OF THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

To have the charge of whatever relates to the location and management of Kitchen Gardens; the cultivation of all plants appertaining thereto; the introduction of new varieties of esculent, medicinal, and all such vegetables as are useful in the arts or are subservient to other branches of national industry; the structure and management of hot-beds; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

DANIEL CHANDLER, *Chairman.*
JACOB TIDD,
AARON D. WILLIAMS,
JOHN B. RUSSELL,
LEONARD STONE,
NATHANIEL DAVENPORT.

III.

ON ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, AND GREEN-HOUSES.

To have charge of whatever relates to the culture, multiplication, and preservation of ornamental trees and shrubs, and flowers of all kinds; the construction and management of green-houses, the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

JONATHAN WINSHIP, *Chairman.*
JOSEPH G. JOY,
DAVID HAGGERSTON,
GEORGE W. PRATT,
SAMUEL WALKER.

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IV.

ON THE LIBRARY.

To have charge of all books, drawings, and engravings, and to recommend from time to time such as it may be deemed expedient to procure; to superintend the publication of such communications and papers as may be directed by the Council; to recommend premiums for drawings of fruits and flowers, and plans of country houses, and other edifices and structures connected with horticulture; and for communications on any subject in relation thereto.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, *Chairman.*
JOHN C. GRAY,
JACOB BIGELOW,
T. W. HARRIS,
E. H. DERBY,
ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

V.

ON THE SYNONYMS OF FRUITS.

At a meeting of the Society, June 20, the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee to facilitate an exchange of fruits with the Philadelphia, New York, and Albany Horticultural Societies, and others, for the purpose of establishing their synonyms.

JOHN LOWELL, *Chairman.*
ROBERT MANNING,
SAMUEL DOWNER.

VI.

ON THE GARDEN AND CEMETERY.

JOSEPH STORY, *Chairman.*
H. A. S. DEARBORN,
JACOB BIGELOW,
G. W. BRIMMER,
GEORGE BOND,
EDWARD EVERETT,
ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.
B. A. GOULD,
G. W. PRATT.

VII.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ZEBEDEE COOK, JR. *Chairman.*
G. W. PRATT,
CHEEVER NEWHALL,
CHARLES TAPPAN,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEE.

MEMBERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Aspinwall, Augustus, *Brookline.*
Ames, John W., *Dedham.*
Andrews, John H., *Salem.*
Andrews, Ebenezer T., *Boston.*
Anthony, James, *Providence.*
Adams, Samuel, *Milton.*
Andrews, Ferdinand, *Lancaster.*
Atkinson, Amos, *Brookline.*
Adams, Daniel, *Newbury.*
Adams, Abel, *Boston.*
Adams, Benjamin, *Boston.*
Adams, C. Frederic, "
Adams, Z. B, "
Appleton, Nathan, "
Appleton, Samuel, "
Austin, James T., "
Austin, William, *Charlestown.*
Austin, E. G., *Boston.*
Adams, Charles F., *Quincy.*

Bartlett, Enoch, *Roxbury.*
Brewer, Thomas, "
Brimmer, George W., *Boston.*
Bradlee, Joseph P., "
Breed, Ebenezer, "
Breed, Henry A., *Lynn.*
Bigelow, Jacob, *Boston.*
Baldwin, Enoch, *Dorchester.*
Breed, John, *Charlestown.*
Breed Andrews, *Lynn.*
Bailey, Kendall, *Charlestown.*
Ballard, Joseph, *Boston.*
Brewer Gardner, "
Brown, James, *West Cambridge.*
Bartlett, Edmund, *Newburyport.*
Buckminster, Lawson, *Framingham.*
Buckminster, Edward F., "
Breck, Joseph, *Pepperell.*
Badlam, Stephen, *Boston.*
Bradford, Samuel H., "
Bailey, Ebenezer, "

Bangs, Edward D., *Boston.*
Bowdoin, James, "
Balch, Joseph, *Roxbury.*
Bond, George, *Boston.*
Bacon, S. N., "
Billings, Joseph H., *Roxbury*
Barnard, Charles, *Boston.*
Brown, Charles, "
Brown, Jonas B., "
Bussey, Benjamin, *Roxbury.*
Bradlee, Joseph P., *Boston.*
Baker, Joseph, "
Buckingham, Joseph T., "
Buckingham, Edwin, "
Boyd, James, "
Brown, John, "
Brigham, Levi, "
Blake, Joshua, "
Brigham, Dennis, "
Bird, Jesse, "
Bryant, John, "
Bullard, Silas, "
Burridge, Martin, *Medford.*
Bond, George W., *Boston.*

Cook, Zebedee, Jr., *Boston.*
Codman, John, *Dorchester.*
Cunningham, J. A., "
Clapp, Nathaniel, "
Coolidge, Joseph, *Boston.*
Cordis, Thomas, "
Copeland, B. F., *Roxbury.*
Cogswell, J. G., *Northampton.*
Champney, John, *Roxbury.*
Cowing, Cornelius, "
Chandler, Daniel, *Lexington.*
Callender, Joseph, *Boston.*
Chase, Hezekiah, *Lynn.*
Clapp, John, *South-Reading.*
Carter, Horatio, *Lancaster.*
Colman, Henry, *Salem.*

Carnes, Nathaniel G., *New York.*
Curtis, Edward, *Pepperell.*
Chandler, Samuel, *Lexington.*
Capen, Aaron, *Dorchester.*
Crowninshield, Benjamin W., *Salem.*
Cotting, William, *West-Cambridge.*
Cabot, Samuel, *Brookline.*
Coffin, Hector, *Rock Farm, Newbury.*
Curtis, Nathaniel, *Roxbury.*
Clapp, Isaac, *Dorchester.*
Crafts, Ebenezer, *Roxbury.*
Curtis, Charles P., *Boston.*
Curtis, Thomas B., "
Coolidge, Samuel F., "
Carey, Alpheus, "
Coffin, George W., "
Channing, George G., "
Craigie, Mrs. E., *Cambridge.*
Coolidge, Joshua, *Watertown.*
Cobb, Elijah, *Boston.*
Cowing, Howland, Jr., *Roxbury.*

Dearborn, H. A. S., *Roxbury.*
Davis, Isaac P., *Boston.*
Downer, Samuel, *Dorchester.*
Dowse, Thomas, *Cambridge.*
Dudley, David, *Roxbury.*
Doggett, John, *Boston.*
Drew, Daniel, "
Derby, John, *Salem.*
Davenport, Nathaniel, *Milton.*
Davis, Charles, *Roxbury.*
Dorr, Nathaniel, "
Dodge, Pickering, *Salem.*
Dean, William, "
Derby, E. H., "
Dodge, Pickering, Jr., *Salem.*
Davis, John B., *Boston.*
Driver, Stephen, Jr., *Salem.*
Davis, John, *Boston.*
Davis, Daniel, "
Dutton, Warren, "
Denny, Daniel, "
Davis, James, "
Dickson, James A., "
Derby, Richard C., "
Darracott, George, "

Emmons, Robert L., *Boston.*
Everett, Edward, *Charlestown.*
Eustis, James, *South-Reading.*
Ellis, Charles, *Roxbury.*
Edwards, Elisha, *Springfield.*
Eager, William, *Boston.*
Endicott, William P., *Danvers.*
Everett, Alexander H., *Boston.*
Eckley, David, "

French, Benjamin V., *Boston.*
Fessenden, Thomas G., "
Frothingham, Samuel, "
Forrester, John, *Salem.*
Fiske, Oliver, *Worcester.*
Fosdick, David, *Charlestown.*
Fletcher, Richard, *Boston.*
Field, Joseph, *Weston.*
Fitch, Jeremiah, *Boston.*
Francis, J. B., *Warwick, R. I.*
Freeman, Russell, *New-Bedford.*
Fay, Samuel P. P., *Cambridge.*
Farrar, John, "
Farley, Robert, *Boston.*
Folsom Charles, *Cambridge.*
Fisk, Benjamin, *Boston.*
Fuller, H. H., "
Foster, E. B., "
Faxon, Nathaniel, *Boston.*

Gray, John C., *Boston.*
Gray, Francis C., "
Greenleaf, Thomas, *Quincy.*
Gourgas, J. M., *Weston.*
Green, Charles W., *Roxbury.*
Gore, Watson, "
Gannett, T. B., *Cambridge.*
Gould, Daniel, *Reading.*
Gardner, W. F., *Salem.*
Gardner, Joshua, *Dorchester.*
Goodale, Ephraim, *Bucksport, Me.*
Goodwin, Thomas J., *Charlestown.*
Guild, Benjamin, *Boston.*
Gibbs, Benjamin, "
Grant, Benjamin B., "
Gould, Benjamin A., "
Grant, B. B., "

Harris, Samuel D., *Boston.*
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Haskins, Ralph, "
Huntington, Ralph, *Boston.*
Heard, John, Jr., "
Hill, Jeremiah, "
Hollingsworth, Mark, *Milton.*
Harris, William T., *Cambridge.*
Holbrook, Amos, *Milton.*
Howe, Rufus, *Dorchester.*
Hayden, John, *Brookline.*
Hyslop, David, "

Howes, Frederick, *Salem.*
Haggerston, David, *Cambridge.*
Hunt, Ebenezer, *Northampton.*
Howland, John, Jr., *New-Bedford.*
Hayward, George, *Boston.*
Higginson, Henry, "
Hall, Dudley, *Medford.*
Hartshorn, Eliphalet P., *Boston.*
Houghton, Abel, Jr., *Lynn.*
Hovey, P. B., Jr., *Cambridge.*
Hurd, William, *Charlestown.*
Howe, Hall J., *Boston.*
Haskell, Elisha, "
Hickling, Charles, "
Hicks, Zachariah, "
Howard, Abraham, "
Hastings, Thomas, "
Hastings, Oliver, *Cambridge.*
Hosmer, Z., "
Henchman, D., *Boston.*
Hobart, Enoch, "
Howe, S. L., *Cambridge.*
Hodges, J. L., *Taunton.*
Hedge, Isaac L., *Plymouth.*

Ives, John M., *Salem.*
Inches, Henderson, *Boston.*
Ingalls, William, "

Jacques, Samuel, Jr., *Charlestown.*
Joy, Joseph G., *Boston.*
Joy, Joseph B., "
Jones, Thomas K., *Roxbury.*
Johnson, Samuel R., *Charlestown.*
Jackson, Patrick T., *Boston.*
Jackson, James, "
Johonnot, George S., *Salem.*
Jarves, Deming, *Boston.*
Jackson, C. T., "
Johnson, Otis, *Savannah, Ga.*

Kenrick, William, *Newton.*
Kellie, William, *Boston.*
King, John, *Medford.*
Kidder, Samuel, *Charlestown.*
Kuhn, George H., *Boston.*
Kendall, Abel, Jr. "
Kenrick, John A., *Newton.*

Lincoln, Levi, *Worcester.*
Lincoln, William, "
Lowell, John, *Roxbury.*
Lee, Thomas, Jr., "
Lewis, Henry, "
Lemist, John, *Roxbury.*
Lyman, Theodore, Jr. *Boston.*
Lowell, John A., "
Lawrence, Abbott, "
Lyman, George W., "
Lawrence, Charles, *Salem.*
Little, Henry, *Bucksport, Me.*
Leland, Daniel, *Sherburne.*
Leland, J. P., "
Little, Samuel, *Bucksport, Me.*
Leonard, Thomas, *Salem.*
Lawrence, William, *Boston.*
Lawrence, Amos, "
Livermore, Isaac, *Cambridge.*
Loring, Josiah, *Boston.*
Lowell, Charles, "
Lamson, John, "
Lynde, Seth S., "
Lowell, Francis C., "
Loring, Henry, "
Lienow, Henry, "
Loring, W. J., "

Manning, Robert, *Salem.*
Manners, George, *Boston.*
Minns, Thomas, "
Morrell, Ambrose, *Lexington.*
Munroe, Jonas, "
Mussey, Benjamin, *Boston.*
Mills, James K., "
M'Carthy, Edward, *Brighton.*
Mackay, John, *Boston.*
Mead, Isaac W., *Charlestown.*
Mead, Samuel O., *West-Cambridge.*
Moffatt, J. L., *Boston.*
Melville, Thomas, *Boston.*
Mc Lellan, Isaac, "
Merry, Robert D. C., "

Newhall, Cheever, *Dorchester.*
Nicholas, Otis, "
Nuttall, Thomas, *Cambridge.*
Newell, Joseph R., *Boston.*
Newhall, Josiah, *Lynnfield.*
Newman, Henry, *Roxbury.*
Nicholson, Henry, *Brookline.*
Newell, Joseph W., *Charlestown.*

Otis, Harrison G., *Boston.*
Oliver, Francis J., "
Oliver, William, *Dorchester.*
Oxnard, Henry, *Brookline.*

Perkins, Thomas H. *Boston.*

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Perkins, Samuel G. *Boston.*
Parsons, Theophilus, "
Putnam, Jesse, "
Pratt, George W., "
Prescott, William, "
Penniman, Elisha, *Brookline.*
Parsons, Gorham, *Brighton.*
Pettee, Otis, *Newton.*
Prince, John, *Roxbury.*
Phinney, Elias, *Lexington.*
Prince, John, Jr., *Salem.*
Peabody, Francis, "
Pickman, Benjamin T., *Boston.*
Penniman, James, *Dorchester.*
Poor, Benjamin, *New York.*
Perry, G. B., *East-Bradford.*
Perry, John, *Sherburne.*
Pond, Samuel, *Cambridge.*
Payne, Edward W., *Boston.*
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ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

AT THEIR

FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL,

SEPTEMBER 18, 1833.

BY ALEXANDER H. EVERETT.

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M DCCC XXXIII.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Horticultural Society:—

In attempting to address you on this occasion, I have consulted my wish not to appear insensible to the kindness of the request that brings me here, to a greater extent, perhaps, than prudence would justify. Though fully aware of the importance and attractive character of the art which forms the object of your institution, the nature of my pursuits through life has been such as to deprive me of the opportunity of obtaining more than a very limited acquaintance with its details; and in the absence of the resources of imagination and eloquence which others might draw upon to supply the want of actual knowledge, I must throw myself, without reserve, on your indulgence. Even the little practical information to which I might pretend on the subject of fruits, flowers, and gardens, relates chiefly to those that are found in other countries, where it has been my fortune to pass the greater part of the mature period of my life, and may not, perhaps, be applicable here. May I venture to add, that there is one particular in which my experience, in regard to foreign fruits, differs from that of

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some preceding travelers? The companions of Ulysses, as we are told by Homer, found, somewhere on the coast of Africa, a fruit which he calls the *Lotus*, the taste of which was so delicious, that those who had once eaten it lost the desire to return to their native country, and remained for life among the *Lote-Eaters*, who, it seems, derived their political name from their favorite fruit. Critics and horticulturists are not agreed as to the precise fruit intended in this passage. Whatever it may have been, it has not been my fortune, in the course of my travels, to taste it; and I have generally found that the fruits and flowers which pleased me best in other countries, were those which brought most vividly to mind the recollection of my own.

Horticulture, in its simplest application, proposes to improve the qualities of vegetables, flowers, and fruits. In its higher departments, it assumes the character of one of the elegant arts, and teaches the disposition of grounds and gardens, whether intended for the recreation of individuals, the ornament of cities and palaces, or the repositories of the dead. Permit me to say a few words upon each of these divisions of the subject.

I. The first in order and in immediate practical importance of the objects of Horticulture, is the improvement of the qualities of vegetables, fruits, and flowers, including the introduction of new and valuable varieties from foreign countries. "I am astonished," says an elegant French writer, "at the indifference with which we regard the names and memories of those who have naturalized among us the fruits

and flowers of other climates." The case was not the same among the Romans. Pliny makes it his boast, that of the eight sorts of cherries known at Rome in his time, one was called the *Plinian*, in honor of one of the members of his family, who had brought it into Italy. The other seven, also, bore the names of the most distinguished families, including the Julian, which was that of the Emperors. The first cherry-trees were brought to Rome from Pontus, in Asia-Minor, by Lucullus, after the defeat of Mithridates, who was king of that country. In less than a century, they had spread themselves over the whole of Europe,—even into the then remote and barbarous island of Britain. The distinguished naturalist to whom I just alluded, also commemorates the good fortune of Pompey the Great, and the Emperor Vespasian, in having carried, in their triumphant entries into Rome, on their return from their campaigns in Syria, the Ebony-tree and the Balm of Gilead.

Modern nations have not, however, been entirely regardless of the services of eminent individuals in this particular. France herself bestowed upon one species of the same fruit, which bore, in ancient times, the names of Cæsar and Pliny, the scarcely less illustrious one of Montmorency. She also gave to our "fragrant weed" its scientific appellation of *Nicotiana*, in honor of Nicot, her Ambassador in Portugal, who is supposed, in France at least, to have introduced it into Europe, although the merit is attributed, in England, to Sir Walter Raleigh. Her writers have gratefully recorded the service rendered to the West of Europe by Busbeck, an Austrian Ambassador at

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Constantinople, who brought home with him from his embassy, the Lilac, one of the most beautiful of our flowering shrubs. Of late years it has even become common to designate the most curious and beautiful sorts of non-descript plants, as they are discovered, by the name of the discoverer or that of some other person of high scientific fame. Thus the laurel of our woods has obtained its scientific name of *Kalmia*, from the Swedish naturalist, Kalm; while his countryman, Dahl, has furnished one to the plant, whose brilliant and various flowers, though so recently naturalized among us, already adorn all our gardens, and contribute so much to the beauty of your exhibitions.

In the culture of flowers, the Dutch have perhaps excelled all other nations. Their taste is, however, somewhat limited in its objects, and confines itself almost exclusively to the tulip, the rose, and the hyacinth. The rage for tulips, that prevailed at one time in that country, and the extravagant height to which the conventional value of particular varieties was carried, are well known. A pressure in the tulip market was then nearly as serious a thing in Holland as a pressure in the money market is in this country at the present day. Although the taste for flowers no longer exists to the same degree as it once did in Holland, that country is still the place where they are most extensively cultivated, and whence they are sent as articles of merchandize to all parts of the world. The principal tulip and hyacinth gardens are at Haarlem. The largest that I saw there contained not less than three or four acres of ground, and was really

a brilliant spectacle. The principal rose-gardens are at Nordwyck, on the German Ocean. In the tulip gardens every variety has its name, derived commonly from some great political character, and has its fixed price in the florist's catalogue. We have seen, during the present season, a specimen of one of these tulip gardens, laid out on a small scale by one of your members, in which a considerable number of the most curious and brilliant varieties were collected in one parterre. In selecting the individuals whose names they affix to their favorite plants, the florists display a very laudable impartiality, and take them alike from all countries and all parties. We saw, for example, in Mr. Walker's little collection, a *Lewis the Fourteenth*, a *Bonaparte*, and a *Washington*, blooming very amicably, side by side, in the same enclosure. There is even room to suspect that these names were not bestowed with any reference to intellectual capacity or moral worth; but rather, perhaps, under the influence of a slight tincture of *legitimacy*. *Lewis the Fourteenth*, was, by far, the most brilliant flower in the collection, and commanded the high price of ten guineas, while *Bonaparte* and *Washington* mingled rather obscurely with the common herd, and might be had for about five shillings a piece.

Washington has been rather more fortunate in fruits than in flowers. His name, as I am told by one of your most distinguished members, has lately been given to a new and most delicious variety of Pears, which, though very recently introduced, is

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said to have already eclipsed the reputation of the St. Michael's and the St. Germain's.

Our barren soil and wintry climate do not admit of a very luxuriant vegetation, and we can never hope to naturalize among us the magnificent products of the tropical climates, which either perish at once or dwindle into comparatively dwarfish shapes. We possess, however, most of the flowers and fruits which thrive in the corresponding temperate regions of the old world. The Queen of Flowers presides in our gardens, as in those of Greece and Persia; and the King of Fruits, as the vine has sometimes been emphatically called, covers our rocks with a royal mantle of spontaneous verdure. In improving these natural gifts to the utmost, we have ample scope for the exercise of skill and taste. The culture of the Vine may, perhaps, be mentioned as one of the branches of your art, which deserves more attention than it has yet received. The best European wines, such as Champagne, Burgundy, and the various sorts of Rhenish and Moselle, which have recently become such general favorites among us, are all produced in latitudes considerably higher than ours. Where the Vine grows spontaneously with great luxuriance, there is reason to suppose, that, with proper care, its fruit may be brought to any degree of perfection. When the northern navigators from Iceland visited the coasts of this country, seven or eight hundred years ago, and made a settlement on a spot, probably not very distant from the territory we occupy, they were so much struck with the luxuriant growth of

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the Vine, that they gave to their discovery the name of *Wineland*, which was thus, by a rather singular accident, appropriated to one of the few countries within the temperate regions of the Christian world, where no wine was ever made. A more general and careful cultivation of the Vine may, perhaps, enable us to justify the application of this ancient title, and furnish the community, at a cheap rate, with a palatable, healthy, and refreshing substitute for ardent spirit, which the friends of temperance among us are now so earnestly endeavoring to banish from general consumption.

II. The disposition of grounds and gardens, whether for the purpose of private recreation or public utility and ornament, is another application of Horticulture, not less interesting and important than the immediate care of fruits and flowers. Under this aspect, it is justly regarded as one of the elegant arts, and has engaged the attention and employed the pens of some of the greatest men of ancient and modern times. Among the English writers on the subject, we find Horace Walpole, Sir William Temple, and the illustrious Lord Chancellor Bacon, who has devoted to it one of the longest and most agreeable of his Essays. This department of the art has not yet been much studied among us; but as wealth and population increase, it will gradually attract more attention, and will cover the banks of our beautiful streams and lakes, the southern slopes of our hills, and the promontories and islands along our coast, with ornamented grounds. Notwithstanding the comparative sterility of the soil, there are few regions

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better fitted for this purpose, by varieties in the surface of the landscape, the abundance of water, and the frequently wild and picturesque beauty of the scenery, than New-England. Lake Champlain,—Lake Winnepiseogee, with the neighboring White Hills,—the charming valley of the Connecticut, and a thousand other hills and streams of less celebrity, but not inferior beauty,—the islands south of the Cape, and in our own harbor,—all present the most attractive natural situations, and only require the magical touches of art, to be converted into scenes, as elegant as any that grace the most cultivated regions of Europe, or bloom perennially in the pages of the poets.

In this, as in all the other arts, the progress of taste has been slow and gradual. It is a striking proof of the simple state of Horticulture in the time of Homer, that, in describing the gardens of Alcinous, King of Phœacia, a prince to whom he has given a palace with brazen walls and silver columns;—describing them, too, with so much latitude of imagination, that he has enriched them with the gift of perpetual spring;—he can still imagine nothing more magnificent than an enclosure of four acres devoted exclusively to fruit.

> Four acres was the allotted space of ground,
> Fenced with a green enclosure all around;
> Tall thriving trees confessed the fruitful mould,
> The reddening apple ripens into gold.
> Here the blue fig with luscious juice o'erflows;
> With deeper red the full pomegranate glows;
> The branch here bends beneath the weighty pear,
> And verdant olives flourish round the year;
> Beds of all various kinds, forever green,
> In beauteous order terminate the scene.

It is curious to compare with this simple scene, the superb description of Paradise by Milton, who found, in his own correct natural taste, a guide which the practice of the art was, in his time, far from affording.

—— the crisped brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
With mazy error under pendent shades
Ran nectar, visiting each plant, and fed
Flowers worthy of Paradise, which not nice Art
In beds and curious knots, but Nature boon
Poured forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain.

It was long, however, before the art reached in practice the point of correct taste indicated by this fine passage. Among the Romans, and in modern times, until a very recent period, the prevailing taste was for grounds ornamented in a formal and fantastic way. Pliny, who was one of the wealthiest and most distinguished, as well as most accomplished persons of his time, has given in his works a description of two of his villas, which appear to have been ornamented very nearly in the same way with the Dutch and French gardens of the time of Lewis XIV. They were laid out in regular walks, adorned with artificial flowers and basins, statues, obelisks, and evergreens, cut into fantastic shapes. In the time of Lewis XIV. this was the taste which prevailed throughout Europe and extended even into England. But the better spirits, as we have seen from the passage in Milton, foresaw, by the instinctive light of their own good taste, the improvement that occurred shortly after. Pope, in one of his Moral Essays, finely ridicules the style of the day, and predicts that its tasteless crea-

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tions would soon be restored to a more natural condition.

> The time shall come that sees the golden ear
> Embrown the waste or nod on the parterre ;
> Dark forests cover what your pride has planned,
> And laughing Ceres re-assert the land.

The most beautiful work which was produced under the influence of this formal style, was undoubtedly VERSAILLES, the residence of the remarkable sovereign who gave his name to the age when it prevailed. The palace at Versailles was constructed by Lewis XIV. when at the height of his power, without regard to expense ; and the gardens, though arranged in accordance with the taste of the day, correspond with the magnificence of the master. The principal ornaments were the artificial fountains. The water for the supply of them was brought several miles in an aqueduct from the Seine, where it was raised by a cumbrous piece of machinery, which, at the time when it was erected, was celebrated as a wonder of art, under the name of the *Machine of Marly.* A steam-engine has recently been substituted for it. The fountains are annually played on the festival day of St. Lewis, which is the 24th of August, and the whole population of Paris goes out to witness the spectacle, which is certainly very magnificent.

During the latter part of the life of Lewis XIV. Versailles was his favorite abode, and its groves and walks were thronged by the nobles and beauties of the most brilliant court ever known in Europe. It continued to be the residence of the royal family until the memorable days of the 5th and 6th of Oc-

tober, 1790, when the populace of Paris took the palace by storm, and, after slaughtering the guard, penetrated to the Queen's bed-chamber, and carried off the family in triumph to the capital. It was here that Burke had seen the same unhappy Princess, only a few years before, on her first appearance at court, as the Dauphiness, "glittering like the morning star, full of life, and splendor, and joy." While the place was under her direction she added to the embellishments a small garden laid out in imitation of a Swiss dairy. Since the fatal days of October Versailles has been abandoned as a residence, and the gardens have been in some degree neglected. I saw them for the first time at the hour of sunrise, on a fine May morning, in the year 1812. The palace of Lewis XIV. was then a ruin; the last of his successors had perished on the scaffold; his sceptre had passed into the hands of a Corsican adventurer, who was ruling the greater part of Europe with a rod of iron, under the name of the Emperor Napoleon. The very bones of the Bourbon family had been torn from their consecrated resting-place, by the mad rage of an infuriate mob, and scattered to the four winds of heaven. Ten years after, when I saw Versailles again, the scene had already changed. The Bourbons again inhabited the palace, and possessed the power of their ancestors. The Emperor Napoleon had fallen from his high estate, and, under the name of General Bonaparte, expired, in exile and misery, on a burning rock in a distant ocean. His remains, in turn, had been denied a resting-place in the land which he had so long governed. Ten years more have produced an-

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other change in the actors and decorations of this great drama. Another hand now wields the sceptre of Lewis, Napoleon, and Charles X., and another family of royal exiles are wandering in beggary through all the courts of Europe. In the mean time the gardens of Versailles have annually bloomed as freshly as before, and the nightingales that frequent them have sung as gaily as if nothing had happened. These violent and sudden changes in the political world, contrasted with the steadiness and order that distinguish the course of nature, may serve, perhaps, to recommend to us as our chief pursuits and pleasures those that consist in the study of her works and the enjoyment of her beauties.

When Lewis XIV. was at the height of his power, he made it a part of his magnificence,—as his successor, Napoleon, afterwards did,—to place one of his family upon the throne of Spain. Philip V. after establishing himself in his new kingdom, was ambitious to imitate the splendor of the royal residences of that which he had left, and undertook to create a new Versailles, on the summit of the Guadarrama mountain, at the distance of about sixty miles from Madrid, and at the height of three thousand six hundred feet above the level of the sea. This freak of fancy cost the Spanish people forty millions of dollars, and produced, as its result, the palace and gardens of La Granja, or, as they are often called, from the name of the neighboring village, St. Ildefonso. Notwithstanding the enormous expense at which they were constructed, there is little in the architecture of the buildings, or the general appearance of the place, to remind

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one of the splendid residence of the old French court; but the gardens, and especially the fountains, are considered by many as even superior to those of Versailles. They are situated on the declivity of the mountain, and are abundantly supplied with pure and pellucid water from the springs above them. One of them, called the Fountain of Fame, throws up a stream of water to the height of a hundred and thirty feet, the upper part of which may be seen from the city of Segovia at six miles distance.

Such was the state of Horticulture, as applied to the disposition of grounds and gardens, in the time of Lewis XIV. A better taste soon after grew up in England, and spread itself thence over all parts of Europe. The improvement lay in substituting a more free and direct imitation of nature, for the formal arrangements and fantastic decorations that were in use before. Most of the grounds and gardens that have been laid out in Europe within the last half century, have been disposed upon this plan, of which very beautiful specimens are to be found, not only in England, France, and Germany, but in Sweden, Poland, Austria, and Russia. The Wood at the Hague, an enclosure of about a mile in length, and half a mile in width, is justly considered as one of the most remarkable of the number.

Of the grounds, ornamented in the purer taste of the present day, that have fallen under my observation, those of the royal residence of Aranjuez, in Spain, are, however, the most beautiful. This is the place where the Court usually repair to pass the months of May and June, and it seems to realize, as

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nearly as fact can be supposed to approach to romance, the description of the Happy Valley in Rasselas. It is situated about thirty miles from Madrid, at the confluence of the noble river Tagus, which is here of very moderate size, with one of its smaller branches, called the Jarama. The country in this part of Spain, though not barren, is destitute of wood, and wears, through the greater part of the year, a parched and dry appearance. After passing over several miles of this monotonous landscape, you descend into an extensive valley of six or eight miles in length and two or three in breadth, covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, and laid out entirely in grounds and gardens; in the midst of which are embosomed the buildings that form the royal residence and the neighboring village. The two divisions, of which ornamented grounds are naturally composed, that is, a flower and fruit garden, and a park tastefully planted and disposed, are here combined in high perfection. In the immediate neighborhood of the Palace, are two gardens devoted chiefly to flowers, and planted with alleys of elms, sycamores, cypresses, acacias, and various other sorts of ornamental trees, which, in this rich and well-watered soil, grow luxuriantly, and rise, in some cases, to a very great height. The rest of the valley is laid out into open lawns, intersected by roads and variegated by clumps of trees, which occasionally thicken into a sort of forest, particularly at the point where the junction of the rivers presents a scene, similar in kind, and probably not inferior in beauty, to the celebrated Meeting of the Waters in the Vale of Avoca, in Ireland.

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From this point, the Tagus proceeds with an increased volume of water, and, after washing, a few miles below, the base of the lofty precipitous rock, which forms the site of the old Gothic capitol of Toledo, pursues its course of about four hundred miles to the ocean.

During my residence in Spain, a bold adventurer set forth in a steam-boat from Aranjuez, for the purpose of exploring the river from that place to its mouth. It was the first time that a steam-boat had ever been seen upon its waters, at least, in the interior of the Peninsula. The enterprise occupied about two months; regular bulletins of its progress were published in the newspapers, and it was evidently regarded as a matter of some national importance. Compare this state of the internal communications in a kingdom that has been occupied ever since the earliest dawn of history, with the hundred and fifty magnificent steam-boats that are now regularly employed upon the Ohio and Mississippi, and you have at least, one remarkable fact,—whatever objections may be urged against them,—in favor of the influence of liberal political institutions.

III. The grounds and gardens, to which I have alluded, have been laid out chiefly for the private recreation of their owners; but the art of Horticulture is applied to higher and more interesting objects. At Athens, the public gardens were employed by the principal philosophers, as schools, or places of instruction. One of them, called *Academus*, or, as it is modernized in English, *the Academy*, was frequented by Plato; and in consequence of the great celeb-

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rity and influence which have since been acquired by the doctrines originally taught there, has given its name to a great variety of literary and scientific institutions. The original Academy was nothing more than a public garden, laid out by the distinguished Athenian General, Cymon, and planted chiefly with olive-trees, of which there are many still growing on the spot. The place was situated without the walls of Athens, and near the spot appropriated to the sepulchres of distinguished men. At the entrance was an altar, dedicated to Love, and within were altars to Minerva and the Muses. The tomb of Plato was in the immediate neighborhood. The Lyceum was another Athenian garden of the same description, which was celebrated as the school of Aristotle, and, like the Academy, has given its name, in modern times, to innumerable institutions for education and improvement.

The art of embellishing grounds and gardens, has, also, been occasionally applied, both in ancient and modern times, to the still more solemn and interesting purpose of preparing repositories for the remains of the dead. The cemeteries of the Eastern nations are commonly situated without the walls of their cities, tastefully planted with trees, and frequented as public walks. The cemetery of Père la Chaise at Paris is of the same description; and there is a beautiful one, of a similar kind, though on a smaller scale, at New-Haven, in Connecticut. It is much to be desired, that repositories of this description may be multiplied among us. While they tend to promote the salubrity of cities, they connect agreeable images

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with the recollections of the past, and the anticipations of the future; and strip the idea of death of a part of the horrors, with which superstition and the weakness of our nature, have unnecessarily invested it.

In connexion with this branch of the subject, I would venture to remark, that it has often occurred to me as a desirable thing, that some public funeral ground of this description should be consecrated to the memory of the patriots and heroes of the Revolution. The spot most suitable for this purpose would be Mount Vernon, a territory well adapted to it by its central situation in the Union, its vicinity to the Seat of Government, its natural picturesque beauties, and its noble position upon the banks of one of the finest rivers in the world; but especially fitted for the object, above all other grounds, from having been the residence of Washington. It seems to be a sort of profanation, that the dwelling, which was rendered sacred to the view of the American people by having been the scene of his earthly pilgrimage, should be afterwards devoted to the ordinary purposes of life; and without intending any reflection upon the conduct of the present occupant, whose leisure and privacy are as sacred as those of any other individual, it is certainly a painful thing, that the people should not be permitted, at all times and seasons, to pay their vows in perfect freedom at the tomb of their political father. It is evident that they can never enjoy this advantage in its full extent, while the place is held as individual property. Some restrictions must be imposed upon the freedom of

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access; and the disagreeable scenes, which, from time to time, will necessarily occur, in consequence of this, without furnishing a proper occasion for censure upon any one, should, if possible, be avoided in regard to all matters connected in any way with the memory of the great genius of the spot.

It is, therefore, desirable, on every account, that Mount Vernon should be purchased by the people, and held as a national property. The sacrifice, that would be necessary in order to acquire it, is too trifling to be mentioned; and although the family of Washington must, of course, set a high value on his patrimonial domain, they would naturally be proud and happy to cede it for the honorable purpose of being consecrated as a perpetual monumental ground to the memory of the Revolutionary fathers of the country. The house and grounds should be kept in perfect order, and, as nearly as possible, in the condition in which they were left by Washington. On some elevated spot should be erected an equestrian statue of the hero, that might catch from a distance the view of citizens as they ascended the river to visit the place, and might serve as an indication to them that they had reached the end of their journey. This imposing figure, towering majestically above the clumps of trees that adorn the grounds, would form a noble object as seen from a distance. Every ship that passed, would strike her top-sails in honor of it, as the mariners of Athens, when they entered the Piræus on their return voyages, were accustomed to salute the tomb of Themistocles, which stood at the bottom of that harbor.

Within the house might be placed the portraits of the great proprietor and of his associates in civil and military life. In the principal hall should stand his own by Stuart, with that of his aid and confidential friend General Hamilton on one side, and on the other, that of Lafayette by Scheffer, which now hangs in the Rotonda of the Capital. After these would naturally follow those of Knox, Lincoln, Greene, Lee, Gates, Morgan, Sumpter, and the others. Warren, the young martyr of Bunker-Hill, should hold a conspicuous place, and the hero of Bennington should not be omitted. Another principal room should be devoted to the commemoration of those who served the country in civil life. At the head of these, should be stationed Franklin, John Adams, and Jefferson, with the members of the Continental Congress grouped around them. In their company should appear the others, whose services were most conspicuous in the earlier scenes that preceded the decisive action. There should be seen the open face and manly person of Samuel Adams, as represented by Copley. By the side of this, our more than Cato, might stand Patrick Henry, our untaught Demosthenes, John Dickinson, the lettered farmer, and Otis,—a name endeared to the citizens of Boston by the patriotic virtues and charming eloquence of more than one generation. In another of the rooms should be collected the younger generation who were associated with Washington in completing the work of the Revolution, by reforming the government and introducing the present Federal constitution. Here should be another portrait of Washing-

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ton in a civil dress as President, and another of Hamilton on account of his signal services on that occasion. Madison and Jay should accompany the latter on either side; and after them should come the active friends and supporters of the constitution throughout the country;—the cloudy care-worn countenance of Parsons, the radiant visage of Ames, and the fine manly features of Rufus King. With this group the list should close, for it would scarcely be expedient to make Mount Vernon a Westminster Abbey, or general mausoleum of the illustrious dead, but rather to devote it specifically to the honor of the revolutionary worthies and the founders of the government. The merit of these, as respects the country, will always remain of a singular kind, whatever titles of honor may hereafter be won by others. In some more private apartment should be collected the portraits of the family of Washington. This interesting collection would at once furnish the house in a manner suitable to its destination, and concur in promoting the general object. The national flag should be displayed above the building, to mark it as public property, and the estate might, for purposes of jurisdiction, be considered as an appendage to the District of Columbia.

The access to Mount Vernon, under this arrangement, should be perfectly free to every one, at all times and seasons,—effectual measures having been taken to prevent disorder and injury to the property. Under these circumstances, the resort to the place would probably be much greater than it had ever been before; and it would gradually come to be

regarded as a sort of sacred ground, like the plains of Elis in ancient Greece, where the Olympic games were celebrated at the end of every four years. Mount Vernon, too, might, perhaps, be made the theatre of public rejoicings on the anniversary of our great national festival. The citizens of the neighborhood would naturally meet there upon that occasion; and, in proportion as the importance of the day shall be more and more felt, and the respect for the memory of our political fathers shall go on increasing, as it will, from year to year, many persons, from all parts of the country, would naturally avail themselves of that opportunity to visit the abode and burial-place of their illustrious leader. The festivities might, probably, be continued for several days, and might be accompanied by devotional and literary exercises, poems, plays, and other entertainments of all descriptions. The whole drama of the Greeks grew out of an annual religious festival, lasting four or five days in succession,—during which, tragedies and comedies, founded in the history and manners of their country, were acted, without intermission, from morning till night. We, too, might, perhaps, obtain in this way, a national drama more congenial to the state of manners and of morals among us, than that of modern Europe. Here, too, some new Herodotus might read to his assembled countrymen the yet unwritten history of the achievements of their fathers; some modern Pindar restore the glory of poetry, by devoting it anew to the praise of heroism and virtue. A festival like this, held, perhaps, once in three or four years, would produce no trifling

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effect in maintaining among the people a high national spirit, and cherishing that principle of PUBLIC VIRTUE which we are taught to regard as the essence of our government.

But, gentlemen, I am trespassing too long upon your patience, with a detail of plans that, perhaps, may never be realized. Whether such a disposition as I have now suggested, will ever be made of the sacred domain of Mount Vernon, will depend upon the wisdom of the General Government. In the mean time you have commenced on the smaller scale, corresponding with the wants and the resources of a single state, an establishment of this description, which promises to become one of the chief ornaments of the neighborhood, and of which the progress, thus far, does great credit to the discernment and taste of your society. Superior in its natural advantages of position to the famous sepulchral grounds of the ancient world, we may venture to hope, unless the sons of the pilgrims shall degenerate from their fathers, that MOUNT AUBURN will hereafter record in its funeral inscriptions, examples not less illustrious than theirs, of public and private virtue. Even now, while the enclosures that surround it are scarcely erected,—while the axe is still busy in disposing the walks that are to traverse its interior,—this consecrated spot has received the remains of more than one, whose memory a grateful people will not willingly permit to die. There was laid, by the gentle ministration of female friendship, as the first tenant of the place, the learned, devout, and simple-hearted Daughter of the Pilgrims, who

has wrought out an honorable name for herself, by commemorating theirs. There reposes in peace, the young Warrior, cut off like a fresh and blooming flower, in the spring of his career. There, too, rests beside them, the generous Stranger, who, in his ardent zeal for the welfare of man, had come from a distant continent to share the treasures of his wisdom with an unknown people.* Around their remains will gradually be gathered the best, the fairest, the bravest of the present and of many future generations. In a few short years, we, too, gentlemen, who are now employed in decorating the surface of Mount Auburn or describing its beauties, will sleep in its bosom. How deep the interest that attaches itself to such a spot! How salutary the effect which a visit to its calm and sacred shades, will produce on souls too much agitated by the storms of the world! It was surely fitting that Art and Nature should combine their beauties, to grace a scene devoted to purposes so high and holy.

* The persons alluded to in the text are Miss Hannah Adams, Lieut. Watson, and Dr. Spurzheim.

FIFTH

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fifth Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was celebrated on the 13th of September. At 11 o'clock, an excellent Address was delivered at the Masonic Temple, by Hon. Alexander Everett. This contained brief but comprehensive historical sketches of Horticulture, and notices of existing improvements in gardening, as displayed in various parts of Europe, and noted by the personal observations of the Orator. A portion of the Address had reference to Cemeteries, in different portions of the globe, and particularly that at Mount Auburn, which was originated and established under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. This part of the performance was particularly interesting, eloquent, and impressive. From half past 12 to 2 o'clock, the Dinner hall was open to public inspection, and notwithstanding the rain, which fell profusely, a large concourse of spectators proved that the public felt an interest in the exhibition.

At three o'clock the Members of the Society, together with numbers of respectable guests, sat down to a dinner, provided by Mr. Eaton, which consisted of all the substantials and delicacies the Epicure could wish for, or the Temperate Man enjoy. The following are some of the donations of Fruits and Flowers, which were presented for the festival :—

A fine basket of Isabella grapes, &c. from E. P. Hartshorn, of Boston,—also a basket of Black Hamburgh and Sweet Water grapes, from the same—open culture, fine for the season. A basket of apples, and a basket of Seedling pears, from Joseph Morton, Esq. of Milton. Freestone Rare-ripe peaches, a very handsome specimen, from E. Cowing, of Roxbury. From John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, a basket of Ruckman's Pearmain, a basket of Gilliflower apples, a basket of Bourasseau apples, a

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basket of Pomme Niege apples, a basket of Summer Queen apples, a basket of Ribstone pippin, Fall Queening apple, Golden Pippin, French apple, French Bon Chretien pair, all very beautiful. From E. M. Richards, of Dedham, two baskets of natural peaches, superior, two baskets of Benoni apples, large, one basket of Red Juniating. From Madam Dix, Boston, a basket of Dix pears, very fine. From Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Boston, a basket of St. Michael pears, and four baskets of White Chasselas grapes, open culture, very beautiful. From Luther Allen, of Sterling, three baskets of monstrous Red apples, for baking. From J. Tidd, Esq. of Roxbury, four clusters of very fine Black Hamburgh grapes, also a large Muskmelon. From Charles Oakley, Esq. of the city of New-York, a basket of Heath Clingstone peaches, a basket of plums, name unknown, a basket of Orange Nectarin Clingstone seedlings, a basket of Orange Clingstone seedlings, a basket of seedling pears, a basket of pears, called Vergalieu in New-York, the St. Michael in New-England, a basket of peaches, name unknown, all beautiful and some splendid specimens. From Enoch Bartlett, Esq. Roxbury, a basket of Bartlett pears, a basket of Andrews pears, a basket of Capiaumont pears, all very superior. From John Wilson, of Roxbury, two baskets of Melacaton peaches. From E. Vose, Esq. of Dorchester, a basket of Capiaumont pears, a basket of Bartlett pears, very superior. From John Breed, Esq. of Belle Isle, two baskets of wall fruit peaches, one basket of Bartlett pears, one basket of pears, name unknown, a basket of long green pears, a basket of pears, name unknown, all very fine fruit. From Howland Cowing, Roxbury, a basket of large sweet apples, name unknown, and one basket of sour. From Dr. Webster, of Cambridge, a variety of Flowers, also a vegetable called Glascol Rabbi, a basket of almonds, open culture, a basket of white Chasselas and red Chasselas grapes, a Persian and one other variety of melon, very fine. From P. B. Hovey, and Charles M. Hovey, of Cambridgeport, one highly decorated basket, containing Bartlett, Johonnot, and Andrews pears, and several varieties of peaches, grapes, and flowers, also, another basket of Bartlett and Johonnot pears, and a basket of Porter apples, very fine specimens. From Messrs. Winship, of Brighton, two baskets of Semiana plums, very superior. From E. P. Hartshorn, eight baskets, containing Isabella, black Hamburgh, and white Chasselas grapes. From Messrs. Willet and Wilson, of Boston, one large basket of Autumn Bergamot, also, a large basket of Gansels or Brocas Bergamot pears, also, a large basket of white sweet water grapes. From Professor Farrar, of Cambridge, a fine basket of Porter apples. From E. Breed, Esq. of Charlestown, two large decorated baskets, consisting of the white Muscat of Alexandria, the St. Peters, and black Hamburgh grapes, Bartlett and Roussellet de Rheims pears, and a variety of peaches, very beautiful

specimens. From Lawson Buckminster, Esq. of Framingham, one large basket of Porter apples, very superb. From Mr. Mason, of Charlestown, a basket of green citron melons, three baskets, containing Malta peaches and Nectarines, four baskets of black Hamburgh grapes, and one of Miller's Burgundy grapes, also yellow Muskmelons, very fine specimens. From Joshua Childs, Boston, a basket of Manilla grapes, a beautiful specimen. From the garden of the late Redford Webster, Boston, a basket of St. Michael's pears, a basket of sweet water grapes, and one of sweet lemons. From David Fosdick, Charlestown, a very beautiful ornamented pyramid basket of white Muscadine and Isabella grapes, and a variety of apples and peaches. From Enoch Bartlett, Esq. Roxbury, two baskets of beautiful peaches, and a splendid specimen of Porter apples. From Zebedee Cook, Jr. Esq. of Boston, 1st Vice-President of the Society, a basket of most beautiful Bartlett pears. From Dr. Fisk, of Worcester, a basket containing very large varieties of apples. From Wm. B. Roberts, Gardener to Samuel G. Perkins, Esq. of Brookline, a large and highly ornamented basket, containing black Hamburgh, Cape, St. Peters, Linfendal, white Muscat of Alexander, Golden Chasselas, common do. grapes, Admirable, Jaune, Bolle Chevereuse, Morris's white early Admirable, Pine apple, Clingstones. From Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Roxbury, two baskets of red Roman Nectarines, one do. containing Drap d'Or, and late blue French plums, one do. Cantaleupe Melons, Trowbridge apples, Maria Louisa pears, Beurre Angleterre do. Sickle do. some of them very beautiful. From Jairus Lincoln, Esq. Hingham, a basket of Seek-no-further apples. From Elisha Edwards, Esq. Springfield, a basket of Freestone and Clingstone peaches, very fine, one do. of St. Michael's and brown beurre pears, large and fair. From Wm. Lawrence, Bulfinch-street, Boston, Seedling peaches, very beautiful. From T. B. Coolidge, Esq. Bowdoin-square, Boston, a basket of beautiful yellow plums. From the garden of the Hon. T. H. Perkins, by W. H. Cowing, white Hambro-Muscat of Lunel Frankendale, Royal Muscat of Alexandria, flame-colored Tokay, black Frontignac, Melacaton (native) white peaches from the wall, Bromfield Nectarine, American, all remarkably fine specimens, and some uncommonly splendid.

The Floral decorations of the Hall, (which did great credit to the taste of the Committee, who performed that service,) were furnished from the Society's Garden at Mount Auburn, by Mr. D. Haggerston, by Messrs. Winship, Mr. Mason, Mr. Walker, Mr. P. B. Hovey, jr. Mr. C. M. Hovey, Messrs. Kenrick, Dr. Webster, Henry Sheafe, Esq. and others. Gen. Sumner, furnished some fine purple Egg Plants for the dinner.

Eleven varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, and Lemons of Artificial Fruits, very nearly resembling natural

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ones, were exhibited by Mr. Nelson D. Jones, No. 21, Joy's Buildings, where the Society and others can see artificial specimens of the finest fruits.

A large Orange Tree, in full bearing, exhibited by Messrs. Willot and Wilson, attracted much attention.

By order of the Committee on Fruits, &c.

EDWARD M. RICHARDS.

Nicholas Longworth, Esq. of Cincinnati, Ohio, an Honorary Member of the Society, sent two bottles of native wine, the pure juice of the native grape, which was very much admired, and was of excellent quality.

After dinner, the following regular Toasts were drank :—

Cultivators and Conquerors. The former would make the whole world a Garden, the latter would convert the "Great Globe" to a Golgotha.

Let the Trumpet of Fame
Resound with the name
And deeds of the *Tiller*,
But blast the *Mankiller*.

Manual Labor Schools. Success to those literary and scientific establishments, which, by mixing corporeal with intellectual exercitations, set the seal on that true greatness, which consists of a union of the most estimable qualities of Body and Mind.

Nullification. A *Passion* flower, planted in a *hot house*, propagated by *artificial heat*, and matured by *fermenting substances*. Let us hope that the process of *division* may not change it into a "Tremella nostor," or the "*fallen Star*."

Office seekers for Office sake. Parasitic plants, *Creepers* into party, *Climbers* into popularity, and *Twiners* into power, a *Tribe*, sometimes very *ornamental* to *the people*, always *useful*—TO THEMSELVES.

The Veterans of '76. A few slips of the *Elder*, grafted on the *tree of Liberty*. Their upright *shoots* did not need much *training*, to produce a collection of SCARLET RUNNERS.

Ireland, the land of the Potato. The Root is finely formed by Nature, but does not thrive by being *forced*. If an Irishman is not allowed to eat his Potatoes in peace at home, is it a wonder if he is not *mealy-mouthed* abroad?

The Promotion of Patriotism. If we wish our citizens to love their country, we must make our country lovely by manual, mental, and moral cultivation.

The Michael and Imperial Pear of Portugal. Both called *Royal*, but, as *Good Christians*, we declare that they are neither of them worth *half* a crown.

The Gardener. His wealth will be found *to lie in his bed, provided* he does not *lie there too long* himself.

Gold Mines. With a spade, a hoe, and active industry, every cultivator will find one in his kitchen garden.

The Tree of American Liberty. An union of twenty-four branches, supported by one trunk. It is more than half a century old—and each succeeding year extends its foliage and deepens its roots.

Public Education. A tree of knowledge; its opening and expanding *blossoms* are budding beneath the genial sunshine of popular patronage. Its supporters will reap the Fruits of an approving conscience, that "blesses the giver more than the receiver."

Women, sweet herbs. In the summer of our existence, aromatic as the *Rosemary;* in the autumn, grateful as the *Lavender;* in the winter, balsamic as the *Sage*—May the seasoning of domestic life never be mixed with the *sauce.*

VOLUNTEERS.

By H. A. S. Dearborn, Pres. of the Mass. Hor. Society. The Orator of the Day—May we cultivate the fruits and flowers of our gardens with as much zeal and success, as he has those of literature and eloquence.

By the Hon. A. H. Everett, Orator of the Day. The Horticultural Societies of Massachusetts and her sister states. We cannot wish them better fortune, than that their success should be equal to the excellencies of their *desserts.*

By Judge Story. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Its native stock excellent, its foreign grafts full of rich fruits, and its set-off of flowers beautiful.

By the Hon. Ebenezer Mosely, President of the Newburyport Horticultural Society; present by invitation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. *Education.* That moral culture which eradicates the weeds of bad principles, swells the bud, unfolds the blossom, and ripens the fruit of science and good morals.

Sent by the Hon. T. H. Perkins, with a contribution of beautiful fruit. May our Domestic, as well as our Horticultural Nurseries, produce fruit which well deserves cultivation.

By E. Bailey. "Office-seekers for the sake of office,"—borers who would destroy the *tree of Liberty.*

By Grant Thorburn of New York. Bachelors. Those sleepy Adams in the American gardens—May they awake like their grandfather—see Genesis 2d chap. from the 21st to the 25th verse.

The Original Laurie Todd. The Veteran Horticulturist and Seedsman, that commenced his career, with two Geraniums, in green painted pots.

By Charles Oakley, Esq. of New York, sent with a box of valuable Fruits. The Friends of Horticulture and the Practical Gardeners of the East. May they ever be prospered, not forgetting their associates in other climes.

By Elisha Edwards, Esq. of Springfield, sent with a large contribution of valuable Fruits. *Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, subject to the improving taste and industry of man*—May their march be onward till the whole earth shall become fruitful fields and gardens, and man shall return to his native innocence.

By H J. Finn. Miss Fanny Kemble—A rare and splendid specimen of the *Star* Apple. Can we wonder at the splendid success of such a scion, springing from such a talented *Stock.*

By the Hon. Mr. Gouldsborough, of Maryland. The refined and hospitable inhabitants of Boston—May they long, very long, enjoy their beautiful and various flowers, and their repast of delicious fruits in the lap of peace, and under the protection of the Federal Union.

By Mr. G. H. Andrews. Fruits and Flowers. Grateful to the taste and to the sight—May their buds and blossoms never be blighted by the chill of ingratitude towards the Giver of them.

By B. V. French. The New-England Farmer and Horticultural Journal. May its influence continue with the Agricultural and Horticultural community of New-England, till we can boast of a Sinclair, a Davy, a Knight, and a Loudon of our own.

By T. G. Fessenden. The best Antidotes to Intemperance: Domestic endearments, a taste for good Fruit, and a fondness for fine Flowers.

By David Haggerston. America and Great-Britain. In the interchange of productions between the two countries, may the *Olive Branch* ever be the article most highly estimated.

By George C. Barrett. The Fruits of this day's Exhibition. If the forbidden Fruit was equal to this, Madam Eve would scarcely need an apology for yielding to the temptation which it presented.

By a Guest from Nantucket. The Sea and the Land. Their products equally benefited by emulation, and alike augmented by encouragement: May those, who plough either, reap a rich harvest, and their stores abound in "Corn, wine, and oil."

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By E. M. Richards. The 9th Congressional District. May it be represented with as much integrity, ability, and eloquence in the next Congress as in the last.

By a Guest. Good *Taste*, the result of *cultivation* both in mind and matter. We here *taste* the *good* fruits produced by *good taste.*

By B. V. French. Judge Buel, of Albany. The *Patron* and *Pattern* of Agriculture and Horticulture. His *Practice* is *Scientific*, and his *Science* is *Practical.*

By G. C. Barrett. Hon. J. Lowell. The *Promoter* and *Benefactor* of the great interests of *Agriculture* and *Horticulture.*

The President having retired, *Zebedee Cook, Jr. Esq.* the 1st Vice-President, after remarking on the services rendered to the Society by Gen. *Dearborn*, concluded with a sentiment, expressive of the high and grateful sense he entertained of the President's talents, untiring zeal and devotion to the interests of the association, which met with a cordial response from all present.

LOVES OF BETSEY BUCKWHEAT AND SIMON SPARROWGRASS.

Written for the occasion by H. J. Finn, Esq. *and sung by him.*

When Dr. Darwin ruled the taste of folks with rod despotic,
He sung the loves of all the plants, both native and exotic;
I mean to say he thought he did, but he forgot, alas!
The loves of Betsey Buckwheat, and one Simon Sparrowgrass.

A culinary maid was she, and he a man herbaceous.
"O, lauk a daisy," he exclaimed, and she "my goody gracious."
He took his bread and cheese with her, also a little *shrub*,
And after killing *Caterpillars*, swallowed down his *Grub.*

This Simon he was very thin, though thick with Bet, by gosh,
For he was like a Parsnip long, and she a Summer Squash;
He called her his sweet sugar *Pea*—dwarf marrowfat I ween—
For love had in his head and heart—his *poll* and *kidney-bean.*

His jacket *sowed in patches*, was n't worth a single shilling,
His pantaloons were full of holes—of course were made of *drilling*;
She thought he looked like *scurvy-grass*, and it was most distressing,
Said she "you know I think a *Goose*, is nothing without *dressing.*"

His love was deeply *rooted*—so he thought he'd stir his *stumps*,
And as his mouth did *water*, why, he bought a pair of *pumps;*
A *reddish* coat he got cut out, with *turn-up* collar juttings,
And so *love apples* he did mean to propagate by *cuttings.*

Her peepers were *Black Hamburghs*, and she *sharpened* all his *sighs;*
When Cupid plants his round and *grape*, they're *shoots* from female *eyes.*
While Simon was a *raking*, little Cupid often laughed,
To think how Betty Buckwheat soon, would *rake him* fore and aft.

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He vowed to pop the question, and one Sunday night they met,
And there they shared the loaves and fish—a *kitchen cabinet.*
He thought he'd like a stock of Simons, from a little *tallow tree,*
And raise some little *suckers,* from a little *nursery.*

"O, Betty Buckwheat," then said he, "if you and I don't wed,
"I shall return from whence I came—that 's to a *parsley bed;*
"Them 'ere horse pistols what you see, shall visit these 'ere lugs;"
Then slow as any *snail* he went, to choose a brace of *slugs.*

"O Sparrowgrass! O Sparrowgrass!! O Sparrowgrass!!!" said she,
"I can't resist—I'm *all* your own—it 's my *fat*-ality."
But Simon thought, the fingers of her fist were so immense,
'T would take ten dollars to enclose one, in a gold-*ring fence.*

As calms succeed a storm sometimes, so storms succeed a calm;
And weeks of *wormwood* followed Simon's honey-moon of *balm;*
For brandy *blossoms* soon were seen upon her bottle-nose;
And *bulbs* they budded on his head, for there she planted *blows.*

The forcing system she pursued, was, from the house to scold him;
It proved a *hot house,* for she made his house too hot to hold him:
For Betsey planted lots of *Box* around his cranium's ledge,
And though he did dislike the *Bet,* it was too late to *hedge.*

His Waspish Bee he then found out, was but a mere *humbug,*
For daily to her jugular, she joined another jug.
Her hands would *gather* in his *crop*—for she would tear his hair;
And the nature of the *Crab* was grafted on this kitchen *pair.*

To make an *end* of Sparrowgrass, she swore, from the *beginning;*
She starved him, though his long lean limbs did never need much *thinning;*
One day she knocked him down, and ran, in spite of all his prayer;
She was an *Offset* out of doors—he on the ground a *layer.*

So he fell sick, to think no junior Sparrowgrass should be;
A little *heir* he thought to feel—a *Son*-flower to see.
The Faculty could not restore his faculties to try 'em;
It is not strange that soon he *died*—he physic took per *diem.*

His plaguy Toad in our Frog pond, then drowned herself one night;
But as all liquors from the Common, now are banished quite—
Each 'lection day her ghost appears, and laughs to think—od rot her—
That she 's the only *Spirit* there, allowed to mix with *Water.*

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

AT A MEETING HELD AT THE HALL OF THE INSTITUTION,

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1832.

The following Report was made by H. A. S. Dearborn, President of the Society :—

Last autumn orders were sent to Paris and London for such works as could be procured, in relation to cemeteries and funeral monuments. Recently the following publications have been received from France :—

1st. *Les Mausolees François*, par F. C. T. Jolimont, 1 vol. 4to. It contains an account of some of the most remarkable monuments in the Cemetery of Pere La Chaise, illustrated with fifty beautiful engravings.

2d. *Recueil de Tombeaux des Quatre Cimetieres de Paris*, par C. P. Arnaud, 2 vols. 8vo. It gives a description of the Cemeteries of Pera La Chaise, Sous Montmartre, Vougirard and Sainte Catherine, embellished with eighty-two plates.

3d. *Manuel et Itineraire du Curieux Dans la Cimetiere du Pere La Chaise*, par F. M. Marchant de Beaumont, 1 vol. 12mo. This little volume contains a description of Pere La Chaise and of three hundred and forty-two sepulchres. It is ornamented with a plan of the cemetery and engravings of several of the monuments.

I have translated portions of the historical and descriptive accounts of that celebrated burial-place, from a belief it would be interesting to the members of the Society, and to all persons who have visited or patronized a similar establishment which has been commenced at Mount Auburn.

In a former report I alluded to the progress which had been made in the work, that was begun the last season, for preparing that beautiful site as the garden of the dead; and I am now happy to announce, that the whole of the land will soon be inclosed by a neat and substantial picket fence, seven feet in height, and that

a magnificent Egyptian gate-way will be commenced immediately, as well as the construction of a Receiving Tomb.

It is very important that measures should be taken without delay, for laying out and forming the Garden of Experiment, and furnishing accommodations for a gardener. There is a building on the ground which could be converted into a neat cottage, at a small expense, and the garden could be considerably advanced during the autumn by making the avenues and paths, planting out forest trees and ornamental shrubs on the external borders, preparing compartments for fruit trees, nurseries, esculent vegetables, flowers, and other useful plants. To accomplish this, some two or three thousand dollars are required, as the funds which have been derived from the sale of cemetery lots have been appropriated to the purchase of land, the constuction of avenues and fences, and for other indispensable expenses. The funds, which will accrue in future, will be ample for all the purposes connected with the Garden and Cemetery; but the interests of the former would be much advanced by an immediate erection of the requisite edifices, and in the preparation of the grounds for commencing their extensive cultivation next spring.

Believing that there are numerous gentlemen in Boston and its environs, who feel a deep solicitude for the advancement of Horticulture, and who would be disposed to aid the efforts of our Society in the establishment of an experimental garden, it has been suggested, by many of our most zealous colaborators, whether it would not be expedient to raise a committee, authorized to obtain funds by subscription, to enable us to precipitate our contemplated improvements, instead of delaying them, for some few years, until the proceeds of the Cemetery lots shall have supplied the means. A comparatively small sum being now placed at our disposal, would enable the Society to present an advanced and interesting garden, even during the next year, and to lay such a foundation for its gradual extension, as would warrant the speedy realization of all our expectations, and give great public satisfaction. As the monuments are erected in the cemetery, and the lots require to be embellished with trees, shrubs, and flowers, the latter will be in great demand, and the garden may ultimately furnish many of them; the sooner therefore it is begun, the better for both departments of the establishment. The improvement of each will act as alternate cause and effect; and we may confidently anticipate the most successful results, from a simultaneous cultivation and embellishment of all the ground within the inclosure.

It will be perceived, from the accompanying account of Pere La Chaise, that many years had passed by before that magnificent cemetery claimed public attention, and became a resort of the admirers of the arts, the opulent and enlightened, as well as the common place of sepulchre for the most illustrious in letters, science, and arms, and of the humblest citizen of Paris. A year

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has not yet elapsed since the consecration of Mount Auburn, and over one hundred and seventy lots have been purchased, which is more than were sold at Pere La Chaise in eight years from its foundation. As to the result of the undertaking there is therefore no longer any doubt, and we should be encouraged in the most active and liberal exertions for completely developing the entire plan, in all its interesting and important departments. The citizens of our capital and country are never wanting in ardor and munificence, when objects of moment are presented, worthy of their consideration and patronage; and, indulging a sanguine belief that the Garden and Cemetery of Mount Auburn are deemed among the most valuable undertakings which have been projected for the benefit and gratification of the whole community, there can be no hesitation in appealing with confidence to public liberality. The affluent, the enlightened, the virtuous, the patriotic, and the industrious and enterprising among all classes of society, will cheerfully aid in the achievement of objects, which are sanctioned by the beneficent precepts of our religion, the dictates of an exalted morality, a holy respect for the ashes of the dead, the kindest sympathies of the heart, and that active spirit of improvement, which pervades every section of our country.

Respectfully submitted by

H. A. S. DEARBORN, *President.*

Brinley Place,
Roxbury, Sept. 7, 1832.

THE CEMETERY OF PERE LA CHAISE.

The celebrated Cemetery of Pere La Chaise is situated on the eastern side of the range of hills which extend north-east of Paris, from Belleville to Charonne, and commands a view of the Faubourg of Saint Antoine. This inclosure has been renowned since the fourteenth century, for the beauty of its position.

During the early period of the monarchy, the place was called *La Champ l' Eveque*, and belonged to the Bishop of Paris. In the fourteenth century, a rich grocer, by the name of Regnault, being pleased with the site, built there a magnificent country seat, for the Bishop, to which the people gave the name of *La Folie Regnault*. There could not be found a more pleasant and picturesque position, affording a more varied and fertile soil, a purer air, more extended and beautiful prospects, a view of a richer country, or from whence Paris could be so perfectly seen, in its universality and in its least details. This delightful retreat commanded the admiration of every age.

But everything changes in this world; no happiness is permanent; Regnault died, and his heirs sold his estate. A pious female believed she should do a meritorious act in purchasing *La Folie Regnault*, as a country residence for the holy fathers of

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an establishment of Jesuits, situated in the street of Saint Antoine, and it became the scene of their ambitious intrigues, at the time that powerful religious and political association controlled the sovereigns of Europe.

During the battle between the illustrious Turenne and the Great Conde, in the Faubourg of Saint Antoine, on the second of July, 1652, the Jesuits opened their establishment to Cardinal Mazarin, to enable Louis XIV. then a child ten years old, with the court, to behold the conflict, in which his loyal legions reduced to obedience the battalions of his revolted subjects. Anxious to change the burlesque name of their mansion, the Jesuits requested, as a favor, that it might be called *Mont Louis*, which was granted by the King, and who, towards the close of his reign, obtained the consent of the order to convert it into a residence for his venerated confessor, the *Pere La Chaise;* but an inclosure of only six acres was considered too small for the keeper of the king's conscience, and it was increased to fifty-two. The grounds were highly embellished by various splendid additions to the edifice, a chapel, offices of various kinds, extensive groves, shaded avenues, orchards, beautiful gardens, fish ponds, and fountains. Here were held the secret conclaves of that association which decided the destinies of princes and empires. The Pere La Chaise was not only the confessor of the king, but a General of the Jesuits. He was of the noble family of Forets, grand nephew of Pere Cotton; and after controlling the domestic establishment of his sovereign for thirty-four years, he died on the 20th of January, 1709, aged 85 years.

During the reign of Louis XV. the Jesuits having been expelled from France, the magnificent seat of Pere La Chaise was directed to be sold, to pay the debts of that society, and was purchased by the guardian of the Barons des Fontaines. These noblemen held the estate for forty-seven years, but having been reduced in fortune by the disasters of the revolution, they found the establishment too expensive; and being neglected, it fell into ruin and became the retreat of owls. Its ornamental plantations were gradually destroyed, and the land was then cultivated as a common farm. Divided into numerous lots, it no longer resembled a park, and nothing remained in 1804, to indicate its former magnificence. But the beauty of the position, and its innumerable natural advantages, saved it from imminent destruction. At that time M. Frochet, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, was desirous of finding an eligible site for a large public cemetery. He considered it important that the location should be beautiful, which was the reverse of the existing burial-ground of the French capitol. M. Broguiart, a celebrated artist, was instructed to discover an appropriate location, and he readily perceived that the ancient park of Pere La Chaise presented all the requisites; and it soon became celebrated as a cemetery throughout

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Europe. It was immediately purchased for the sum of 160,000 francs, under the authority of the administration of Paris. It then contained but fifty-two acres, but has since been extended to seventy-two.

The pompous denomination of Mont Louis was abolished, and it was called, by the administration of the department, *Cimetiere de L'Est;* but the public, unchangeable in its old customs, imposed upon it the name of the *Cimetiere du Pere La Chaise*, to perpetuate the astonishing metamorphosis of the garden of a Jesuit, and the confessor of Louis XIV. being converted into a burial-place.

Heretofore all was confusion, disorder, and irreverence towards the ashes of the dead, in the burial-places of Paris. Causes, adverse to the indulgence of a recollection of our predecessors, seemed to have combined in the accumulation of every thing which was capable of exciting terror and disgust; confined, fœtid, and horrible situations, where the rays of the sun scarcely appeared—broad and deep pits into which the dead bodies of the poor were thrown by hundreds, and generally without being even inclosed in the meanest coffin;—surrounded by high walls, against which were piled up thousands of bones that had been removed from the earth before decomposition, to make room for the remains of other unfortunate beings; no monuments, or scarcely any other indication of friendly recollection: such were the revolting places to which Paris gave the name of cemeteries. The terror of the poor, who scarcely dare to enter them, even at the interment of a dear relative; hideous to the rich, who could not even look at them without a shudder. But order, decency, and respect for the ashes of the dead were induced by the perfect regulation, order, and management of the new cemetery, under the judicious and constant superintendence of Count Chabral de Volvic, the present prefect of the Department of the Seine.

Having selected for the principal funeral asylum of the inhabitants, an incomparable site, M. Broguiart considered it incumbent upon him, to avail of those natural advantages which it presented, to produce the most imposing effect, without giving to the whole a too sombre and lonely appearance. This he successfully accomplished, by an appropriate distribution of the grounds, to the various objects for which they were destined; and in the judicious and tasteful arrangement of the public edifices, avenues, paths, and the infinitely various and superb monuments.

The grounds are inclosed by a vast and elegant wall, 2,400 toises in circuit. The principal entrance is from the Boulevard d'Arlnay. On each side of the great gate are lodges for the officers of the cemetery. On the left pilaster is the following sentence from St. John the Evangelist, xi. 25.

"*He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.*"

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On the front of the gate-way is this sublime profession of faith from Job, xix.

"*I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.*"

On the right pilaster is the following sentence from the Wisdom of Solomon, iii. iv.

"*Yet is their hope full of immortality.*"

On the highest part of the inclosure, where there is now a small chapel, is to be reared a pyramid two hundred feet high, in the centre of which will be a temple for religious ceremonies. An extensive square, on the left of the main avenue, is appropriated as a common burial-place for the poor; and on the right, the Jews have a large grave-yard; the remainder of the land has been divided into fifty-seven compartments, by the intersection of the numerous avenues, which have been formed in the style of modern landscape and picturesque planting.

The poor are buried at the public expense; but that numerous class of persons who live comfortably, by their own continual industry, yet, not having acquired an independency, were considered worthy of the kind attention of the government; nevertheless it was not considered that they were entitled to a gratuitous interment, because the procurement of a sepulchre was a debt of consanguinity, of relationship, of gratitude or friendship, which those should discharge who inherit the property of the deceased. Still their humble situation prohibited an extravagant expenditure; but their virtues, the usual companions of the middling and laborious portion of society, and their sentiments of affection imperiously prescribed that they should not forget, in the night of the tomb, those whom they had always loved; it was, therefore, necessary to enable them to discharge this debt of the heart. The administration, attentive to its duties, prepared for them isolated places of burial, where they could be assured of an undisturbed sepulchre on the payment of fifty francs for each successive term of five years. The third class of persons who are interred in the cemetery, are those who purchase a *perpetual possession* in a site for a sepulchre; but not less than two square metres are conveyed for an adult's grave, and one for that of a child under seven years of age. The price is 125 francs per square metre; the cost, therefore, of a grave of two metres, is 250 francs, to which are to be added the fees, amounting to $18\frac{23}{100}$ francs, making the whole sum $268\frac{23}{100}$ francs.

The special management of the establishment is committed to a superintendent, who is charged with the duty of causing the laws and regulations to be carried into effect, under the immediate direction of the Inspector General of Cemeteries, and to keep a register of the interments.

The superintendent has under him a principal grave-digger

with assistants, an officer with assistants, who has the charge of keeping the avenues, paths, gardens, and plantations around the monuments in perfect order, and the direction of all excavations for the construction of perpetual sepulchres, and a guard of seven men under the command of a chief, which keeps watch, night and day, for the security of the monuments, the maintenance of the police, and the enforcement and observance of the regulations, which are posted up in various parts of the establishment.

All inscriptions must be left at the office of the superintendent for examination, before they can be engraved on the monuments; and none are allowed, which are in violation of the principles of religion, morality, the government, language, or orthography.

At the time this establishment was commenced, no one had conceived of the high public favor which it was destined to acquire. It presented nothing peculiar for a burying-place. A disposition for its embellishment was evinced with a tardiness, then not common in the erection of public monuments. The inhumations commenced in the deepest and most remote part of the vale, which was overlooked by the old habitation of Pere La Chaise, then falling in ruins. The entrance was from a narrow street, bordered with houses—the interior edifices presented a hideous aspect, in consequence of their antiquity, irregularity, and dilapidated state. On arriving at the place of interment, it was found to be without any point of view. The fir trees, which grew along the walls, shaded a few grave-stones, or merely wooden crosses. A deep pit, always open, was to be seen, in which the remains of the poor were thrown. All was sad and cheerless in this confined spot; still it was visited by a few persons, who cherished the memories of their friends; filial piety traced upon a humble monument the name of a virtuous father; a few widows came to shed tears over the graves of their husbands; mothers formed wreaths and crowns of myrtles and roses, which they placed upon the tombs of their children: such tributes of the heart were then not uncommon.

During eight years the temporary sepulchres were formed almost exclusively in the lowest part of the grounds, and there were but a few perpetual monuments scattered over the top of the eminence. When returning from an interment, no one was tempted to ascend the steep acclivity of the hill, to behold more near a ruined mansion and a few dispersed monuments, some small clumps of trees, an isolated gothic chapel, and grounds without embellishment or cultivation. The perspective of Paris was very magnificent from this point; but any other place than a cemetery, seemed preferable for its contemplation.

Public opinion, which subjects every thing to its laws, had not yet included, in the number of essential domestic virtues, a respect for the ashes and memory of relations. A people intoxicated with glory, satiated with victories, and proud of their power,

repulsed far from them all melancholy reflections; every thing which might induce them to think of the fragility of human happiness. The dead are immediately forgotten, when our days glide on in the midst of prosperity; consequently there were erected but three monuments in this cemetery during the year 1804—their number, in 1805, was but fourteen, in 1806, nineteen, in 1807, twenty-six, in 1808, fifty-one, in 1809, seventy, in 1810, seventy-six, in 1811, ninety-six, and in 1812, one hundred and six. Private sepulchres were but little frequented, and purchases of perpetual sites for tombs very rare. Still there was nothing wanting in this establishment which could materially encourage a pious discharge of the duties of affection towards deceased friends. The location possessed the most important advantages—an able manufacturer of all kinds of funereal monuments, had an extensive establishment within the inclosure, which was supplied with marble, granite, freestone, and other appropriate materials—the most perfect models, and workmen of the first talents, to execute with promptness all orders in the best manner; the superintendent kept for sale iron palings, of various patterns, for protecting the tombs from outrage; the porter prepared wreaths and crowns, for relatives to embellish the sepulchres of their deceased friends, and undertook to decorate them with fresh flowers daily; nevertheless, every thing languished in an inclosure destined to receive the ashes of mortals in their last asylum; a few families only honored them in secret—a generous public spirit had not yet inspired the whole people with the fire of an ardent zeal to venerate their relatives, in the night of the tomb. Its influence began to be perceived in 1813, when the monuments amounted to two hundred and forty; it augmented in 1814, when five hundred and nine were to be seen, and it increased in 1815, when six hundred and thirty-five appeared. During these last two years, affluence had introduced marble for the construction of the monuments of Madame Guyot, M. Lenoir, Dufresne, and M. Lefebvre; the pyramid of Clary was erected; excavated in the side of the hill was the tomb of the family of Delespine; the mortuary edifice of the family of Poreet was constructed, and the tomb of the Abbe Delille consecrated his grave. Still, on the 31st of December, there were only one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven tombs or sepulchral monuments in the cemetery of Pere La Chaise; but in 1827, there was three thousand, whose erection cost between three and four millions of francs; and the whole number of bodies interred was 166,800, not including those buried in the compartment of the Jews. The average number of inhumations, annually, from 1820 to 1824, was 745 in perpetual sepulchres, 1546 in temporary graves, and 7,885 in the compartment for the poor. The receipts during the year 1828, for the sale of sites, for temporary and perpetual sepulchres, amounted to 247,951 francs, and they have annually increased since.

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It is interesting to examine the causes of this great change in public sentiment and manners;—they are worthy the consideration of the enlightened.

The first reverses of France, whose armies had always been victorious for a period of twenty-six years, produced, in 1815, a universal gloom. During the same year, the death of the Abbe Delille, overwhelmed the friends of literature with grief, and the death of Gretry was a subject of mourning among the amateurs of music; an immense concourse attended their obsequies. During periods of calamity we give ourselves up to serious reflections, and this multitude, which had thronged the Cemetery of Pere La Chaise, appreciated the beauty of the position, the diversity of the grounds, and were astonished at the pleasant sensations which were produced, even in the midst of tombs. At this time all sepulchres were prohibited in churches; the doors of the Pantheon, which had been long closed to illustrious men, were then immediately shut against the grand dignitaries of a government which no longer existed, and it became necessary to confound their remains with those of the people in the dust of Pere La Chaise. Military chieftains, who were known to all Europe, from having commanded her armies, there found the term of their glory, but not of their renown; the companions of their victories feared not to continue their homage in the night of death; those, who were emulous of their fame, were deposited by their side, and there found there last place of rest; foreigners, looking upon their tombs, considered the characters of those distinguished warriors, whose valor had so often disturbed their repose; Frenchmen recollected those victories, the evanescent dream of which, still flattered their pride. At this period all perpetual sepulchres were forbidden in the other burial-places of Paris, and the Cemetery of Pere La Chaise, consequently became the place of rendezvous for all the great and opulent in Paris; for the illustrious in letters, the sciences and the arts; for those who were successful in commerce, and the numerous branches of national industry; for persons eminent from their public stations, and for men distinguished in political events. The spoils of the dead were here collected, families were re-united, all opinions were confounded, and strangers mingled their ashes with those of the inhabitants of Paris. Each signalized his piety, by monuments proportioned to his pecuniary means, rather than the merit of the deceased relative. No one was willing to be considered wanting in gratitude, but rather that he possessed an elevated soul. Universal admiration was the appendage of good hearts, whose sensibility ceased not to offer in secret a sincere homage to their friends, in shedding tears upon their dearly-cherished remains, by embellishing their tombs, and in crowning them with wreaths of flowers: the multitude attempted to imitate them, by cultivating plants on the graves of their relatives, and by bringing garlands from a dis-

tance to ornament them. To devote a connexion to oblivion was deemed a disgrace. Strangers, who beheld this revolution in the customs and manners of the Parisians, were anxious to verify it, by visiting the Cemetery of Pere La Chaise. They were filled with admiration to find in a burial-place, whatever there was in nature which could give satisfaction to the mind, and everything in the arts which could gratify a refined taste, as well as lessons of the most exalted philosophy, and of the soundest morals. All extolled it as a phenomenon : it acquired, in a few years, an European celebrity, which would have been still farther extended, if it had been known what a picture of national manners was there presented, and what impressive admonitions for the human heart were there inculcated.

The magnificent sites of this inclosure have induced the opulent to recall the arts for the embellishment of the final receptacles of their relatives. Gerius was no longer restrained to contract his thoughts within the narrow limits of a church, where he was only permitted to ornament one of its sides with a mausoleum. Here he could give perfection to a monument, in which all the parts were admirable in style, proportion, ornament, and beauty. Each artist could choose the most favorable position for the execution of his design ; and happy is the architect or sculptor who is enabled to study well his plan before putting it in execution ; and not less fortunate is he, if not opposed by false taste or the parsimony of those who require his services.

In passing over these grounds, where repose so many Frenchmen in the long sleep of death, it is surprising to behold every form of tomb, used among all the nations of the earth, from the pyramid reared by Egyptian pride, to announce in reality the profound humility of the princes who caused them to be constructed, because they could not occupy, in the immense pile, but a small and gloomy cell, to the basket of flowers under which the Turk and the Persian await the moment of being awakened to everlasting life. There are to be seen, near each other, the Egyptian sarcophagus, decorated with orillons, the stele of the Greeks, their cenotaphs and their monuments,—the antique bourn of the Romans, and their mausoleums re-produced upon the soil of France,—the columbariums of the ancients, in the mortuary chapels and tombs,—the Greek orders near the architecture of the Arabs,—the leaves of the Acanthus and the Doric triglyphs, not far from wreaths of natural foliage,—the cinerary urn, the hideous form of the coffin, the sable wing of the Egyptians, reversed flambeaux, the bird of death, heads of contrition, crosses of every form, crowns of oak and myrtle, rose-buds, the pelican nourishing her young with her own blood, the humble grave-stone at the base of the superb mausoleum, roughly hammered granite near the best polished marble, the image of an illustrious man near the figure of an unknown person, marble sparkling upon more than a

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thousand sepulchres, bronze formed into funereal monuments, and a thatched hut, furnishes a fond mother a protection for the ashes of her sons; finally, there exists such a variety in the forms and arrangement of the three thousand stone monuments, that there cannot be discovered, among one hundred and fifty-nine small tombs, and more than six hundred mausoleums, or mortuary structures, any which are exactly alike; nevertheless, all the productions of art, collected in this place, are not worthy of admiration; the fantastical, the ugly, and the deformed, are exhibited near the beautiful and elegant; but even their defects cause those to be more fully appreciated, which are truly splendid, perfect, and admirable: thus disorder sometimes produces the sublime; art employs shadows to produce more splendor, by their magical effects; and the great Artificer of the universe often approximates the most tremendous of the works, which are formed by his almighty hands.

Persons learned in the arts are much interested in the examination of the monuments of Abelard and Eloise, Count Monge and the family of Hennecart; the sepulchral chapels of Madame de Bassano, the family of Marshal McDonald, M. Bazouin, and of the families of Vigier, Houdaille and Morainville; the monuments of Duke de Decres, Count de Bourcke, Marshals Lefebvre, Massena, and Perignon; of General Foy; the imposing mausoleums of Countess Demidoff; the marble cross which surmounts the sepulchre of Messrs De Saulx-Tavannes; the bronze monument placed over the grave of M. Chagot, the proprietor of the foundry of Creusot. Their refined taste will discover many beauties of detail in the ornamental sculptures; they will examine the effects of similar monuments placed in different positions; under trees, upon inclined planes, on level surfaces, against steep declivities, or in receiving peculiar beauties from the neighboring foliage. They will be often surprised in discovering a chef d'œuvre on the most simple grave-stone, and they cannot fail to admire the exquisite bas-reliefs, which decorate the sepulchre of Madame Heim, situated on the top of the hill, near the chapel. They will be pleased to discover a new career opened to artists by this establishment—a new route to mechanical industry, and a new aliment to commerce. They will be persuaded that an opulent city can alone give this illustrious example, and that its influence should extend over the whole of France.

The establishment of this funereal asylum—the last refuge of the most exalted in reputation, of great renown, and of vast opulence; the final bourn of all classes of society; the place of reposé of the most miserable, after long but unfruitful labor, has produced an astonishing revolution in public opinion, and has directed the attention of all Paris towards those persons, who, in their presence, disappear from the world. Funerals are no longer a mystery, of which the mourning families alone know the secrets

—a mere ceremony of parade, disguised under a pious veil : grief is no longer obliged to conceal under the shadow of the domestic roof a long-cherished remembrance, equally honorable to the memory of the virtuous man, who is no more, and to the hearts of those who survive him. Forgetfulness, ingratitude, and irreverence towards the dead, denote frigid, selfish, and inconstant friends, who are governed solely by personal interests. The honors of which the departed are the object, are not limited to the gloomy moments of the silent funeral ; they are perpetuated by the erection of tombs, by the epitaphs engraved upon them, by the cares of which they become the objects, and by those pious duties, of which they are the never-failing termination.

The peculiar manners of each class of society, the inclinations, the propensities, and the degree of sensibility of each person, is revealed in spite of himself, by his countenance, his looks, and his conversation, at the time he witnesses the obsequies ; and the measure of the real worth of every individual, is easily appreciated by the sentiments which are excited in those who accompany him, when his remains are transported to the sepulchre. Nothing is more varied than the melancholy scenes which this place constantly presents ; all the virtues of the heart are displayed, and all the vices are perceived. The rude multitude disclose their feelings without restraint ; they bitterly weep for those whose loss they regret, and remain cold and unmoved near the tomb of such as died without virtue and without vice, or were but little known to them ; they are severe in their remarks upon those who did not know how to estimate life ; their opinions, always strongly pronounced, truly express the convictions of their minds.

The observer of manners and customs is not astonished at beholding the spendthrift, the gamester, the debauchee, and the idler, interred in the common pit of the poor : during their whole lives they had been rushing towards that abyss ; but he is instructed in human calamities when he witnesses the obsequies of the honest man, who had struggled in vain, during a long life, against misfortune ; his heart is deeply affected when he sees the orphan, left without support, without resources, and without friends, shedding tears on the grave of a kind father ; in hearing the lamentations of a mother, calling in vain upon her departed child ; in beholding the desolation of the widow, and is a spectator of that agony of grief, which friends evince, and in which the poor participate, at the decease of a truly charitable man : but how deep is his commiseration, on perceiving the most miserable of men conducted to his grave, by only a few funeral assistants ; he had neither relatives nor friends,—no one pities his sad destiny,—isolated in the world, his dreary days were passed without consolation, without the kind proffer of any kind offices,—ever suffering from some new cause of sorrow, some new calamity, some new distress,—always unhappy. How many shades of sen-

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timent are here manifested. The heart always proportions its homage or its disapprobation, according to the merits of the person whose ashes are consigned to the tomb; his deeds alone determine the honor or dishonor which will be evinced at his funeral.

REPORT OF THE GARDEN AND CEMETERY COMMITTEE.

The Garden and Cemetery Committee made the following report, which was read and accepted :—

The Garden and Cemetery Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have the satisfaction of reporting, that in pursuance of the authority granted them by the Society, at their former meeting, they have made several purchases of land adjoining Mount Auburn, and making the whole quantity in the Garden and Cemetery one hundred and ten acres.

The Committee have designated, *as and for the Cemetery*, all the land lying south of the northern junction of Maple and Elm Avenues, of Garden Ponds, and of the junction of Primrose Path with Central Avenue, lying west of Central Avenue, which they hope will meet the approbation of the Society; the residue of the land is appropriated to an experimental Garden.

They have laid out about four hundred cemetery lots, and have sold two hundred and fifty-nine lots of different dimensions, which, with the premiums paid for choice, amount to the sum of - - - - - - $17,291 72
most of which has been paid in.
The loan that the Committee were authorized to make, was subscribed by individuals who are Proprietors of lots, and amounts to - - - 4,400 00
Rent of a meadow, - - - - 3 00

Total funds, available,	$21,694 72
The Committee have paid for the land, in cash,	7,413 44
For house for the Gardener, and for implements and expenses relative to the garden, - -	2,420 09
For fence, gate, avenues, tombs, and other expenses of various kinds, - - - -	8,418 12
	$18,251 65
For Gardener's salary, 3 months, - -	150 00
Horse and cart for garden, - - -	120 00
There is due to Mr. Cutter, David Stone, and the heirs of C. Stone, for land purchased of them, payable at future periods, - - -	2,600 00

And sundry bills outstanding, for work, for the payment of which, however, funds are provided, as appears by the Treasurer's statement herewith submitted.

The Committee have caused the whole estate to be surrounded by a fence, as substantial as the present means at their disposal would permit; but they hope it may be replaced hereafter with one of more permanent materials—and have erected a gate of classical form, with lodges for a Porter and other purposes. They have erected a cottage for the Gardener, have made about four miles of avenues and paths, and have constructed a receiving tomb at Mount Auburn, and purchased another under Park-street Church, and have done considerable work in and about the garden and ponds.

The present situation and prospects of this interesting institution are highly flattering.

For eighteen months and upwards, free access was given to all who wished to visit the Garden and Cemetery, either on foot, or horseback, or in carriages—but it was found that great abuses were practised there, and the Committee deemed it essential to the prosperity of the institution that some check should be put to them; for many persons who had purchased lots, complained that the Cemetery was used in a manner very different from what they had expected, destroying the solemnity and quiet which ought to prevail in a place of repose for the dead; and others stated that they had intended to purchase lots, but should not do so, if such indiscriminate admission were given to visiters,—by some of whom trees were mutilated, fences round the lots broken, and the lots themselves trampled on. The Committee then adopted the regulation of denying admission to persons on horseback altogether,—of admitting the proprietors of lots in carriages, and of opening the gate to persons on foot freely, as before. With but few exceptions, this regulation has met with approbation, and the effects have been very salutary; in a pecuniary view it has been useful also, (though this was no part of the design of the Committee in establishing it,) for many persons have become purchasers of lots, and others are known to be ready to purchase, for the sake of enjoying the privilege of entering the grounds with a vehicle; the Committee are of opinion that from $1200 to $1500 worth of lots have been disposed of in this way; and as the Committee have no interest other than (in common with all other members of the Society) the desire of beautifying and improving the Garden and Cemetery, they hope that the regulation they have adopted will meet the approbation of the Society. The number of interments is *forty*.

There are many objects of improvement for which the Committee hope that funds may be obtained—and among the first, for the erection of a small edifice, in which religious services at funerals may be performed. This is very much wanted, and it is to be hoped that such a building may soon be erected there. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH STORY, *Chairman.*

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The Treasurer of the Cemetery made the following report, which was read and accepted:—

The Treasurer begs leave to report the following statement to the Committee, from his Books, to wit:

Amount of sales of lots, including $1314 02 received for premium for right of selection, - - -	$17,291 72
Amount of loan made 1 Jan. and subject to interest,	4,400 00
Rent of meadow, - - - -	3 00
Notes payable, signed by the President of the Hor. Soc. and payable to Stone and others, for land, and subject to interest, - - - -	2,600 00
Balance due to D. Stone, guardian, for land,	103 44
	$24,398 16

Payments made by, and debts due to the Committee.

For Land, in cash $7,413 44, notes $2,600, -	$10,013 44
For House for Gardener, and expenses pertaining exclusively to the Garden, - - -	2,420 09
For Improvements in Garden and Cemetery,	8,218 12
For Tomb under Park-street Church, -	200 00
For Horse and Cart, - - - -	120 00
For amount due from sundry persons, and payable in labor, plants, &c. - - - -	300 00
For amount due from the Hor. Soc. paid, -	21,271 65
D. Haggerston's salary to 1 June, - -	150 00
For amount due from sundry persons for lots,	1,330 00
For cash on hand, - - - -	1,646 51
	$24,398 16

There are some bills for labor on the grounds not yet presented, which are payable in part in lots, by agreement.

Errors excepted. GEO. BOND.

Boston, 12*th Sept.* 1833.

On motion of Z. Cook, Jr. Esq. resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to Alexander H. Everett, Esq. for his valuable and instructive Discourse, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication, and that the Committee who waited on him be requested to carry the same into effect.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Cheever Newhall, and R. L. Emmons, for their past services as Treasurer and Secretary of this Society.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

AT A MEETING HELD AT THE HALL OF THE INSTITUTION,

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1833.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS WERE ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR:

PRESIDENT.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, *Roxbury.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. *Boston.*
ELIJAH VOSE, *Dorchester.*
ENOCH BARTLETT, *Roxbury.*
S. A. SHURTLEFF, *Boston.*

TREASURER.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, *Dorchester.*

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

JACOB BIGELOW, M. D. *Boston.*

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, *Boston.*

COUNSELLORS.

AUGUSTUS ASPINWALL, *Brooklyn.*
THOMAS BREWER, *Roxbury.*
HENRY A. BREED, *Lynn.*
BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD, *Boston.*
J. G. COGSWELL, *Northampton.*
NATHANIEL DAVENPORT, *Milton.*

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E. HERSEY DERBY, *Salem.*
SAMUEL DOWNER, *Dorchester.*
OLIVER FISKE, *Worcester.*
B. V. FRENCH, *Boston.*
J. M. GOURGAS, *Weston.*
T. W. HARRIS, M. D. *Cambridge.*
SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr. *Charlestown.*
JOSEPH G. JOY, *Boston.*
WILLIAM KENRICK, *Newton.*
JOHN LEMIST, *Roxbury.*
S. A. SHURTLEFF, *Boston.*
E. M. RICHARDS, *Dedham.*
BENJAMIN RODMAN, *New-Bedford.*
JOHN B. RUSSELL, *Boston.*
CHARLES SENIOR, *Roxbury.*
WILLIAM H. SUMNER, *Dorchester.*
CHARLES TAPPAN, *Boston.*
JACOB TIDD, *Roxbury.*
JONATHAN WINSHIP, *Brighton.*
WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, *Dorchester.*
AARON D. WILLIAMS, *Roxbury.*
J. W. WEBSTER, *Cambridge.*
GEORGE W. PRATT, *Boston.*
GEORGE W. BRIMMER, *Boston.*
DAVID HAGGERSTON, *Cambridge.*
CHARLES LAWRENCE, *Salem.*

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

JOHN L. RUSSELL.

PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

J. W. WEBSTER, M. D.

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STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL.

I.

ON FRUIT TREES, FRUITS, &c.

To have charge of whatever relates to the multiplication of fruit trees and vines, by seed, scions, buds, layers, suckers, or other modes; the introduction of new varieties; the various methods of pruning and training them, and whatever relates to their culture, and that of all other fruits; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

S. A. SHURTLEFF, *Chairman.*
ROBERT MANNING,
SAMUEL DOWNER,
OLIVER FISKE,
CHARLES SENIOR,
WILLIAM KENRICK,
E. M. RICHARDS,
B. V. FRENCH,
SAMUEL POND,
E. VOSE,
THOMAS MASON.

II.

ON THE CULTURE AND PRODUCTS OF THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

To have the charge of whatever relates to the location and management of Kitchen Gardens; the cultivation of all plants appertaining thereto; the introduction of new varieties of esculent, medicinal, and all such vegetables as are useful in the arts, or are subservient to other branches of national industry; the structure and management of hot-beds; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

DANIEL CHANDLER, *Chairman.*
JACOB TIDD,
AARON D. WILLIAMS,
JOHN B. RUSSELL,
LEONARD STONE,
NATHANIEL DAVENPORT.

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III.

ON ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, AND GREEN-HOUSES.

To have charge of whatever relates to the culture, multiplication, and preservation of ornamental trees and shrubs, and flowers of all kinds; the construction and management of green-houses; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

JONATHAN WINSHIP, *Chairman.*
JOSEPH G. JOY,
DAVID HAGGERSTON,
GEORGE W. PRATT,
SAMUEL WALKER.

IV.

ON THE LIBRARY.

To have charge of all books, drawings, and engravings, and to recommend from time to time such as it may be deemed expedient to procure; to superintend the publication of such communications and papers as may be directed by the council; to recommend premiums for drawings of fruits and flowers, and plans of country houses, and other edifices and structures connected with horticulture; and for communications on any subject in relation thereto.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, *Chairman.*
JACOB BIGELOW,
T. W. HARRIS,
E. H. DERBY,
ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.
G. W. PRATT.

V.

ON THE SYNONYMS OF FRUITS.

At a meeting of the Society, June 20, the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee to facilitate an exchange of fruits with the Philadelphia, New-York, and Albany Horticultural Societies, and others, for the purpose of establishing their synonyms.

JOHN LOWELL, *Chairman.*
ROBERT MANNING,
SAMUEL DOWNER.

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VI.

ON THE GARDEN AND CEMETERY.

JOSEPH STORY, *Chairman.*
H. A. S. DEARBORN,
JACOB BIGELOW,
GEORGE BOND,
ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.
B. A. GOULD,
CHARLES BROWN,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEE,
CHARLES P. CURTIS.

VII.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. *Chairman.*
G. W. PRATT,
CHEEVER NEWHALL,
CHARLES TAPPAN,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEE.

MEMBERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Armstrong, Samuel T., *Boston.*
Aspinwall, Augustus, *Brookline.*
Ames, John W., *Dedham.*
Andrews, John H., *Salem.*
Andrews, Ebenezer T., *Boston.*
Anthony, James, *Providence.*
Adams, Samuel, *Milton.*
Andrews, Ferdinand, *Lancaster.*
Atkinson, Amos, *Brookline.*
Adams, Daniel, *Newbury.*
Adams, Abel, *Boston.*
Adams, Benjamin, *Boston.*
Adams, C. Frederic, "
Adams, Z. B., "
Appleton, Nathan, "
Appleton, Samuel, "
Austin, James T., "
Austin, William, *Lowell.*
Austin, E. G., *Boston.*
Adams, Charles F., *Quincy.*
Adams, G. W., *Boston.*
Andrews, Henry, "

Bartlett, Enoch, *Roxbury.*
Brewer, Thomas, "
Brimmer, George W., *Boston.*
Bradlee, Joseph P., "
Breed, Ebenezer, "
Breed, Henry A., *Lynn.*
Bigelow, Jacob, *Boston.*
Baldwin, Enoch, *Dorchester.*
Breed, John, *Charlestown.*
Breed, Andrews, *Lynn.*
Bailey, Kendall, *Charlestown.*
Ballard, Joseph, *Boston.*
Brewer, Gardner, "
Brown, James, *West-Cambridge.*
Bartlett, Edmund, *Newburyport.*
Buckminster, Lawson, *Framingham.*
Buckminster, Edward F., "
Breck, Joseph, *Pepperell.*
Bedlam, Stephen, *Boston.*
Bradford, Samuel H., "
Bailey, Ebenezer, "
Bangs, Edward D., *Boston.*
Bowdoin, James, "
Balch, Joseph, *Roxbury.*
Bond, George, *Boston.*
Bacon, S. N., "
Billings, Joseph H., *Roxbury.*
Barnard, Charles, *Boston.*
Brown, Charles, "
Brown, Jonas B., "
Bussey, Benjamin, *Roxbury.*
Baker, Joseph, *Boston.*
Buckingham, Joseph T., *Boston*
Buckingham, Edwin, "
Boyd, James, "
Brown, John, "
Brigham, Levi, "
Blake, Joshua, "
Brigham, Dennis, "
Bird, Jesse, "
Bryant, John, "
Bullard, Silas, "
Burridge, Martin, *Medford.*
Bond, George W., *Boston.*
Bartlett, Levi, "
Bailies, Edmund, "
Bigelow, Abraham, *Cambridge.*
Barrett, George C., *Boston.*
Bowen, Charles, "
Bender, Jacob, "
Boyd, Thomas, "
Blanchard, W. E., "
Binney, John, "
Binney, Amos, "
Bacon, D. C., "

Cook, Zebedee, Jr., *Boston.*
Codman, John, *Dorchester.*
Clapp, Nathaniel, "
Coolidge, Joseph, *Boston.*
Cordis, Thomas, "
Copeland, B. F., *Roxbury.*
Cogswell, J. G., *Northampton.*
Champney, John, *Roxbury.*
Cowing, Cornelius, "

Chandler, Daniel, *Lexington.*
Callender, Joseph, *Boston.*
Chase, Hezekiah, *Lynn.*
Clapp, John, *South-Reading.*
Carter, Horatio, *Lancaster.*
Colman, Henry, *Salem.*
Carnes, Nathaniel G., *New-York.*
Curtis, Edward, *Pepperell.*
Chandler, Samuel, *Lexington.*
Capen, Aaron, *Dorchester.*
Crowninshield, Benjamin W., *Salem.*
Cotting, William, *West-Cambridge.*
Cabot, Samuel, *Brookline.*
Coffin, Hector, *Rock Farm, Newbury.*
Curtis, Nathaniel, *Roxbury.*
Clapp, Isaac, *Dorchester.*
Crafts, Ebenezer, *Roxbury.*
Curtis, Charles P., *Boston.*
Curtis, Thomas B., "
Coolidge, Samuel F., "
Carey, Alpheus, "
Coffin, George W., "
Channing, George G., "
Craigie, Mrs. E., *Cambridge.*
Coolidge, Joshua, *Watertown.*
Cobb, Elijah, *Boston.*
Cowing, Holland, Jr., *Roxbury.*
Clark, Edward D., *Boston.*
Crockett, George W. "
Cowing, N. H., *Brookline.*
Crane, Joshua, *Boston.*
Coolidge, Thomas B., *Boston.*
Child, Joshua, "
Churchill, P., "
Carnes, Francis, "
Carter, George D., "
Channing, W. E., "
Chase, C., "
Coburn, Anna, "

Dearborn, H. A. S., *Roxbury.*
Davis, Isaac P., *Boston.*
Downer, Samuel, *Dorchester.*
Dowse, Thomas, *Cambridge.*
Dudley, David, *Roxbury.*
Doggett, John, *Boston.*
Drew, Daniel, "
Derby, John, *Salem.*
Davenport, Nathaniel, *Milton.*
Davis, Charles, *Roxbury.*
Dorr, Nathaniel, "
Dodge, Pickering, *Salem.*
Dean, William, "
Derby, E. H., "
Dodge, Pickering, Jr., *Salem.*
Davis, John B., *Boston.*
Driver, Stephen, Jr., *Salem.*
Davis, John, *Boston.*
Davis, Daniel, "
Dutton, Warren, "
Denny, Daniel, "
Davis, James, *Boston.*
Dickson, James A., *Boston.*
Derby, Richard C., "
Darracott, George, "
Domett, George, "
Doanes, John, "
Davis, N. Morton, *Plymouth.*
Danforth, Isaac, *Boston.*

Emmons, Robert L., *Boston.*
Everett, Edward, *Charlestown.*
Eustis, James, *South-Reading.*
Ellis, Charles, *Roxbury.*
Edwards, Elisha, *Springfield.*
Eager, William, *Boston.*
Endicott, William P., *Danvers.*
Everett, Alexander H., *Boston.*
Eckley, David, "
Eastburn, John H., "
Edwards, Henry, "
Eldredge, Edward, "
Eldredge, Oliver, "

French, Benjamin V., *Boston.*
Fessenden, Thomas G., "
Frothingham, Samuel, "
Forrester, John, *Salem.*
Fiske, Oliver, *Worcester.*
Fosdick, David, *Charlestown.*
Fletcher, Richard, *Boston.*
Field, Joseph, *Weston.*
Fitch, Jeremiah, *Boston.*
Francis, J. B., *Warwick, R. I.*
Freeman, Russell, *New-Bedford.*
Fay, Samuel P. P., *Cambridge.*
Farrar, John, "
Farley, Robert, *Boston.*
Folsom, Charles, *Cambridge.*
Fisk, Benjamin, *Boston.*
Fuller, H. H., "
Foster, E. B., "
Faxon, Nathaniel, "
Fisher, Jabez, "
Fenno, J. W., "
French, Arthur, "
Fearing, A. C., "
Francis, Nathaniel, "
Foster, C. U., "

Gray, John C., *Boston.*
Gray, Francis C., "
Greenleaf, Thomas, *Quincy.*
Gourgas, J. M., *Weston.*
Green, Charles W., *Roxbury.*
Gore, Watson, "
Gannett, T. B., *Cambridge.*
Gould, Daniel, *Reading.*
Gardner, W. F., *Salem.*
Gardner, Joshua, *Dorchester.*
Goodale, Ephraim, *Bucksport, Me.*
Goodwin, Thomas J., *Charlestown.*

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Guild, Benjamin, *Boston.*
Gibbs, Benjamin, "
Grant, Benjamin B., "
Gould, Benjamin A., "
Grant, B. B., "
Gould, James, "
Goodwin, Ozias, "
Grew, Henry, "

Harris, Samuel D., *Boston.*
Huntington, Joseph, *Roxbury.*
Haskins, Ralph, "
Huntington, Ralph, *Boston.*
Heard, John, Jr., "
Hill, Jeremiah, "
Hollingsworth, Mark, *Milton.*
Harris, William T., *Cambridge.*
Holbrook, Amos, *Milton.*
Howe, Rufus, *Dorchester.*
Hayden, John, *Brookline.*
Hyslop, David, "
Howes, Frederick, *Salem.*
Haggerston, David, *Cambridge.*
Hunt, Ebenezer, *Northampton.*
Howland, John, Jr., *New-Bedford.*
Hayward, George, *Boston.*
Higginson, Henry, "
Hall, Dudley, *Medford.*
Hartshorn, Eliphalet P., *Boston.*
Houghton, Abel, Jr., *Lynn.*
Hovey, P. B., Jr., *Cambridge.*
Hurd, William, *Charlestown.*
Howe, Hall J., *Boston.*
Haskell, Elisha, "
Hickling, Charles, "
Hicks, Zachariah, "
Howard, Abraham, "
Hastings, Thomas, "
Hastings, Oliver, *Cambridge.*
Hosmer, Z., "
Henchman, D., *Boston.*
Hobart, Enoch, "
Howe, S. L., *Cambridge.*
Hodges, J. L., *Taunton.*
Hedge, Isaac L., *Plymouth.*
Howard, Hepsy C., *Boston.*
Hill, S. G., "
Hovey, Charles M., *Cambridge.*
Hayward, Charles, *Boston.*
Hildrith, Charles T., "
Howe, Joseph N., Jr., *E. Cambridge.*
Henshaw, John, *Boston.*
Hall, Henry, "
Hall, A. T., "
Hay, Joseph, "
Hobart, Nathaniel, "

Ives, John M., *Salem.*
Inches, Henderson, *Boston.*
Ingalls, William, "
Jaques, Samuel, Jr., *Charlestown.*

Joy, Joseph G., *Boston.*
Joy, Joseph B., "
Jones, Thomas K., *Roxbury.*
Johnson, Samuel R., *Charlestown.*
Jackson, Patrick T., *Boston.*
Jackson, James, "
Johonnot, George S., *Salem.*
Jarves, Deming, *Boston.*
Jackson, C. T., "
Johnson, Otis, *Savannah, Ga.*
Jones, L. D., *New-Bedford.*

Kenrick, William, *Newton.*
Kellie, William, *Boston.*
King, John, *Medford.*
Kidder, Samuel, *Charlestown.*
Kuhn, George H., *Boston.*
Kendall, Abel, Jr., "
Kenrick, John A., *Newton.*
Kuhn, John, *Boston.*
Kenrick, Enoch B., *Newton.*

Lincoln, Levi, *Worcester.*
Lincoln, William, "
Lowell, John, *Roxbury.*
Lee, Thomas, Jr., "
Lemist, John, "
Lyman, Theodore, Jr., *Boston.*
Lowell, John A., "
Lawrence, Abbott, "
Lyman, George W., "
Lawrence, Charles, *Salem.*
Little, Henry, *Bucksport, Me.*
Leland, Daniel, *Sherburne.*
Leland, J. P., "
Little, Samuel, *Bucksport, Me.*
Leonard, Thomas, *Salem.*
Lawrence, William, *Boston.*
Lawrence, Amos, "
Livermore, Isaac, *Cambridge.*
Loring, Josiah, *Boston.*
Lowell, Charles, "
Lamson, John, "
Lynde, Seth S., "
Lowell, Francis C., "
Loring, Henry, "
Lienow, Henry, "
Loring, W. J., "
Lang, Wm. B., "
Lombard, N. K. "
Lowell, John, Jr., "
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AN

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

AT THEIR

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY,

SEPTEMBER 17, 1834.

BY JOHN C. GRAY.

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY J. T. BUCKINGHAM.

M DCCC XXXIV.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, September 20th, 1834,

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Hon. JOHN C. GRAY, for his able, eloquent, and instructive address delivered before them on Wednesday, the 17th inst. and that a copy be respectfully requested for publication.

Attest, R. T. PAINE, Recording Secretary.

At a meeting of the Society, held September 27th, 1834,

The following letter was read :—

R. T. PAINE, Esq. Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

SIR—In compliance with the request of the Horticultural Society, I have the honor of submitting to their disposal a copy of the Address delivered at Fanueil Hall, Wednesday, September 17th.

Your most obedient servant,

September, 27*th*, 1834. JOHN C. GRAY.

And therefore

Voted, That the copy of the address be committed to Elijah Vose, Cheever Newhall, and B. V. French, Esq's, with instructions to cause the same to be printed, for the use of the Society, in such a form and manner as to them may seem most expedient.

R. T. PAINE, Recording Secretary.

ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I HAVE been requested by the Horticultural Society to offer you some remarks on the present interesting occasion. I am sensible of my inability to do justice to the subject, or to present to you any thing equal in merit to the elaborate, elegant, and valuable productions with which the public have been entertained on former anniversaries. But the respect which I owe to the wishes of the Society, and the deep interest which I feel in the great object of their efforts, have induced me to comply with their request, and I shall briefly notice some of the inducements which exist to the pursuit of Horticulture, more especially in our country.

This art may be recommended, in the first place, as an innocent and salutary amusement. In bestowing upon it these titles, I have said very much in its favor. The topic of amusements has ever been a most perplexing and difficult one to the moral casuist. I suppose that no one would proscribe all relaxation. All admit that the most industrious individual must have his intervals either of recreation, or of idleness.

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But what amusements should be recommended, or tolerated, is a question on which there is far less unanimity of sentiment. In this country, there is, I believe, both a small amount and a smaller variety of relaxation, than in most others. We are, at least in New-England, emphatically, a grave people. The simple manners and rigid morals which have descended to us from our puritan ancestors, our rigorous climate and stubborn soil, the equal distribution of property by descent and its necessary consequence, the small number of men of wealth and leisure, have rendered us, though certainly not a gloomy, yet a serious and practical community. Many amusements, which have prevailed in other countries, never have, and we trust never will take root in our land. Of those which are fashionable among us, there are several, which are denounced, either as deleterious, or at least perilous to our morals, by a large and respectable portion of our population. This is not the occasion to inquire how far such sentiments are correct. It is more to my purpose to observe, that there is, I will not say, no ground, but no pretext, for such objections against the pursuit of Horticulture. He must be a stern and astute casuist indeed, who can detect any thing in this occupation, tending to inflame, to debase, or to enfeeble the mind. You are well aware, on the contrary, that a garden has been selected by all poets of all nations, as the abode of the virtuous in a future state; that Horticulture has often been recommended by the strictest moralists, not only as a soothing, but as a most refining occupation; and that the wonders of creative power, with

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which it renders us conversant, have furnished the natural theologian with some of his most powerful and impressive arguments.

It is an additional and a most important recommendation to this art, that it does not call upon us to cultivate the mind, at the expense of the body. I have already said that we are a grave, and, I think I may add, a sedentary people. I do not mean to say, that we are not disposed to occasional locomotion,—such an assertion is not lightly to be made, almost within hearing of our rail-road cars. But I speak of the constant habits of our community, compared with those of the people of England, and of most other European countries. A large, and certainly not unimportant portion of our citizens, are occupied in professional and literary pursuits, and among these, with one important qualification to be presently noticed, bodily inactivity seems to be a prevailing and an increasing habit. Besides, many of the rising generation, at least in our largest towns, are confined to study, during by far the greater part of their waking hours. It is not for me to determine how far this confinement is necessary or beneficial, in the degree to which it is now carried. It is for those more interested to decide, whether, in endeavoring to accelerate the march of mind, we have not forgotten, that the mind is vitally connected with an associate of delicate and curious structure indeed, but of grosser elements, whose wants and whose welfare are, nevertheless, not to be overlooked with impunity.

If there be evils attendant on our present systems of literary discipline, perhaps the greatest is, that

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they create habits of bodily indolence, and the scholar, when emancipated from the dominion of his instructers, and invested with the command of his own time, carries with him a fondness for sedentary amusements. Consequently, if his business should be also of a sedentary character, his whole life, *while it lasts*, is one of close confinement. At any rate, the debilitated health of many of our most distinguished professional men, has long been a subject of the deepest public concern; and to no cause does the evil seem to be more imputed, than to their neglect of habitual exercise. Why else is it that our clergymen are so often driven from the desk, and our lawyers interrupted in the midst of their most intense and important labors, while our physicians, the only class of professional men, who are compelled to pass much of their time in bodily motion, are proverbially healthy,—and it is no rare spectacle to see them dispensing, in their own case, with the rules, which they feel it their duty to prescribe to others. That amusement, then, is certainly to be highly valued, which calls us forth into the open air, during a large portion of the year, and by its double operation on the body and mind, contributes at once to our strength and spirits—two objects which it needs no physician to inform us are most nearly connected.

It is, therefore, a highly gratifying fact, that the directors of several of our literary and theological institutions, have labored to inspire their students with a taste for gardening, and have furnished them with every facility for its cultivation. For, however incontestible the value of exercise, every one knows,

that it is beneficial to a great degree in proportion as it is agreeable; that of two descriptions of exercise, *that* is by far the most salutary which is taken with the keenest relish. Compare the resolute dyspeptic accomplishing his measured walk or ride, with the same dogged pertinacity, with which he would prepare himself for a surgical operation, with the florist, culling his plants, in our fine woods, or cultivating them in his neat garden, while hour after hour glides by unmarked, and the sun goes down upon him in the midst of his interesting labors. Compare, I say, these individuals, and then ask, if you can, seriously, which is pursuing the shorter road to health and cheerfulness.

It is not, however, in our brilliant though short spring, our blazing summer, or our glorious autumn, that the charms of this art are most deeply felt, but amid the rigors of our stern though splendid winter. It is then, when the whole vegetable world is hushed in dread repose,—when the earth is covered with a sheet of ice, as with a plate of burnished steel, that Horticulture proves herself a true friend to her faithful votaries. It is then that she goes with them to their dwellings, there to diffuse her soothing and enlivening influence, while all without is wild and desolate. Who would not court the visits of such an inmate? Who but would delight to give her her appropriate and honorable place at the fireside or the window?

This art is, however, something more than a mere passing amusement. It well deserves to be cherished in our country, for the auspicious influence which it

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must exert on the manners and feelings of the community, should a taste for its splendid productions become a prevalent one. Mankind have found by experience, that the contemplation of what is graceful or beautiful, serves to correct and refine the taste, to expand and elevate the understanding, to soften and purify the heart. How these results are produced, it is for the metaphysician to explain, if he can; the results themselves are not the less real nor the less manifest. It is on this principle, that the fine arts have been so carefully cherished by the ablest statesmen of older communities. No one, acquainted with the history or condition of those communities, can doubt, that those arts have done much to counteract the evils of defective systems of government, and to supply the want of general education. With us, their progress must be for a long time, for obvious and cogent reasons, extremely limited,—at least, this must be said of those two most delicate arts, painting and sculpture.

It is, therefore, a most fortunate circumstance, that we can supply their place with other elegant pursuits, and, among these, that of which I am now speaking, surely deserves a most conspicuous rank. If the assiduous contemplation of choice specimens of art is not only a pleasing but a most useful occupation, it is certainly something more than a mere frivolous amusement, to contemplate these lovely forms of vegetable life, with which Horticulture renders us conversant, which, to say the least, are neither less curious nor less splendid. If an exquisite taste for the beauties of fine pictures is to be

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deemed an elegant accomplishment, I know not how an equally exquisite taste for the beauties of fine flowers, should deserve any less honorable title. "Some people," says Cobbett, in his usual homely but perspicuous style, "may think that flowers are of no use, that they are nonsensical things. The same may be, perhaps with more reason, said of pictures. For my part, as a thing to keep and not to sell; a thing, the *possession* of which is to give me pleasure, I hesitate not a moment to prefer the plant of a fine carnation, to a gold watch set with diamonds."

If, however, the productions of the gardener's labors are not to be placed in the same rank with the works of the painter or sculptor, they possess what, in our country, is a most important advantage over them, viz. that they are within the reach of the great mass of our community. Pictures and statues are, even in older nations, confined to the precincts of cities, or the villas of the opulent. Not so with fine flowers. The proprietor of the smallest farm in the country, or the inhabitant of the humblest tenement in the city, may decorate his house with ornaments, surpassing in richness and delicacy, the most costly productions of the upholsterer. The furnishing of a single apartment in a style of very moderate splendor, involves a greater expense, than many florists incur at seed-stores and nurseries, during the whole course of their lives. Well, then, does this art deserve encouragement, in our republican and economical country.

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To what I have said of its intellectual and moral effects, I should add, that, were it generally cultivated, very much would be done for the advancement of its kindred art, the most important, by far, of all arts, Agriculture. In our country, where land is cheap and labor high, our farmers are strongly induced to spread their efforts over a large surface, to cultivate a great extent of ground superficially, rather than a smaller portion thoroughly. This practice, if justified to some degree by the circumstances of the country, has been carried quite too far for good taste, or even good economy. Nothing would tend more to check the evils consequent on such a system, than the general practice of gardening. It is in a garden, that we should learn those principles of neatness and order, that thoroughness in subdividing and enriching the soil, that war of extermination against weeds and insects, and, above all, that vigilance in embracing precious and fleeting opportunities, which are the prominent characteristics of the thriving farmer. It is by this cultivation in miniature, so to speak, that we should be kept from despising those little things which, in agriculture as in every thing else, must ever be duly regarded by all who aspire to great results. If every farmer among us were, also, a florist,—and every farmer may be one to a considerable degree,—the neatness and precision of his gardening operations, would soon extend itself,—if not already existing there,—to his field cultivation, and our villages would exhibit much of that exactness and elegance, so conspicuous and so pleasing in our Shaker settlements.

I repeat it,—every farmer, and I may almost say, every man in the community, may be, if not a distinguished, yet a skilful florist. One would suppose that little else would be necessary to render us so, than the contemplation of the splendid example which nature has set us, in the profusion with which she has scattered over our land the choicest treasures of the vegetable world. America may be denominated the classic ground of the botanist; and, as the painter or sculptor visits Italy, to study the wondrous works of Raphael or Angelo, so to the admirer of magnificent and beautiful plants, no country can present more interesting objects than ours. None is endowed with a richer variety of indigenous productions; from the pine, whose summit seems lost in the clouds, to the velvet carpeting of mosses which overspreads the margin of the rivulet. We possess many wild flowers, which want no other recommendation than that of rarity, to entitle them to rank with the most costly exotics. Witness the stately Rhododendrons of Medfield, and the spicy Magnolias of Cape-Ann. What spectacle can be more magnificent than that presented by our woods on the banks of the Connecticut, when their shady recesses are absolutely illuminated with the brilliant and clustered blossoms of the Mountain Laurel. Above all, what exotic can surpass our Pond-Lily?—a flower, rivaling in beauty the far-famed night-blooming Cereus,—possessing, too, a most delicious fragrance, which is altogether denied to its kindred in the Eastern world, and which is so delicate and ethereal, that all the power of Chemistry is insufficient to

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arrest and retain it. The Rose has been long denominated, by the consent of the civilized world, the queen of flowers, and far be it from me to disparage her pretensions; but if the choice were now to be made, we might call upon her to divide, at least, her royal honors, with this splendid nymph of these western waters.

In these remarks, I have confined myself to the culture of flowers, because this is a branch of horticulture accessible to all. From the raising of trees, most of the inhabitants of this city are altogether debarred. Our few remaining gardens are rapidly vanishing before the spirit of improvement. In a short period, their places will be supplied by massive structures of brick or stone, and our magnificent Common may be the only green spot in our peninsula. Those of you who enjoy facilities for the propagation of fruit-trees, need no admonitions from me to improve them. Few of us can hope to render greater service to the community, than those who are thus occupied. If he, who makes two spires of grass grow, where one grew before, is a public benefactor, what shall we say of him, who introduces, or who disseminates a new and delicious variety of fruit, and thus contributes to the innocent and salutary pleasures, not only of his cotemporaries, but of multitudes yet unborn? The gratification thus ministered to each individual, singly, may be deemed trifling; but when we consider the number so gratified, how immense is the aggregate of human enjoyment.

How long and how gratefully must such a gift be

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remembered. Of what moment to us, are the undaunted valor and consummate generalship displayed by Lucullus, in his victories over Mithridates. They served only to bring one more gallant monarch into subjection, to that haughty and gigantic power, whose iron sceptre has long since been shattered, to add one more jewel to the diadem, which has been for ages trampled in the dust. But the taste and assiduity of the Roman general, in naturalizing the cherry-tree to the climate of Europe, has entitled him to the grateful commemoration of sixty generations. The empire, which France labored to establish on our continent, has long since passed away. The chain of fortresses, which she erected on our northern and western borders, with so much skill, and at such a cost, is rapidly vanishing from our soil. Her very language is fast departing from those regions, before the silent and peaceful progress of our institutions. But the orchards of magnificent and venerable pear-trees, planted by French colonists on the banks of the beautiful Detroit river, yet remain, a noble monument to the honor of the parent country of modern Horticulture.

How few can hope for a reputation so extensive, so enduring, and so enviable, as that which will be awarded, both in his country and ours, to Thomas Andrew Knight. How long and how highly shall we honor this high-minded Englishman, as the disinterested and unwearied benefactor of our infant Horticulture? How nobly has he exemplified the great truths, that the firmest loyalty to our own country is compatible with the utmost liberality towards others;

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and, that when the culture of the soil is in question, our views should know no other bounds, than those of the great family of man. A few years, I trust, will show, that there are those among us who emulate his achievements, as I am sure there are many who partake of his spirit. I speak from high authority, when I say, that the friends of Horticulture in Europe are turning their eyes anxiously to our country. They are looking to our bright skies and fresh soil, for new varieties of delicious fruits, to supply the place of those, which, after centuries of existence, are at last passing away. Hopes so just and reasonable, are surely not destined to return void.

I have thus endeavored to state some of the principal motives which should excite us to the pursuit of Horticulture. There has been much unsaid, and, probably, much unthought of on my part, which your own reflections may readily suggest to you. I have detained you longer than I intended; but I should be obliged to make a large additional demand on your patience, were I to bestow even a passing notice on many important and appropriate topics which I have passed over in silence. I have said nothing, for instance, of the raising of ornamental trees, nothing of that most interesting spot, the Cemetery at Mount Auburn. These omissions are of the less consequence, as so much has been said on these topics, and so well said, on former occasions. And now let me ask those of you who are parents, one simple question. Is there a taste for any ornamental pursuit which you would behold springing up in the minds of your children, with more pleasure, and with less ap-

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prehension, than a taste for Horticulture? If it be thus, it is surely an important subject of inquiry how such a taste may best be created, increased, or disseminated.

And here I may be told, that, when I speak of creating a taste of this description, I speak of what is impossible; that it is exclusively the gift of Nature; that where she has bestowed it, little culture is requisite, and where she has withheld it, all effort is unavailing. It is not necessary to maintain that nature has made no difference between individuals in this respect, but I am warranted in saying, that, in this, as in many other instances, what we call nature is nothing but early habit or early association. This has been shown in much stronger cases, than that which we are now considering. Can any suppose, that if we were all conversant with fine flowers from our infancy, if every porch could boast its festoons of honeysuckle, every fence its clusters of roses, and every window its ranges of bulbs, nothing would be done towards rendering Horticulture a general and a favorite pursuit. Those who think thus must deny all that has hitherto been believed, respecting the spirit of improvement, the power of habit, and the force of example.

It was the wish, then, to create and diffuse a taste for Horticulture, which led to the foundation of our society. To the merit of introducing this art among us, the society makes no pretension. It already existed in a considerable degree, more especially in this city and its delightful environs, and in other large towns. There were men among us conspicuous for their talents and public spirit, as displayed in their

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services to many of our most valuable institutions, but who had no where labored more zealously, more disinterestedly, or more successfully, both by precept and example, than in behalf of our Horticulture. There were those of retired habits, who had found in this art an exhaustless and a most dignified occupation, for their many intervals of leisure; and there were men deeply immersed in active business, pursuing their respective callings amidst all the dust and bustle of the city, among scenes apparently the most uncongenial to every thing rural, whose gardens and windows yet bore splendid testimony to their susceptibility to the charms of nature, and their skill in calling forth her wonder-working powers. These facts spoke much for the taste and refinement of our community, and not a little, certainly, for the charms of Horticulture.

Of most of those individuals to whom I refer, I am forbidden to speak as I could wish, by the delicacy which we owe to all within the circle of our personal intercourse. I must be permitted, however, to allude particularly to one, who has lately retired from that circle; I mean the gentleman who has presided over our society, ever since its formation, but who for many years previous, had devoted much of his time and thoughts to Agriculture and Horticulture. You well know, my friends, how he has labored in our cause. You are all aware of the aid which it has derived from his powerful and accomplished mind, his unwearied industry, and his elevated character. His services will long be respectfully and gratefully remembered, and I am sure that I speak in the name

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not only of all who hear me, but of all who know him, when I express the best wishes for his health and happiness. Wherever he may go, though no longer *among us*, he will never cease to be *of us*.

But whatever may have been the progress of Horticulture in Massachusetts, previous to the formation of this Society, it was still rather a solitary than a social pursuit. Every one pursued his own course,—neither acquainted, to any great degree, with the improvements of his neighbor, nor assisted by his advice, nor excited by his success. Horticulture had its own charms to recommend it, and these were many and various, but its cause wanted all that aid, which is derived from the union of numbers, deeply interested, in the pursuit of a common and favorite object. Our society was established to remedy this important disadvantage, to bring the friends of Horticulture into close contact, to afford inducements for that social interchange of sentiment, from which the mind gains new light, and the feelings new warmth; to diffuse knowledge, to correct error, and to call into action those master-spirits of the human mind, the spirit of emulation, and the spirit of improvement.

Of the merits of the Society, we leave the public to judge. Its success has surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine members. Those who wish to know the extent of that success, are referred to our nurseries, our markets, and our fruit-stores. In the retrospect of our progress, we ought not to forget, how much our hands have been strengthened, and our spirits cheered, by the friendly encouragement

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we have received from other horticultural societies. More especially should we acknowledge the courteous and flattering attentions bestowed on our society in its infancy, by those of London and Paris, and of New-York, a city which has added to its other high claims to distinction, that of taking the lead in American Horticulture. Our public authorities of the state and city, have not been wanting in bestowing upon us their support and favor, within their respective spheres of operation. We are indebted to the Legislature, for the enactment of most just and wise provisions for the protection of our gardens and orchards,—laws which, we trust, will be powerfully effective, not only as a terror to evil-doers, but in creating a wholesome public sentiment and diffusing through the community a proper respect for the rights of the industrious gardener to the fruits of his science and assiduity. It is owing to the courtesy of our city government, that we are now enabled to assemble in this spacious and renowned Hall. The spectacle before you owes much of its splendor to the kindness and liberality of those individuals, who have consented to expose on this occasion, I am sure I ought to say to hazard, the choicest productions of their gardens and green-houses. That our fellow-citizens generally are not indifferent to our success, is a fact of which we need no other proof than the audience who have this day honored us with their presence, and I have only to say, that I can have no fears for the success of Horticulture, while I see our exhibitions thus supplied and thus countenanced.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The sixth Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was celebrated on the 17th, 18th, and 19th September, by a public exhibition of fruits and flowers, in Fanueil Hall. The display surpassed the most sanguine anticipations of the friends of the Society, and the Amateurs of that rural improvement, in which nature and art combine to produce the fairest objects, which can decorate the splendid abodes of affluence, or the humble retreats of rural felicity. It was a subject of delightful contemplation to behold the "Cradle of Liberty" converted, as it were, by enchantment, into the *Temple of Flora* and the Palace of Pomona. The Champions of American Independence, whose portraits adorn the walls of the venerated fabric, appeared to look with complacence on the efforts of the Society to decorate the theatre of their exertions, which gave Independence and National Liberty to our common country; and splendid realities combined with pleasing reminiscences to "lend enchantment to the scene."

At 12 o'clock on the 17th, an Address was delivered by John C. Gray, Esq. which was all the occasion demanded, or which could be anticipated by the most ardent friends of Horticulture.

The following are some of the donations of Fruits and Flowers, which were contributed in aid of the exhibition:—

From Col. T. H. Perkins, Brookline, (by William H. Cowing,) Black Hamburg, White do. White Muscat of Alexandria, Saint Peters, Black Prince, Muscat of Lunil, White Frontignac, Grisly Frontignac, Flame colored Tokay, White Chasselas or Sweet Water, White do. of Frontignac, Frontignac, Constantia of Byzant, and Isabella Grapes. A large basket of superb Peaches and Nectarines.

Hon. John Lowell, Roxbury—White Pitmaston Cluster Grape, a new seedling, very hardy and early, just imported, White Hamburg Grape, and a basket of ripe Figs.

Hon. Richard Sullivan, Brookline—Bartlett Pears, Black Hamburg Grapes, and fine Nutmeg Melon.

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Z. Cook, Jr. Esq. Boston—Bartlett Pears.

John Prince, Esq. Jamaica Plains—French Red, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Reinette du Canada, Court pendu gris, Mela Carla, Ribstone Pippin, Buckman's Pearmain, and Blue Pearmain Apples; Bloodgood's Yellow Winter, Fulton, Andrews, Bon Chrétien, Catillac, Long Green, Beurre du Roi, and Dr. Hunt's Pears.

Micah H. Ruggles, Fall River—Wilbur Pear, (very fine.)

Elijah Vose, Dorchester—Capiaumont, Urbaniste, Bartlett, Passe Colmar, Lewis, Wilkinson, and Mouille Bouche Pears; Red Callville, and Spice Apples; Rock, Persian, Pine Apple, and Green flesh Cantaloup Melons; Royal Purple Chasselas, and White Chasselas Grapes; Grosse Mignonne, and Morris White Peaches.

Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport—Red Siberian Crab Apples; Bartlett, Capiaumont, and Andrews Pears; Semiana and Yellow Egg Plums; Green Catharine Peaches; Golden and White Chasselas Grapes; Citron Melon, (for preserves,) Nutmeg Melons; three bottles of Wine, made from the Isabella Grape.

E. M. Richards, Dedham—Red Juneating and Benoni Apples; Long Green, Gris Bonne, and Harvard Pears.

Capt. John Mackay, Weston—Hawthorndean Apples; Seckle Pears, (very fine;) Yellow Melacoton Peaches; Citron Melons.

Joseph Balch, Roxbury—Pumpkin Sweeting and Horthorndean Apples; Heathcot Pears.

James Read, Roxbury—Noblesse Peaches, (on branches;) Black Hamburg Grapes; Jacques, Large Rareripe or Melacoton Peaches, (very beautiful.)

Marshall P. Wilder, Dorchester—Iron and Rousellet Pears; Sweet Water and Isabella Grapes.

M. R. and E. Marsh—Porter Apples; Cushing, Fall Bon Chrétien, Seckle, and Bartlett Pears.

N. E. Glines, Boston—Apples.

William E. Otis & Co. Boston—Apples.

John A. Kenrick, Newton—Nonesuch, Hubbardston, Newton, and Ribstone Pippin Apples; Kenrick's Heath, Red and Yellow Rareripe, Carolina, Kennedy Clingstone Jacques, and White Peaches; Nectarines; Capiaumont Pears.

George Pierce, Charlestown—Porter Apples, Philadelphia Pippins.

C. Cowing, Roxbury—Bartlett Pears; Red Melacoton Peaches.

E. Breed, Esq.—Brown Beurré, Brocas Burgamotte Pears, (growing on dwarf trees.)

Cheever Newhall—Bartlett, Bleeker's Meadow, Bon Chrétien, and Andrews Pears.

Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Pemberton's Hill, Boston—Saint Michæl's Pears; Seckle, Rousellet de Rheims, Gansels or Broca's Burgamotte, White Chasselas Grapes, (open culture;) Red Rareripe Peaches.

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Samuel Sweetser, Cambridgeport—Rushmore Bon Chrétien Pear.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown—Royal George, Belegarde, and Royal Kensington Peaches; Elruge and Brugnon Nectarines; Black Hamburg, Lombardy, Black St. Peters, Red Hamburg, and White Sweetwater Grapes.

Benjamin V. French, Esq. Boston—Nonesuch, Black of Cox, and Double Flowering Chinese Apples; Bartlett, Tillington, and Beurré Von Marun Pears; Arabian Cabbage.

Jacob Tidd, Roxbury—two clusters Nice Grapes, one weighing 6 1-2 lbs. and one 5 lbs.; two Long Water Melons.

Messrs. Winships, Brighton—Jacques, Cutter's Yellow and Royal Peaches.

E. Bartlett—Capiaumont, Bartlett, Fulton, Sylvanche Verte, Passe Colmar, and Seckle Pears; Wax Peaches; Pine Apple and Green Cantaloup Melons.

Robert Manning, Salem—A valuable collection of Pears, consisting of forty-four different kinds, and embracing many of the new varieties, which have been recently introduced into this country.

Hamilton Davidson, Charlestown—Belegarde Peaches; Seckle Pears.

T. Bigelow, Medford—Royal Charlotte Peaches, (superb.)

Charles Taylor, Esq. Dorchester—a basket of fine Black Hamburg Grapes.

Messrs. Hovey—Bartlett and Johonnet Pears; Noblesse Peaches; Semiana Plums; White Chasselas and Black Hamburg Grapes, (cultivated in pots.)

J. T. Wheelwright—Solanum Melongena, Purple and White.

D. L. Jones, gardener to James Arnold, Esq. New-Bedford—Black Hamburg Grapes, (a fine specimen;) also, a Rustic Chair, presented to the Society; Early Lees Anglo and Queen Anne Plums.

Benjamin Gigger, Waltham—Orange Clingstone Peaches, (excellent.)

R. Ward, Roxbury—Bartlett and Seckle Pears: English and Lima Beans.

Jonas Clarke, Waltham—Red Rareripe Peaches.

Charles Smith, Waltham—large Water Melons, (one weighed forty pounds.)

David Stone, Waltham—large Melons.

Timothy Corey, Brookline—two Cabbages, (each weighing twenty pounds.)

J. M. Ives, Salem—a new variety of Squash, from the western part of the state, very early, and keeps remarkably well through the winter, (supposed a hybrid.)

J. Coolidge, Boston—Harvard and Andrews Pears.

H. Davenport, Milton—Bon Chrétien Pears.

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J. Hill—Bartlett Pears; Red Ripe Peaches, (excellent;) Porter Apples.

Thomas McCarty—Peaches.

A D. Williams—Grapes (on vines,) and Valparaiso Squashes.

Samuel G. Perkins, Esq.—large basket, containing Black Hamburg, Zinfindal, Constantia, White Muscat of Alexandria, White Muscat, or Frontignac, Portugal, and Purple Oval Grapes; Yellow, Admirable, Morris White, Melter, Pine Apple, and Paris Peaches.

G. W. Ward, Shewsbury—Apples from a tree that never blossoms; no seed nor core: has been in bearing twenty years.

Mr. Davis—Heathcot Pears.

Mr. Tombs—Clingstone Peaches.

Mr. Balfour, Charlestown—Isabella Grapes, open culture, girdled.

Richard Dascomb, Boston—Orange Gourds.

A. T. Penniman, Boston—White Chasselas Grapes.

W. Oliver, Roxbury—Cornelian Cherries.

Mrs. J. C. Jones, Somerset-place, Boston—Egg Plums, very fine.

For the Committee,

S. A. SHURTLEFF, Chairman.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to name and label the Plants and Flowers exhibited at Fanueil Hall on the 17th, 18th, and 19th September, 1834.

The display of the various plants and flowers which decorated the Hall, was splendid beyond description; and far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the committee. Although the proper season to show hot-house and green-house plants to advantage, is during the spring months, when they are in full bloom and beauty, yet many varieties, especially those with evergreen foliage, are pleasing and interesting objects at all seasons of the year. Many of the species presented, were very choice and rare. There might be seen the Banana of the West-Indies, the Fig from Persia, the Coffee from Arabia, the Lemon, Orange, Pomegranate, and Sago-Palm, with many other interesting plants, natives of a tropical clime. Among those ornamental, as well as useful, were the variegated Holly, Myrtle, Laurel, Magnolia, Acuba, Box-tree, Aloes, and the elegant India-rubber tree. Some were remarkable for either their curious foliage or flowers, as the Arum, Pourretia, Eucalyptus, Nandina, Cactus, &c. Others for their delightful and agreeable odor, as the Hedychium gardnerianum, Polyanthes tuberosa, Pancratium Funkia, Jasminum, &c. &c. Those conspicuous for the splendor of their rich and brilliant colors, were the Erythrina picta, near eight feet in height; the Vallota purpurea (once Amaryllis)

with six expanded flowers; the Gladiolus natalensis, with three tall spikes, and numbering near twenty open flowers, which, for magnificence of bloom, can be eclipsed but by few plants at this season of the year. Among the various flowers and charming bouquets which adorned the tables, was a large collection of the superbly splendid Georgina, (Dahlia) amounting, from all the contributors, to nearly five hundred flowers. There was, also, a beautiful variety of the lovely China and German Asters. The committee cannot, however, among such a numerous assemblage of Flora's beauties, particularize all which deserve notice; but submit the following Report:—

From John Lowell, Esq. Roxbury. A fine specimen of the Erythrina picta, and Justicia picta,—rare plants;—two fine plants of Citrus decumana, with eight or ten ripe fruit, some of which measured five inches in diameter,—being three inches more in circumference than a specimen of the same fruit, exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and which received its premium last year. A fine plant of the Banana tree, (Musa sapientium) with other rare and choice plants.

From J. P. Cushing, Esq. Watertown. Fine plants of the Lemon and Orange, (Citrus limonum and aurantiacea) *Apollo's Laurel*, (Laurus nobilis,) Myrtus communis, Acuba japonica, Buxus arborescens *var. aurantiacea*, Hydrangea, Polyanthus tuberosa, &c. &c.

From John Lemist, Esq. Roxbury. Eugenia myrtifolia, Fuchsia coccinea, Acacia armata, Ericas, &c. &c. Fine plants of the Aloe (Agave americana) Yucca gloriosa, Citrus myrtifolia, and vulgaris, *var. variegata*, and a splendid specimen of the Cycas revoluta, (Sago Palm.)

From John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. Large plants of Lemon and Orange trees, Cycas revoluta (Sago Palm) and Agave Americana, Hoya carnosa, Diosma alba, Hedychium gardnerianum, (very fragrant,) Acuba japonica, &c. &c.

From J. T. Wheelwright, Esq. Solanum melongena, purpurea and alba (Egg plants) pseudo capsicum (Jerusalem cherry) Gomphrena globosa, Aster sinensis, &c. &c.

From Charles Senior, Roxbury. Rhododendron hybridum, Myrtus communis, Camellia japonica, Citrus aurantiaum, Viburnum tinus, &c. A beautiful plant of the Ficus elasticus (India rubber tree) and Cactus melocactus.

From William E. Payne, Esq. Waltham. Three fine large Orange trees, (Citrus aurantium) Citrus limonum, Begonia, Fuchsia coccinea, Daphne odora, &c. &c.

From William Pratt, Esq. Watertown. Elegant plants of the Ilex variegata, (variegated Holly) Buxus arborescens *var aurantiacea*, Diosma alba, Citrus vulgaris *var variegata*, and Viburnum tinus. Justicia picta, Hoya carnosa, Cassia lævigata, Aloysia citriodora, &c. &c.

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From Mr. N. Davenport, Milton. Agave americana, Verbena trifolia, Cassia, &c. &c.

From Joseph P. Bradlee, Esq. Boston. Citrus limonum, Rhododendron, Cammellia japonica *alba*, and *variegata*, Myrtus communis, Erica mediterrania, Gardinia, Acuba, Pittosporum, Citrus, Polyanthus tuberosa, &c. &c.

From Samuel Appleten, Esq. Boston. A magnificent plant of the Ficus elasticus, (India rubber tree) about ten feet in height.

From Thomas Dowse, Esq. Cambridgeport. A fine plant of Myrtus communis, in full bloom,—and Fig-tree, (Ficus carica) with fruit.

From Mr. Samuel Sweetser, Cambridgeport. A fine plant of the Ilex variegata, Diosma alba, Phlomis fructicosa, Erica, Sempervivium, Myrtus communis, &c. &c.

*Gladiolus natalensis, (called psittacinus) presented by Mr. Sweetser, was one of the most rich and gorgeous plants which ornamented the Hall. It is of late introduction, never flowering here before this season. It will, probably, be considered as one of the finest varieties of bulbs which decorate the flower garden.

From Mr. Isaac Livermore, Cambridgeport. Nerium oleandar, and a fine large plant of Hydrangea hortensis.

From Messrs. Hovey, Cambridgeport. Fine plants of Gomphrena globosa, and Fuchsia coccinea, Maurandia semperflorens and Citrus limonum. A Black Hamburgh Grape-vine, growing in a pot, and bearing twenty fine clusters, weighing nearly half a pound to the bunch,—only eighteen months from the cutting, and remarkable for producing such a crop of fruit; and, also, showing what a quantity of fine fruit can be cultivated in a small space of earth.

From the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by William Carter. The following very rare plants,—Astrapæa Wallichii Hakea saligna, Pourretia spinosa, Banksia serrulata, Ficus elasticus, Coffea arabica, (coffee-tree) Vallota purpurea, (splendid) Melastoma, Eugenia, Nandina, Eucalyptus, Lantana, Ardisia, Melaleuca, and Fuchsia Thompsonia, Protea argentea (silver-tree) Hoya carnosa, &c. &c.

From M. P. Wilder, Esq. Dorchester. A splendid plant of the Camellia japonica fl. pl. *alba*, Eugenia jambos, and Acacia lophanta. Strelitzia, Melianthus, Echium, Ilex variegata, Pittosporum, Agave americana, retusa and lingua, Myrtus, Acuba, Cycas revoluta, Arum esculentum, Citrus vulgaris, &c. &c.

From J. W. Boot, Esq. Plumbago capensis, Begonia discolor and a Pancratium, very beautiful.

From Charles Taylor, Esq. Dorchester. Acacia lophanta, Gardenia florida, Pelargonium argentea, Citrus vulgaris and, V. variegata, Cassia, &c. &c.

From Madame Eustis, Roxbury. Fine large Orange and Lemon trees, (Citrus) Acuba japonica and Yucca gloriosa (beau-

* See Hovey's Mag. vol. 1, p. 307-54.

tiful in bloom,) Agave americana, Hoya carnosa, Myrtus communis, Hydrangea hortensis, Aloysia citriodora, &c. &c.

From E. Breed, Esq. Charlestown. Brown Beurré and Broca's Bergamot Dwarf Pear trees in pots, bearing fine fruit, Diosma alba, Lantana, Pittosporum, Myrtus, Acuba, Portulacea, Arum, Rhododendron, Phlomis, Rosa, Viburnum, Agave Americana, &c. &c. China Asters and Coxcombs, in pots.

Fom Messrs. Winship, Brighton. A fine plant of Corræa alba, and Aspidium exaltalum. Hedychium gardneriarum, Metrosideros, Acacia lophanta, a branch of the Shepardia eleagnoides (Buffalo berry,) &c. &c.

From Thomas Willott, Boston. A fine plant in full blossom of Lagerstræmia indica (crape myrtle,) Myrtus Agave Americana, Crassula, Nerium, Begonia, Cactus, Acuba, Viburnum, Roses, Geraniums, &c.

From Joseph G. Joy, Esq. Boston. Two fine large Orange trees.

From William Upham, Esq. Boston. Two Orange trees, Myrtus communis and Jasminum nitidum.

From D. S. Townsend, Esq. Boston. A fine large Myrtus communis, Acuba japonica, and Viburnum tinus. Agave Americana, Vinca rosea, Crassula arborea, Orange tree and Pomegranate.

From Mr. Thomas Mason, Charlestown. Acacia armata and lophanta, Aloysia citriodora, Daphne, Viburnum, Erica, Fuchsia, Rosa, Myrtus, Gardinia, Punicea, Rhododendron maximum *var. album* and *roseum* and Catawbiense. A beautiful plant of the Magnolia grandiflora, Diosma, &c. &c.

From Mrs. Bigelow, Medford, by M. Burrage. A very beautiful plant of the Citrus myrtifolia (Myrtle-leaved Orange,) with about twenty ripe fruit.

From Mr. A. D. Williams, Roxbury. A pot of the Isabella and White Sweet Water grape, with fruit.

Georginas (Dahlias,) China and German Asters, and Bouquets of Flowers, were exhibited by the following gentlemen :—

A superb collection of about fifty varieties of the Georgina from Mr. E. Putnam, Salem ; twenty varieties from M. P. Wilder, Esq. Dorchester ; ten varieties from Mr. Samuel Walker, Roxbury ; twenty-five varieties from the Botanic garden, by William Carter ; ten varieties from William Kenrick, and many varieties from others. A charming collection of China and German Asters, of about twelve distinct varieties, from Messrs. Hovey, Cambridgeport. A fine variety from E. Putnam, Salem. A most beautiful bouquet of Roses, including the yellow Tea and other rare kinds, from Mr. William Wales, Dorchester. Elegant bouquets were also received from Messrs. S. Sweetser, Cambridgeport, William Worthington, John Richardson, Joshua Gardner, and Samuel

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Phipps, Dorchester; William Kenrick, Newton; T. H. Perkins, Brookline; J. W. Russell, Mount Auburn; Messrs. Hovey, Cambridgeport; Thomas Mason, Charlestown; William Leathe, Cambridgeport; and John Kenrick, Newton. Flowers, in quantity for decorating the Hall, were also furnished by the above gentlemen. Some of the wreaths were from the Society's garden, Mount Auburn.

The Committee hope they have not omitted any plants, but have given as accurate an account, from the haste in which the exhibition was got up, as possible.

All which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES M. HOVEY, Chairman.

Sept. 30, 1834.

REPORT

Of the Garden and Cemetery Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held on Saturday, September 17, 1834.

The Garden and Cemetery Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, beg leave to submit the following Annual Report, for the consideration of the Society :—

The Committee congratulate the Society upon the continued improvement of the Garden and Cemetery, and the additional favor and encouragement, which the design has received from the public. Before proceeding, however, to any particulars respecting this subject, they feel it their duty to make a few remarks, in order to correct some erroneous notions, which pervade certain portions of the community, relative to the nature and objects of the establishment. It is by no means uncommon to find persons impressed with the belief, that the establishment is a private speculation for the private benefit of the members of the Society, or of the individuals, who originally advanced the money to purchase the grounds for the garden and cemetery, and that considerable profits have been already realized from it. This notion is utterly unfounded. The Cemetery is, in the truest and noblest sense, a public institution, that is, an institution of which the whole community may obtain the benefit upon easy and equal terms. No individual has any private interest in the establishment beyond what he acquires as the proprietor of a lot in the Cemetery; and every man in the community may become a proprietor upon paying the usual sum fixed for the purchase of a lot. The whole grounds are held by the Horticultural Society in trust for the purposes of a Garden and Cemetery; and no member thereof as such has any private interest therein, except as a corporator, or proprietor of a lot. The whole funds which have been already realized by the sale of lots have been devoted to paying the price

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of the original purchase, laying out the grounds, enclosing them with a fence, erecting an entrance gate and portal, and a cottage, and other structures for the accommodation of the superintendent, and defraying the incidental expenses. The expenditures have already amounted, as appears by the Treasurer's Report, to upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars; and the proceeds of the sales have fallen short of this amount by about two thousand dollars; so that as yet the expenditures have exceeded the income. It has always been the understanding of the Society, that all the funds, which should be obtained by the sales of the lots, should, after defraying the annual expenses of the establishment, be applied exclusively to the preservation, repair, ornament, and permanent improvement of the Garden and Cemetery; and never to the private emolument of any of the members—and, indeed, this constituted the fundamental object of those, who have become the proprietors of lots. It is due also to the gentlemen, whose public spirit matured the design, to state, that it was their primary object to exclude all private speculation and interests from the undertaking, and, by a wise and fixed policy, to secure all the funds, which should arise from its success, to public purposes of an enduring and permanent character. The Society has sanctioned these views. It was believed that a generous community would foster the design, and, by a timely liberality, in the purchase of lots, would enable the Society to make this beautiful Retreat for the Dead at the same time the consolation and just pride of the Living. The committee have great pleasure in stating that these reasonable expectations have not been disappointed. Mount Auburn has already become a place of general resort and interest, as well to strangers as to citizens; and its shades and paths, ornamented with monumental structures, of various beauty and elegance, have already given solace and tranquilizing reflections to many an afflicted heart, and awakened a deep moral sensibility in many a pious bosom. The committee look forward, with increasing confidence, to a steady public patronage, which shall supply all the means necessary for the accomplishment of all the interesting objects of the establishment.

Relying on this patronage, the committee indulge the hope that the period is not far distant, when, by the sale of lots, the society will be enabled to enclose all the grounds with a permanent wall; to erect a Temple of simple and classical character, in which the service over the dead may be performed by clergymen of every denomination; to add extensively to the beauty and productiveness of the Garden; and, above all, to lay the foundation of an accumulating fund, the income of which shall be perpetually devoted to the preservation, embellishment, and improvement of the grounds. This last object the committee deem of the highest importance to the perpetuity of the establishment; and it cannot be contemplated with too much care and earnest-

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ness in all the future arrangements of the society. In addition to these objects, the committee would suggest the propriety of making arrangements for the admission of water from Fresh Pond into the ponds of the Cemetery; and, after passing through them, of conducting it into Charles River. Such a measure would add to the salubrity of the ponds, as well as improve the general aspect and effect of the whole scenery. It is believed that this measure may be accomplished at a comparatively small expense, whenever the funds of the society will admit of a suitable appropriation. In the mean time it seems desirable to secure, by some preliminary arrangement, the ultimate success of the project.

The committee would further state, that by the Report of the Treasurer it appears, that the whole number of lots in the Cemetery, which have been already sold, is 351, viz:—175 lots in 1832, 76 lots in 1833, and 100 lots in 1834; and the aggregate sum produced by these sales is $23,225 72. The whole expenditures incurred during the same years amount to $25,211 88. The balance of cash and other available funds now in the hands of the Treasurer are $5403 32. The committee are of opinion, that reliance may safely be placed upon the future sales of lots to defray the expenses of the current year; and that, therefore, a portion of the funds now on hand may be properly applied to the reduction of the remaining debts due by the society.

The committee would further state, that since the month of August, 1833, there have been ninety-three interments at Mount Auburn; eighteen tombs have been built; sixteen monuments have been erected, and sixty-eight lots have been turfed and otherwise ornamented. It is understood that other monuments are in progress, and will be erected in a short time.

The committee would further state, that finding the grounds at Mount Auburn were visited by unusual concourses of people on Sundays, and that the injuries done to the grounds and shrubbery were far greater on those occasions than any other, circumstances which it is unnecessary to mention, they deemed it their duty, as well in reverence for the day, as in reference to the permanent interests of the establishment, and a regard to the feelings of the community, to make a regulation prohibiting any persons except proprietors and their families, and the persons accompanying them, from entering the grounds on Sundays. The effects of this regulation have been highly beneficial. It has not only given quiet to the neighborhood, and enabled proprietors and their families to visit their lots on Sundays under circumstances of more seclusion, tranquility, and solemn religious feelings; but it has put a stop to many of the depredations, which thoughtless and mischievous persons had been too apt to indulge in, in their recreations on that day. Several other regulations have been made, which experience had shown to be indispensable to the due security and uses of the Cemetery. The most important among these

is the closing the gates at sunset and opening them at sunrise. And it may be observed of all these regulations, that while they allow a free access to the grounds to all visiters at reasonable times, and in a reasonable manner, they are calculated to prevent any desecration of them under false pretexts, or by secret misconduct.

The committee would further state, that in pursuance of the vote of the society, at their last annual meeting, they made an application to the Legislature of the Commonwealth, at its last session, for additional provisions to aid the general objects of the society. The Legislature accordingly passed an act, entitled "An act in further addition to an act to incorporate the Massachusetts Horticultural Society," which is entirely satisfactory to the committee. They therefore beg leave to recommend, that the society should, by a formal vote, accept the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH STORY, Chairman.

Sept. 20, 1834.

Boston, Sept. 10, 1834.

To Zebedee Cook, *Jun. Esq. Vice-President of the Horticultural Society.*

My Dear Sir, As I shall soon remove to the far West, it becomes necessary, that I should resign the office of President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which I now do, and will thank you to announce it, at the next meeting of the members, with assurances of my grateful sense of the obligations I am under, for the distinguished honor they have so repeatedly conferred upon me.

Wherever I may dwell, or whatever may be my condition in life, I shall cherish, as one of the dearest reminiscences, my very interesting, instructive, and happy connection with an institution, which is destined to become one of the most useful and important in our country. Already have many of the advantages which it was anticipated would be derived from it, been so far developed, as to leave no doubt of complete success. A foundation has been laid so broad, deep, and successfully, as to insure the realization of all our hopes, in every department of Horticulture.

As an Experimental Garden is of indispensable consequence to your prosperity, nothing should be neglected, which is calculated to render that of Mount Auburn equal to any on the Globe; and to make it speedily beneficial to the society and the country, and at the same time appropriately ornamental, as connected with the Cemetery Compartment of the establishment, allow me to recommend, as a primary measure, that Seminaries be formed this autumn and the next spring, of all the varieties of fruit, forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, which will flourish in our climate. This being accomplished, Nurseries can be established, for propagating every kind of foreign and native fruits, with such care and sureness of identity, as to preclude the possibility of those vexatious errors, in *name* and *character*, to which we have hitherto been subjected, as to the several varieties of each species.

With my best wishes for the triumphant advancement of the Society, and the happiness of all its members, I offer, my dear sir, assurances of my sincere esteem and friendship. H. A. S. DEARBORN.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR,

COMMENCING ON THE FIRST SATURDAY IN DECEMBER, 1834.

PRESIDENT.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. Boston.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ELIJAH VOSE, Dorchester.
JONATHAN WINSHIP, Brighton.
Two vacancies.

TREASURER.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, Dorchester.

CORRESPONDING SECRERARY.

JACOB BIGELOW, M. D. Boston.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Boston.

COUNSELLORS.

THEODORE LYMAN, Jr. Boston.
AUGUSTUS ASPINWALL, Brookline.
THOMAS BREWER, Roxbury.
HENRY A. BREED, Lynn.
BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD, Boston.
NATHANIEL DAVENPORT, Milton.
E. HERSEY DERBY, Salem.
OLIVER FISKE, Worcester.

J. M. GOURGAS, Weston.
T. W. HARRIS, M. D. Cambridge.
SAMUEL JACQUES, Jr. Charlestown.
JOSEPH G. JOY, Boston.
WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.
JOHN LEMIST, Roxbury.
BENJAMIN RODMAN, New-Bedford.
WILLIAM H. SUMNER, Dorchester.
CHARLES TAPPAN, Boston.
JACOB TIDD, Roxbury.
JONATHAN WINSHIP, Brighton.
AARON D. WILLIAMS, Roxbury.
J. W. WEBSTER, Cambridge.
GEORGE W. BRIMMER, Boston.
DAVID HAGGERSTON, Watertown.
CHARLES LAWRENCE, Salem.
Four vacancies.

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

JOHN L. RUSSELL.

PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

J. W. WEBSTER, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.

ELIJAH VOSE, Chairman,
ROBERT MANNING,
WILLIAM KENRICK,
SAMUEL POND,
THOMAS MASON,
P. B. HOVEY, Jr.
Four vacancies.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTS OF KITCHEN GARDEN.

GEO. C. BARRETT, Chairman,
DANIEL CHANDLER,
JACOB TIDD,
AARON D. WILLIAMS,
LEONARD STONE,
NATHANIEL DAVENPORT.

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COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS, SHRUBS, &c.

JONATHAN WINSHIP, Chairman,
C. M. HOVEY,
JOHN A. KENRICK,
SAMUEL WALKER,
DAVID HAGGERSTON.
One vacancy.

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

ELIJAH VOSE, Chairman,
JACOB BIGELOW,
T. W. HARRIS,
R. T. PAINE,
C. M. HOVEY, Librarian.
Two vacancies.

COMMITTEE ON SYNONYMS OF FRUIT.

JOHN LOWELL, Chairman,
ROBERT MANNING,
WILLIAM KENRICK.
One vacancy.

COMMITTEE ON THE GARDEN AND CEMETERY.

JOSEPH STORY, Chairman,
JACOB BIGELOW,
GEORGE BOND,
B. A. GOULD,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEE,
CHARLES P. CURTIS,
SAMUEL APPLETON,
ELIJAH VOSE,
CHARLES BROWN,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ELIJAH VOSE,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEE.
Three vacancies.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

ELIJAH VOSE, Chairman.
Two vacancies.

☞ The vacancies in the several offices above-mentioned will be filled at the stated meeting of the Society, on the first Saturday in December next.

Erratum. In Mr. Gray's Address, page 18, 8th line from bottom, after "ought" insert "not."

MEMBERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Armstrong, Samuel T. *Boston.*
Aspinwall, Augustus, *Brookline.*
Andrews, John H. *Salem.*
Andrews, Ebenezer T. *Boston.*
Anthony, James, *Providence.*
Adams, Samuel, *Milton.*
Andrews, Ferdinand, *Lancaster.*
Atkinson, Amos, *Brookline.*
Adams, Daniel, *Newbury.*
Adams, Abel, *Boston.*
Adams, Benjamin, *Boston.*
Adams, C. Frederic, "
Adams, Z. B. "
Appleton, Nathan, "
Appleton, Samuel, "
Austin, James T. "
Austin, William, *Lowell.*
Adams, Charles F. *Quincy.*
Adams, G. W. *Boston.*
Andrews, Henry, "
Adamson, John, *Roxbury.*
Andrews, William T. *Boston.*
Adams, Edwin, "
Andrews, John B. "
Alden, J. W. "
Adams, William, "
Allen, Andrew J. "
Appleton, Nathan W. "
Adams, John, "

Bartlett, Enoch, *Roxbury.*
Brewer, Thomas, "
Brimmer, George W. *Boston.*
Bradlee, Joseph P. "
Breed, Ebenezer, "
Breed, Henry A. *Lynn.*
Bigelow, Jacob, *Boston.*
Breed, Andrews, *Lynn.*
Bailey, Kendall, *Charlestown.*
Brown, James, *Cambridge.*
Buckminster, Lawson, *Framingham.*
Buckminster, Edward F. "
Breck, Joseph, *Lancaster.*
Bradford, Samuel D. *Boston.*
Bailey, Ebenezer, "
Bishop, N. H. *Medford.*
Brewer, Eliab Stone, *Boston.*
Badlam, Stephen, "
Beal, George W. *Quincy.*
Boot, William, *Boston.*
Brown, J. M. "
Barnard, Charles, "
Brown, Charles, *Plymouth.*
Brimmer, Martin, *Boston.*
Bartlett, Sidney, "
Boot, John W. "
Baldwin, Aaron, "

Bradlee, Josiah, *Boston.*
Bowden, Dwight, "
Bagnall, Thomas, "
Baker, Henry F. "
Brooks, Peter C. jr. "
Bangs, Edward D. "
Bowdoin, James, "
Balch, Joseph, *Roxbury.*
Bond, George, *Boston.*
Bacon, S. N. "
Billings, Joseph H. *Roxbury.*
Brown, Charles, *Boston.*
Brown, Jonas B. "
Bussey, Benjamin, *Roxbury.*
Baker, Joseph, *Boston.*
Buckingham, Joseph T. *Boston.*
Buckingham, Edwin, "
Boyd, James, "
Brown, John, "
Brigham, Levi, "
Blake, Joshua, "
Brigham, Dennis, "
Bird, Jesse, "
Bryant, John, "
Bullard, Silas, "
Burridge, Martin, *Medford.*
Bond, George W. *Boston.*
Bartlett, Levi, "
Bailies, Edmund, "
Bigelow, Abraham, *Cambridge.*
Barrett, George C. *Boston.*
Bowen, Charles, "
Bender, Jacob, "
Boyd, Thomas, "
Blanchard, W. E. "
Binney, John, "
Binney, Amos, "
Bacon, D. C. "

Cook, Zebedee, jr. *Boston.*
Codman, John, *Dorchester.*
Clapp, Nathaniel, "
Coolidge, Joseph, *Boston.*
Copeland, B. F. *Roxbury.*
Cogswell, J. G. *Northampton.*
Champney, John, *Roxbury.*
Cowing, Cornelius, "
Cowing, Howland, jr. *Boston.*
Carter, William, *Cambridge.*
Curtis, William, *Newton.*
Coolidge, Josiah, *Cambridge.*
Cook, Josiah P. *Boston.*
Crosby, Alonzo, "
Cutler, Pliny, "
Carey, Isaac H. "
Curtis, Thomas, "
Cowan, Wm. H. *Brighton.*

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Chandler, Daniel, *Lexington.*
Callender, Joseph, *Boston.*
Chase, Hezekiah, *Lynn.*
Clapp, John, *South-Reading.*
Carter, Horatio, *Lancaster.*
Carnes, Nathaniel G. *New-York.*
Curtis, Edward, *Pepperell.*
Chandler, Samuel, *Lexington.*
Capen, Aaron, *Dorchester.*
Crowninshield, Benjamin W. *Salem.*
Cotting, William, *West-Cambridge.*
Cabot, Samuel, *Brookline.*
Coffin, Hector, *Rock Farm, Newbury.*
Curtis, Nathaniel, *Roxbury.*
Clapp, Isaac, *Dorchester.*
Crafts, Ebenezer, *Roxbury.*
Curtis, Charles P. *Boston.*
Curtis, Thomas B. "
Coolidge, Samuel F. "
Carey, Alpheus, "
Coffin, George W. "
Channing, George G. "
Craigie, Mrs. E. *Cambridge.*
Coolidge, Joshua, *Watertown.*
Cobb, Elijah, *Boston.*
Clark, Edward D. *Boston.*
Crockett, George W. "
Cowing, N. H. *Brookline.*
Crane, Joshua, *Boston.*
Coolidge, Thomas B. *Boston.*
Child, Joshua, "
Churchill, P. "
Carnes, Francis, "
Carter, George D. "
Channing, W. E. "
Chase, C. "
Coburn, Anna, "

Dearborn, H. A. S. *Roxbury.*
Davis, Isaac P. *Boston.*
Downer, Samuel, *Dorchester.*
Dudley, David, *Roxbury.*
Doggett, John, *Boston.*
Davenport, Nathaniel, *Milton.*
Davis, Charles, *Roxbury.*
Dorr, Nathaniel, "
Dodge, Pickering, jr. *Salem.*
Derby, E. H. "
Davis, John, *Boston.*
Davis, Daniel, "
Dutton, Warren, "
Denny, Daniel, "
Dean, Sophia, "
Davis, Thomas, "
Davis, Henry, "
Daniel, Josiah, "
Downes, John, "
Dyer, E. D. "
Davis, James, "
Dickson, James A. *Boston.*
Derby, Richard C. "
Darracott, George, "
Domett, George, "
Davis, N. Morton, *Plymouth.*
Danforth, Isaac, *Boston.*

Emmons, Robert L. *Boston.*
Everett, Edward, *Charlestown.*
Eustis, James, *South-Reading.*
Ellis, Charles, *Roxbury.*
Edwards, Elisha, *Springfield.*
Eager, William, *Boston.*
Endicott, William P. *Danvers.*
Everett, Alexander H. *Boston.*
Eckley, David, "
Edwards, Henry, "

Eastburn, John H. *Boston.*
Eldredge, Edward, "
Eldredge, Oliver, "

French, Benjamin V. *Boston.*
Fessenden, Thomas G. "
Frothingham, Samuel, "
Forrester, John, *Salem.*
Fiske, Oliver, *Worcester.*
Fosdick, David, *Charlestown.*
Fletcher, Richard, *Boston.*
Field, Joseph, *Weston.*
Fitch, Jeremiah, *Boston.*
Francis, J. B. *Warwick, R. I.*
Freeman, Russell, *New-Bedford.*
Fay, Samuel P. P. *Cambridgeport.*
Farrar, John, "
Farley, Robert, *Boston.*
Folsom, Charles, *Cambridge.*
Fisk, Benjamin, *Boston.*
Fuller, H. H. "
Foster, E. B. "
Faxon, Nathaniel, "
Fisher, Jabez, "
Fenno, J. W. "
French, Arthur, "
Fearing, A. C. "
Francis, Nathaniel, "
Foster, C. W. "
Fisher, Jabez, *Cambridgeport.*
Fisher, S. H. *Brighton.*
Francis, David, "
Fisher, Freeman, "
Flagg, Josiah F. "

Gray, John C. *Boston.*
Gray, Francis C. "
Greenleaf, Thomas, *Quincy.*
Gourgas, J. M. *Weston.*
Green, Charles W. *Roxbury.*
Gore, Watson, "
Gannett, T. B. *Cambridgeport.*
Gould, Daniel, *Reading.*
Gardner, W. F. *Salem.*
Gardner, Joshua, *Dorchester.*
Goodwin, Thomas J. *Charlestown.*
Guild, Benjamin, *Boston.*
Gibbs, Benjamin, *Cambridgeport.*
Grant, Benjamin B. *Boston.*
Gould, Benjamin A. "
Grant, B. B. "
Gould, James, "
Goodwin, Ozias, "
Grew, Henry, "
Gray, John, "
Grosvenor, L. P. "
Greenleaf, Samuel, "
Greenleaf, Simon, *Cambridge.*

Harris, Samuel D. *Boston.*
Haskins, Ralph, *Roxbury.*
Heard, John, jr. *Boston.*
Hill, Jeremiah, "
Hollingsworth, Mark, *Milton.*
Harris, William T. *Cambridge.*
Holbrook, Amos, *Milton.*
Howe, Rufus, *Dorchester.*
Hayden, John, *Brookline.*
Howes, Frederick, *Salem.*
Haggerston, David, *Watertown.*
Hunt, Ebenezer, *Northampton.*
Howland, John, jr. *New-Bedford.*
Hayward, George, *Boston.*
Higginson, Henry, "
Hall, Dudley, *Medford.*
Hartshorn, Eliphalet P. *Boston.*

Houghton, Abel, jr. *Lynn.*
Hovey, P. B. jr. *Cambridgeport.*
Hurd, William, *Charlestown.*
Howe, Hall J. *Boston.*
Haskell, Elisha, "
Hickling, Charles, "
Hicks, Zachariah, "
Howard, Abraham, "
Hastings, Thomas, "
Hastings, Oliver, *East-Cambridge.*
Hosmer, Z. "
Henchman, D. *Boston.*
Hobart, Enoch, "
Howe, S. L. *Cambridge.*
Hodges, J. L. *Taunton.*
Hedge, Isaac L. *Plymouth.*
Howard, Hepsy C. *Boston.*
Hill, S. G. "
Hovey, Charles M. *Cambridgeport.*
Hayward, Charles, *Boston.*
Hildrith, Charles, T. "
Howe, Joseph N. jr. *East-Cambridge.*
Henshaw, John, *Boston.*
Hall, Henry, "
Hall, A. T. "
Hay, Joseph, "
Hobart, Nathaniel, "
Hays, H. M. *New-York.*
Hyde, Jonathan, *Cambridge.*
Holbrook, Henry J. "
Holbrook, S. W. "
Hammond, Nathaniel, "
Hayden, Frederick, *Lincoln.*
Hyde, Samuel, jr. *Newtown.*
Hammond, H. H. *Lexington.*
Harvard University, *Cambridge.*

Ives, John M. *Salem.*
Inches, Henderson, *Boston.*
Ingalls, William, "
Inches, Elizabeth, "

Jaques, Samuel, jr. *Charlestown.*
Johnson, Eliza, "
Jones, Josiah M. *Boston.*
Joy, Joseph B. "
Joy, Joseph G. "
Jackson, Patrick T. *Boston.*
Jackson, James, "
Johonnot, George S. *Salem.*
Jarves, Deming, *Boston.*
Jackson, C. T. "
Johnson, Otis, *Lynn.*
Jones, L. D. *New-Bedford.*
Josselyn, Lewis, *Boston.*

Kenrick, William, *Newton.*
King, John, *Medford*
Kidder, Samuel, *Charlestown.*
Kuhn, George H. *Boston.*
Kendall, Abel, jr. "
Kenrick, John A. *Newton.*
Kuhn, John, *Boston.*
Kenrick, Enoch B. *Newton.*
Kendall, Hezekiah S. *Boston.*
Kendall, Hugh R. "
Kinsley, Henry, *East-Cambridge.*
Kimball, Ebenezer, *Cambridgeport.*

Lincoln, Levi, *Worcester.*
Lincoln, William, "
Lowell, John, *Roxbury.*
Lee, Thomas, jr. "
Lemist, John, "
Lyman, Theodore, jr. *Boston.*
Lowell, John A. "
Lawrence, Abbott, *Boston.*
Lyman, George W. "
Lawrence, Charles, *Salem.*
Leland, Daniel, *Sherburne.*
Leland, J. P. "
Leonard, Thomas, *Salem.*
Lawrence, William, *Boston.*
Lawrence, Amos, "
Livermore, Isaac, *Cambridgeport.*
Loring, Josiah, *Boston.*
Lowell, Charles, "
Lamson, John, "
Lynde, Seth S. "
Lowell, Francis C. "
Loring, Henry, "
Lienow, Henry, "
Loring, W. J. "
Lang, William B. "
Lombard, N. K. "
Lowell, John, jr. "
Lane, Josiah, "
Lewis, S. S. "
Loring, John F. "
Lee, John, C. *Salem.*
Leverett, F. P. *Boston.*
Lamb, Reuben A. "
Low, Francis, "

Manning, Robert, *Salem.*
Manners, George, *Boston.*
Minns, Thomas, "
Morrell, Ambrose, *Lexington.*
Munroe, Jonas, "
Mussey, Benjamin, "
Motley, Edward, *Boston.*
Mason, Lowell, "
Montague, Wm. H. "
Morse, S. F. "
Means, James, "
Mills, James K. "
Mackay, John, *Boston.*
Mead, Isaac, *Charlestown.*
Mead, Samuel O. *West-Cambridge.*
McLellan Isaac, *Boston.*
Merry, Robert D. C. "
Marshall, William, "
Mason, Thomas, *Charlestown.*
Motley, Thomas, *Boston.*
Miller, Edward, "
Mariner, Joseph, "
Meldrum, Alexander, "
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DISCOURSE

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

ON THE CELEBRATION OF ITS

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY,

Thursday,
SEPTEMBER 17, 1835.

BY JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY J. T. BUCKINGHAM.

M DCCC XXXV.

DISCOURSE.

Mr. President,
and Gentlemen of the
Massachusetts Horticultural Society,—

On this returning Annual Festival of Horticulture in Massachusetts, it falls to my lot to congratulate you on the progress of our favorite pursuits. I stand here, then, honored by the choice of this Society for that purpose, on an occasion, hailed with pleasure, by every member; and younger in years, if not altogether in experience, than those who have preceded me in the same duty. In these relations, I therefore anticipate your sympathy and attention.

The science of Horticulture is based on the knowledge and uses of plants, as conducive to the physical wants or more remote luxuries of man. It therefore pre-supposes the study of those living beings, and embraces the science of Botany. The first rudiments of that science may be traced to the primeval ages, when the wants of men were of the most simple kind, confined to mere subsistence. Amid the luxuriant productions of a tropical climate, and in the comparative infancy of the world, it must have required little else than an almost intuitive knowledge of noxious or wholesome food to supply every want. Thus we read, that the progenitors of the human

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race were placed in a garden, and their occupation its care. The same duty has devolved, in all its freshness and interest, on their descendants, unimpaired by time, or the changes of matter. It is, Gentlemen, a striking and happy argument of the value of your profession, that you are thus able to restore to a deluged and overthrown world its former beauty and glory.

The progress of Botany was, for centuries, slow. With the increase of the human family, arose an increased want of subsistence. Such is its brief early history. The method of appropriating to the sustenance and support of the physical system, the various articles of food, and in what manner deleterious substances were discriminated from salutary, is a curious question in the history of man. Thus later experience has proved that some of the most noxious plants may become, by the process of art, wholesome and nutritious. The fresh juice of the "*Jatropha Manihot*" is of a highly poisonous quality; but, expressed from the root, renders it one of the most nutritive articles of food. To the Solaneæ we owe some of the most valuable vegetables, while many species of the family are decidedly injurious. The well-known qualities of the Umbelliferæ are familiar to every one, as combining both medicine and poison, the active agents of health and death. The *Parsnep and †Carrot, both valuable, in their cultivated state, as articles of food, and in rural economy, are yet troublesome and noxious weeds, as naturalized species in our fields: whereas the Cereal plants

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* Pastinaca sativa. † Daucus carota.

are, with a single exception,* all nutritious and wholesome, and probably attracted the attention of mankind at a very early period. Through the inattention of man to any thing except that which depended on his immediate physical wants, and this at first from imperious necessity, and then from careless indifference, the very native countries of many of our now valued plants are unknown. The potato, so generally cultivated over the civilized world, in its endless varieties, was, for a long time, lost as a species, until very recent discoveries have detected it in South-America, as an almost worthless plant.† The effect of soil, climate and other circumstances, on the vegetable kingdom, seem a wise provision of Nature, in favor of the industry and enterprise of man; but, although thus liberal in her gifts, she retains the right of reducing to original forms, these very changes, when uncontrolled by art.

However interesting such inquiries may be, it is equally vain as idle, to enter into speculations on these points, as conjectures and theory must necessarily supply the want of truth.

From mere articles indispensable for food and nutriment, the vegetable kingdom became subservient to the luxury of the human race, and rare and curious plants, and their cultivation, were sought out, to add comfort and beauty to necessity. The sacred scriptures give us vivid descriptions of the advance of Horticultural taste and knowledge among the Jewish nation, and the relics of antiquity serve to show that

* Lolium temulentum.

† Journal of Science and Arts: London, No. 31, pp. 262—3. Ibid. No. 19, pp. 25—7. Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, Vol. XVI. p. 192.

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the culture of plants was carried far beyond the simple provision against physical wants. It is presumable, however, that these first attempts of horticultural pursuits were necessarily rude and imperfect. The histories of those ancient Gardens, the pride of Oriental magnificence, seem to imply more the spirit of architectural grandeur than the cultivation of the soil.

The study of Vegetables, as a science, and reduced to methodical arrangement, did not occupy the attention of the world until a very late period. Indeed, any existing regard to that subject was chiefly confined to the more useful, or those of reputed medical virtues, even to the sixteenth century, when Botanic Gardens were first introduced; and the earliest works may be referred to about that period. The tedious progress which Botany made, the repetition of ancient errors, the dissensions among the fathers of that branch of natural science, are familiar to every student of Nature. A new era of light and truth commenced under the labors of Linnæus; and since then there have been continued advancing developments of both useful and interesting facts relative to the history of the vegetable world.

Horticulture, in its restricted sense, has reference only to the production of the garden. It is the happy combination of Art with Nature, seizing upon the phenomena of her laws, and producing from her aberrations and occasional seeming sportiveness, new and curious results. Hence, it is intimately connected with every science which can afford any assistance in arriving at such results, but more particularly with

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Botany and the study of the physical structure of Plants.

Horticulture is Art co-operating with Nature: Nature! the perfection and excellence of whose operations we all instinctively admire:—that admiration which is early implanted in every human breast, but which education and a thousand fortuitous circumstances of the world too often serve to extinguish—an admiration and love for the good and beautiful, which was undoubtedly given for the wisest purposes, and which, duly improved and cultivated, is of the greatest benefit. A spirit of a high and pure character, with which every reasoning being is endowed—that seeks and finds exquisite pleasure in all that is exalting in the works of Creative Power. Memory ever delights to revert to those joyous, early days, when, to all of us, every thing was serene around and within; and gladly would renew its communion with that quiet which her operations then afforded. It is thus that the garden possesses such attractive charms—that amidst the collected beauties and rich treasures of the Floral kingdom which we there find, we retire for calm reflection or sober thought. Its very occupation is conducive to moral and intellectual refinement. In rearing some delicate and frail flower, in watching its gradually developing parts, the young and verdant leaf, the lengthening stem, the curious bud, the wonderful blossom, its singular economy for continued existence, the decaying and fading foliage, and the sleep of temporary death—how many pleasing moments are passed, how many wise thoughts excited, lessons of duty and of deep instruction, given

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with a thrilling pathos to the heart, imbibed. These are the eloquent pleadings of Nature, speaking in a silent, but fervent language, to every reflecting mind. Beings of a delicate and less gross composition, organized with a seemingly more exquisite design, they address themselves, in their lowliness or magnificence, to our attention with an unanswerable force. It is a fact, no less curious than interesting, that a passionate fondness for the Garden has been observed in very many great men; and in the quiet seclusion which one may find there, have originated works, the astonishment of the world. That touching lesson, too, of confidence in a Superior Power, which the exquisite beauty of a small moss on the arid plains of an African desert, gave to an enterprising traveler, at a time when every circumstance seemed conspired against him, by imparting a new energy to his mind, and fortitude to his heart, saved to the world an invaluable life ;* and many a high resolve or virtuous decision has undoubtedly owed its origin and performance to such silent monitors of good.

Horticulture, in its most extended sense, embraces the first and most simple operation of civilized life, and, at the same time, constitutes one of the highest subjects for the ingenuity of the mind. He that committed the first seed to the earth, with the expectation of again receiving it many fold, employed his reason and faculties in the primary rudiment of that science : but for many long ages were the mysterious, yet immutable laws which gave development and increase to the embryo germ, hidden from the

* Life of Mungo Park. Family Library, Vol. XL.

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eyes, and concealed from the understanding of man; and many yet are the nice and curious operations of those self-same laws, unknown and unexplored. So extensive, indeed, is the field of every science which holds connexion with, or is founded on, the Natural world, so boundless the perfections of Creative Power.

Horticulture may be defined as theoretical and practical. Theoretical Horticulture comprises Systematic and Physiological Botany. Practical Horticulture arrives at certain ends, by former well-known means, or appropriates the results of the labors and investigations of others, without necessarily understanding on what those investigations were founded. Theoretical Horticulture operates on the vegetable world as does the Animal Physiologist in his department of study, probes the operations of Nature, traces the reason of this result, or that fact, becomes acquainted with the great moving principle of life and energy, can appropriate to its use, and bend to its service, Nature herself, by carrying out, as it were, her very designs with a more or less rapid progress. Practical Horticulture may be ignorant of every one such principle, treasures up truths only by results, acquires knowledge as simple facts, and is confined in its operations. Horticulture is practical in its infancy, becomes theoretical in its advancing and gradual growth.

At the head of Systematic Botany stands the immortal Linnæus. This remarkable man, whose name and works are so familiar to every naturalist, rose like a luminary over the dark clouds of misnomered

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Natural History, and was to that branch of knowledge what was Newton to Natural Philosophy, the regenerator of truth. Since his time, the vegetable kingdom has been minutely attended to and investigated, and from the important and patient labors of its numerous votaries have accrued immense benefits to the civilized world, in almost every department of human industry and skill.

The necessity of a knowledge of Systematic and Physiological Botany to the Horticulturist, is almost too evident for demonstration. The Botanical Gardener, and he alone, is the Theoretical Horticulturist. The taste for that science but seems to strengthen the passion for his profession. The accuracy of its operations, and the necessity for the most minute investigation in the arrangement of plants, would serve to improve his own love for them. To the Florist, particularly, is this observation of importance. The simplicity of Nature is overlooked in too many instances for the more gaudy and dazzling productions of art. Among the supposed treasures of collections, in vain may one seek for some species, till at length, disappointed in his search, he finds it under the disguise of an anomalous character, in some mutilated hybrid, or monstrous development. Our floriculture needs thus a cautious but reforming hand; a substitution of some of that zeal for new and foreign eccentricities of floral skill by a closer attention to the rich native treasures of our own smiling fields and verdant meadows, of our forest-clad mountains and limpid streams, and an endeavor to take a deeper interest in Nature, as she is. She recognizes, it is

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true, none of the artificial distinctions of science;—but what superfluous production of this or that organ, what operation of art by the curious effects of cultivation, can exceed the simple beauty of a permanent species. What skill has imitated or excelled the vivid glory of the *Cardinal Flower, mocking the dyes of the painter? what perfection superadded to the †white water-lily of unrivalled purity, floating amidst its broad protecting shield-like leaves? Does that little harbinger of our lingering northern springs, ‡the pale liverwort, which dares to tell us of the coming sunny days, appear more interesting to the cultivated and refined eye, because art has succeeded in producing a few more petals, by the destruction of its tiny filaments, which otherwise contrast so delicately with them? The almost endless varieties which have sprung into existence, in the floral department, it has been asserted, has given alarm to system-makers and scientific men. Whether this be so or not, the too prevailing taste for variety is the more to be lamented than deprecated; and it becomes the endeavors of every learned and enterprising Society, founded for the encouragement and pursuit of horticultural skill, and a taste for gardening, to form a new standard of merit or value for the subjects of its pursuits. Did Fashion, that mighty potentate over human society, sanction the taste for the pure simplicity of Nature, and were plants admired for their intrinsic value rather than as artificial productions, there would be as much satisfaction, not to say more intellectual improvement, in that taste which

* Lobelia Cardinalis. † Nymphæa Odorata. ‡ Hepatica triloba.

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dictates her study ; and our gardens and conservatories would shine conspicuously by the harmonious blending of true species with curious and costly varieties. The perfection of her works is lost in the mutilations of art. We can admire a fine column, or gaze with just admiration on a splendid edifice ; but even these shrink in comparison, and cannot bear the test of her unrivalled skill. If we carry our operations into her precincts, we cannot improve, we must mar.

But, while thus advocating a more general introduction and cultivation of species, it would be equally wrong, as presumptous, to deny, altogether, the merits of horticultural skill, in the production of hybrids, or varieties. For splendid ornament, a group of many-petalled flowers is, indeed, more gaudily attractive, for its borrowed excellence, than the simple prototype of a genus ; and, undoubtedly, could he,* whose name is borne down to posterity by a single but universal favorite flower, witness the wonderful changes which have taken place in its organization, now bearing the envious title of some peerless beauty or mighty conqueror, he would scarcely recognize the unpretending inhabitant of a Mexican clime. The modest violet is still now, as ever, attractive in its meek humility ; and the first vernal harbinger, with the last lingering blossoms of a fading year, are and ever will be of more intense interest in their native, unadorned simplicity, as monitors or promisers of what has past or is to come.

Botany is not, however, by any means confined to

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* Dahl.

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nomenclature or the dry detail of species, nor yet to the exclusive admiration of these alone. From the patient research and splendid discoveries of modern science we have arrived at new and unexpected results. By these has Horticulture been materially improved, both in England and France. Theoretical and practical gardening have united in their labors. The remarkable success, which has crowned the studies and pursuits of scientific men, in both these countries, by the introduction, and we may almost say, creation of new valuable fruits and culinary vegetables, is an argument sufficiently strong in favor of such knowledge. If the names of these early introducers of fruits from foreign climes have been transmitted to posterity for such deeds, rather than for other distinguished services, how much greater the debt of gratitude for that industry which has converted the acerb and rude pericarp of many a tree, or the negative quality of many a seed, into delicious and nutritious articles of food? Such was not the effect of accident: these results were the reward of minute investigation of the secret operations of Nature. The world will, no doubt, be slow in appreciating their merit, because it is the very nature of things that the more dazzling commands ready homage. Fortunately, such truly patriotic actions need not the loud trump of Fame to sound their praise; they bring an inward and lasting satisfaction of greater value.

Vegetable physiology is peculiarly the subject of the skillful gardener's study. This, his various occupations will show. What errors have been committed by the ignorant in every department of horticultural

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employments. To deprive a fine tree or vigorous plant of its leaves and branches, those curious laboratories by which its great vital operations are effected—with violence to tear its no less curiously formed roots and delicate spongioles, and then bid it grow in undiminished strength, for a long time obtained among us, and too many there are yet who lend a deaf ear to any other doctrine. With what absurd theories do we not daily meet, in regard to the functions of the sap, and the part it performs in the vegetable economy! What amazing errors are transmitted, with faithful care, from generation to generation, respecting the influence of this or that plant, insect or animal! How little is known of the true theory of nutritious substances to the living plant, and of the manner of their operations! What mistakes occur from some false theory originating in prejudice! How many are there, who can refer to first causes the occurrence of the insidious mildew, or the rapidly destructive blight, spreading like a baneful fire over the fairest productions of the garden! How many questions, which some strange development of fruit and flower call up, are still unanswerable! What is known of the secretory and excretory functions of plants, and their influence on vegetation? Nor is it necessary to multiply examples or adduce illustrations; they are familiar to every scientific cultivator.

It may, perhaps, be improper to speak of the advantages, which have arisen from the past labors of this Society in the promotion of horticultural knowledge. Let rather its deeds proclaim its due praise. But, connected with one of its primary objects should

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be a renewed effort to institute an Experimental Garden, solely devoted to the end of horticultural skill. The peculiar adaptation of our climate to the increase and general introduction of many foreign varieties of fruits and plants seem to demand from our own efforts some adequate return. Our own resources need investigation. That we have talent, enterprise, and every desired means, cannot be questioned. The present field of operation is too extensive. It needs combined effort, where the skill and science of every votary of the art, or amateur in the profession, can be united and appropriated. To the fruit-grower this is evident; and a better opportunity of comparing the synonymy of pretended valuable varieties and the reduction to a perfect system of such only as are worthy his attention, is much needed. To the disappointment, he has often experienced and must continually experience by the most unwarrantable errors, he is too familiar. With such means, our work, Gentlemen, will be effective, and the brilliant individual talent, now as it were almost hopelessly lost or not sufficiently brought into action, will be concentrated to its full energy. There is, perhaps, no branch of Horticulture which needs so much correction as does this. Owing to various practices, our catalogues of fruits are but so many lists of misnomers and long-standing errors. It is the duty of scientific institutions, like our own, to correct this abuse. Much has already been done in England, but much more remains to be accomplished. In no better place, nor under no more propitious circumstances, could this be effected than by our efforts. By critical examination,

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conducted on the true principles of vegetable organography,—by the comparison of living specimens, an Experimental Garden affords every assistance. The effect of soil, exposure, and each modifying accident, which influence the productions of fruit, could be thoroughly analyzed. A correct list, suitable for cultivation, not only of our own but other countries, might be formed,—a single item, worthy in itself of united labor and enterprise. The promotion of that spirit of improvement, which elevates the standard of taste for the excellent and beautiful by an attention to rural studies, is at all times highly commendable; but the promotion of the spirit of utility should surely be combined with it. With these views, may this Society take a noble stand, and the diffusion of correct principles in practical knowledge be one of its desired ends;—a high and prevailing emulation among its members of conferring deep and lasting benefits on mankind, by the earnest search after Truth.

The review of the past year is such as to encourage us in our efforts. The weekly exhibitions at the Society's Rooms have afforded specimens of taste, skill, and enterprise. The establishment of two Magazines,* devoted to Horticulture, speaks highly in favor of an increasing taste in the community. The list of new members, the remembrance of those abroad in valuable donations, evince a good state of things, and a degree of prosperity ever to be desired. May the vigorous efforts, which have

* American Gardener's Magazine, by C. M. & P. B. Hovey, jr. Horticultural Register and Gardener's Magazine, by T. G. Fessenden & J. E. Teshemacher.

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crowned with success a society of seven years standing be still undiminished and further increased.

History informs us that the use of fruits and flowers, as ornaments of beauty, as garlands of victory, for festive occasions, for the purposes of Religion, and for the last sad duties of sepulture, was almost coeval with the human race ; and some of these customs still exist. Under the benign influences of a purer faith, in a place once dedicated to the dramatic art, but since consecrated to sacred purposes, we have decorated these walls with festive garlands, and spread before you the rich bounties of the seasons. Centuries have not broken the common bond of feeling, which prompts the taste for the beautiful and innocent in Nature. But in our admiration of the treasures of Flora and Pomona, let us not be unmindful of Nature's Great Author !

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Exhibition of Fruits and Flowers, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, took place on Wednesday the 16th and Thursday the 17th September; and the place selected was the Odeon, situated in Federal-street, in Boston. The area having on this occasion been cleared, formed by a slight but new arrangement, a magnificent Hall, of lofty height, and spacious dimensions, with a skylight in the centre. The gallery leading from the vestibule, being closely studded on either side with pines, formed like a forest, a dark but pleasing avenue of entrance.

The fruits, which were on this occasion exhibited, were altogether uncommonly fine, and of kinds and of qualities superior to those of former years. And the display of the flowers and the fruits, and the skillful arrangement of the whole, in all its parts, produced an effect confessedly surpassing any thing of the kind before witnessed.

We remarked that the exhibition, and by far the most invaluable specimens and varieties of flowers, and more especially of fruits, consisted of *new kinds*, in very great proportion;—or, of those kinds mostly which, ten or twelve years ago, were unknown to our country, even in name. Thanks to those enlightened individuals, who with untiring zeal have ransacked earth, recalling home to their country all that might serve to adorn, and all that might be eminently useful, for trial in our climate, and on our highly favored shores.

The days of exhibition were unusually fine, and the concourse of visitors very numerous, both from the city, and from various and remote parts of the country.

On the second day, a discourse was delivered at the Odeon, by Professor J. L. Russell of Salem.

The following is the account of the exhibition of Fruits:—

By E. Vose of Dorchester, President of the Society—Pears: Bartlett, Passe Colmar, Tillington, Urbaniste, Wilkinson, Cush-

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ing, Capiaumont, Marie Louise, Lewis, Mouille Bouche, or Verte Longue. Peaches: Grosse Mignonne, Early York. Melons: Persian Muskmelon, Green fleshed Cantaloupe. Also, a basket of various kinds of fine fruit.

R. Manning of Salem—Pears: Summer Rose, Bowdoin, Raymond, Saunders's Beurre, St. Ghislain, Autumn Superb, Ronville, Buffum, Cushing, Verte Longue, Lowrie's Bergamotte, Washington, Pope's Scarlet Major, Julienne.—Plums: Breevort's Purple Bolmer, Late Green Gage.—Apples: Rambour Franc, Alexander, Lyscom, New American Crab.

Samuel Philbrick of Brookline—Pears: Bezi Vaet, Andrews, Capiaumont, Colmar Souverain, Verte Longue, Wilkinson, Washington, Seckel.—Rareripe Peaches.

Nathaniel Davenport of Milton—Chelmsford Pears: Snow Peaches.

A. D. Williams of Roxbury—Pears: Capiaumont. Apples: Porter, and three handsome varieties of the Red. Peaches: Golden, Purple Clingstone.

Samuel Downer of Dorchester—Pears: Bezi Vaet, Napoleon, Beurre Diel, Fulton, Bleecker's Meadow, Capiaumont, Lewis, Andrews, Urbaniste, Cushing, Heathcot, D'Aremberg, which has sometimes been confounded with the Gloux Morceau, St. Ghislain, Lowell, Williams's Bon Chretien, *(Bartlett,)* Catillac, Iron Pear, Beurre Knox, and branches of the same, Seckel, and branches of do., Crassnne, Golden Beurre of Dr. Holbrook. Apples: Fine Red, Old Pearmain, Pumpkin Sweet, Porter, Ram's Horn, *(fine red,)* Fall Pippin, Red Siberian Crab and Yellow Siberian Crab, with branches of both varieties, Lady Apple, Nonesuch, Winter Sweet.

Joshua Gardner of Dorchester—Apples: Fall Pippin, and branches of Siberian Crab. Pears: Seckle.

Marshall P. Wilder of Dorchester—Williams's Bon Chretien, *(Bartlett,)* Bergamotte. Apples: two varieties, both fine. Melons: True Persian Housanie Muskmelon (striped, the seeds from the London Horticultural Society, and believed to be the first of the kind produced in the country,) Lord Gardner's Green fleshed Muskmelon.

John A. Kenrick of Newton—Pears: Seckel, Williams's Bon Chretien, *(Bartlett,)* Chelmsford, Beurre Knox. Apples: York Russets, and some other kinds. Peaches: Alberge, Red Rareripe, Sweet Water, Cooledge's Favorite.

John Mackay of Boston, for Henry Flagg of Weston—Apples: 4 baskets of Hawthorndean, beautiful. Pears: 4 baskets of Seckle, 2 do. of Heathcot.

Michael Tombs of the Faneuil Hall Market—Pears: Hannas, a fruit, which has never, to our knowledge, been exhibited, and believed to be a native, much like the St. Michaels, but, to appearance, more oblong, and of larger size; Cushing, from the

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original tree, which in a dry and gravelly soil produces from sixteen to twenty bushels, this season.

Madame Dix of Washington-street, Boston—Pears: Bon Chretien, Dix, Old St. Germain.

Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, Pemberton Hill—Pears: 5 baskets of St. Michaels, raised in his garden, in the city, Rousselette de Rheims, Fall Bergamotte, Gansel's Bergamotte. Apples: High top Sweeting. Grapes: 4 baskets of Chasselas.

Dr. Zabdiel B. Adams of Boston—Pears: Seckel, St. Michael. White Imperial or Yellow Egg Plum.

William Oliver of Dorchester—St. Ghislain, Wilkinson, Broca's Bergamotte, Williams's Bon Chretien, *(Bartlett.)* Apples: Chataigne or Chestnut apple. Melons: Cantaloupe, Persian Muskmelons.

E. Train of Weston—Apples: a specimen resembling in exterior the Alexander.

R. & E. Marsh of Quincy—Pears: Cushing; specimens about as fine as those which were exhibited the Saturday previous, 4 of which weighed 21 ounces.

S. Phipps of Dorchester—Pears: Williams's Bon Chretien, *(Bartlett,)* Seckel. Apples: Fall Pippin, Spice apple.

E. Bartlett of Roxbury, one of the Vice-Presidents—Pears: Bartlett or Williams's Bon Chretien, Capiaumont. Apples: Maiden's Blush, Ribston Pippin. Plums: Purple Gage, New Gage. Peaches: some fine specimens.

Dana & Norcross of the Faneuil Hall market—Pears: Williams's Bon Chretien, Cushing, Harvard. Peaches: Cooledge's Favorite. Other baskets of pears and fine fruit.

William Worthington of Dorchester—Capiaumont, Monsieur Jean, Warden, Minot, Roussellette de Rheims, Seckel, St. Michael, Williams's Bon Chretien or Bartlett, Native Red Cheek, Pound Pear, and several other kinds. Apples: Ladies' Delight, Carhouse.

Richard Ward of Roxbury—Roxbury Russets, growth of 1834, Sweet apples. Pears: Bon Chretien Williams or Bartlett, Seckel. Peaches: Cooledge's Favorite, Red Rareripe, Yellow do.

Charles Stone of Watertown—Peaches, Yellow Rareripe, Stone's Favorite, in all 11 baskets.

Amos Bemis of Waltham—Peaches: Carolina Rareripes.

Mrs. Deuch of Derne-street, Boston—Yellow Rareripe Peach.

E. M. Richards of Dedham—Pears: Verte Longue, Harvard, Chelmsford. Apples: Red Juneating, Benoni, the last always fine; Summer Pearmain, Orange Sweeting.

B. V. French of Boston—Pears: William's Bon Chretien or Bartlett, Cushing, Wilkinson. Apples: Hawthorndean, Ruggles's apple, Downton Golden Pippin, Native Sweeting, Kerry

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Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, Dutch Codlin. Grapes: Morillon Noir.

Mr. Slack of Roxbury—Pears: Bartlett, Andrews, and another variety. Apples: a large and handsome variety. Peaches, 2 baskets.

G. Pierce of Charlestown—Apples: 3 baskets of Porter. Pears: 3 baskets of Andrews.

William Dean of Salem—Pears: Johonnot, 2 baskets; and some fine Grapes from his Grape house.

William Kenrick—Pears: Beurre Colmar d'Automne, a new, valuable, and most productive variety.

Messrs. Hovey—Pears: Johonnot, Williams's Bon Chretien or Bartlett; also, peaches and nectarines, raised in pots.

P. May of Boston—Pears: Golden Beurre.

S. Sweetser of Cambridge—Pears: Bon Chretien.

Cheever Newhall of Dorchester—President Peaches.

David Hill of West-Cambridge—Peaches: Lemon Rareripe, Orange Peach.

Wm. Gridley of Boston—Plums: a limb of beautiful fruit of the Magnum Bonum, a kind suitable only for preserving and for show.

Samuel Heath of Roxbury—A basket of beautiful Andrews Pears.

E. W. Hayward of Mendon—A basket of fine Peaches.

Mrs. King—Two baskets of fruit.

Mrs. Timothy Bigelow of Medford—Bon Chretien Pears.

William Wales of Dorchester—Black Hamburg Grapes.

Thomas Mason of Charlestown Vineyard—Peaches: Royal George, Bellegarde. Nectarines: Elruge, Brugnon, a native, both kinds very beautiful. Grapes: Chasselas or Sweetwater, Black Hamburg, of the second crop.

Benjamin Seaver. Sweetwater Grapes and Peaches.

Jacob Tidd of Roxbury—Grapes: 2 bunches of Regner de Nice, very large, one weighing 2 3-4 lbs. and the other 3 1-2 lbs.; also, three bunches of Black Hamburg, one weighing 2 lb. 6 oz., another 2 lb. 15 oz., and another 3 1-4 lbs.

Joshua Child—Grapes: Morillon Noir.

Benjamin Guild of Brookline—Plums: White Gage. Grapes: Black Hamburg, raised under glass, but without fire, Sweetwater, raised in Brookline, in the open air, on common trellis; all large and fine.

John Arnold, No. 99, Cambridge-street—Sweetwater, raised in open culture in the city.

Charles Taylor of Dorchester—A large basket of Black Hamburg grapes, very fine.

Joseph Balch—Pears: Green Catharine, and another for the Cushing. Apples: Benoni, and a yellow variety from England. Twice-bearing red raspberries. Fine specimens of peaches. Grapes: Black Hamburg, White Frontignac.

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T. H. Perkins, from his magnificent and spacious glass-houses in Brookline—Peaches: Noblesse, Early York, French Gallande, Grosse Gallande; also, red Roman Nectarines, all very beautiful. Grapes: White Passe Musque, Black Lombardy, White Sweetwater, Black Frankendale, White Muscat of Alexandria, Black Hamburg, White Syrian, Black St. Peters, White Frontignac, Black Frontignac, Grizzly Frontignac, Black Cluster, or Meunier, Barcelona Long White. These were beautifully arranged in clusters of different colors alternate, and with a fine effect. Such a variety of the superior kinds has never been displayed, we believe, at any former exhibition. All were grown by the skill of Wm. H. Cowing. From the same source a rare and new variety of squash was sent for exhibition.

Samuel Phipps of Dorchester—Specimens of Valparaiso squash; also, Autumnal Marrow do., and Egg Plants.

Dennis Murphy of Roxbury—Lima Squash; also, fine specimens of the purple and white Egg Plants.

The end of the centre table was graced by a large and beautiful Orange Tree, loaded with its large and golden fruit, intermixed with others unripe, and in every stage of their growth. This was from the green-house of the Hon. John Lowell.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

Col. T. H. Perkins, Brookline. A handsome frame work of flowers, on which grapes from his houses were suspended: also, a specimen of the flowers of Phaseolus caracalla, a rare greenhouse plant of singular appearance and delightful fragrance.

Hon. John Lowell, Roxbury. A splendid Orange tree, laden with fruit; the Sweet Lime tree, an exceedingly rare plant; a fine specimen of the elegant Gomphocarpus; Gloxinia maculata and speciosa, Plectranthus fruticosus, Justicia picta, Begonia argyrostigma, Ardisia solanacea, with many other ornaments of the greenhouse; and amongst a variety of cut flowers were the stately Canna speciosa, and the rare Strelitzia regina.

W. Pratt, Esq., Watertown. A magnificent collection of Dahlias, with a very liberal donation of cut flowers.

Thomas Lee, Esq., Brookline. Two elegant vases, containing cut flowers, amongst which were Calandrinia grandiflora,

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Linaria genistifolia, Lupinus mutabilis, Helenium autumnalis, Argemone Barclayana, Thunbergia alata, Maurandia Barclayana, and many others.

Mrs. Norcross, of Boston. Several fine plants in pots, amongst which were Polianthus tuberosa (the Tuberose,) Myrtle-leaved Orange, Begonia Evansiana, and others.

H. A. Breed, Esq., Lynn. A large and fine bouquet of cut flowers.

Hon. E. Vose, Dorchester. A large quantity of cut flowers.

M. P. Wilder, Esq., Dorchester. A very fine and numerous collection of Dahlias, amongst which the most conspicuous for beauty and successful growth, were Countess of Ponza, Lord Chichester, Polyphemus, Richardson's Alicia, Brown's Ophelia, Belladonna, Countess of Liverpool, Jason, Negro boy, Agrippina; also, a vase of about forty varieties of beautiful autumnal roses, including the celebrated Palavicin and the Triomphe de Bollwiller, a large donation of cut flowers, and many rare exotic plants in pots.

S. Phipps, Esq., Dorchester. Celosia cristata, and several other beautiful plants in pots, with a fine specimen of Solanum melongena, the Egg plant.

J. F. Priest, Esq., Boston. A large and magnificent plant of the Salvia splendens; double-flowering Pomegranate, and several others.

Mr. Thomas Dunlap, from the garden of W. G. Buckner, Esq., Bloomingdale, N. Y. A fine collection of Dahlias, the most beautiful of which were Wilmot's Superb, Granta, Paroquet; Diadem, a seedling raised by him, in the style of Countess of Liverpool, and Roscoe, another fine seedling, also raised by him.

E. M. Richards, Esq., Dorchester. A yellow seedling Dahlia of very great merit, raised by him.

W. Worthington, Esq., Dorchester. A considerable number of bouquets of cut flowers, containing, with others, some remarkably fine specimens of China Aster.

J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., Brighton. A fine collection of Dahlias, with several beautiful bouquets.

J. Crane, Esq., Boston. Two fine plants, in pots, of Helianthus giganteus.

Mr. S. Walker, Roxbury. A fine boquet of cut flowers, with a choice collection of Dahlias; the most brilliant in color and perfect in shape were Queen of the Dahlias, Miss Pelham, Denisii, Springfield Rival, Tyso's Matilda, Groomsbridge's Matchless; also, a small but elegant group of seedling Heartsease, (Viola.)

Botanic Garden, Cambridge, under the direction of Mr. Carter, the following plants in pots:—Banksia serrata in flower, Eugenia jambos, Callistemon lanceolata, Eleagnus, Melaleuca, Clerodendron, Protea argentea, Acacia falcata, Aster argyrophyllus, Laurus indica, Paasiflora alba, Diosma, Gordonia lasianthus, Ballota,

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Fuchsia tenella and Thomsonia, Calothamnus quadrifida, Rhododendron, and others; also, a very fine collection of Dahlias, the most prominent of which were Well's white, Amanda, Belladonna, Queen of the Dahlias, and a seedling of considerable beauty, raised by Mr. Carter.

Mount Auburn Garden, under the direction of Mr. Russell. A profusion of cut flowers.

W. Kenrick, Newton. Several beautiful plants in pots, including two fine specimens of Morus multicaulis, with a large quantity of cut flowers.

J. A. Kenrick, Newton. A large quantity of cut flowers.

Messrs. Winship, Brighton. A large quantity of cut flowers, with two magnificent plants of the Cockscomb, Celosia cristata.

Lancaster Botanic Garden, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Breck. A numerous and matchless collection of Dahlias; the most striking for beauty and shape were Village maid, Thorburn's seedling from Widnall, King of the Whites, Transcendant, Colvill's Perfecta, Widnall's Jason, Queen of the Yellows, Wells's Royal Lilac, and Margaret's Favorite, a beautiful seedling, raised by Mr. Breck.

Messrs. Hovey, Boston. A very choice and brilliant collection of double China Asters, embracing twelve distinct kinds, with several very fine Dahlias, the most conspicuous for beauty both of shape and color were Lord Liverpool, Negro boy, Cassina, Prince George, Widnall's Adonis, Picta formosissima; also, several bouquets, remarkable for variety of flowers and elegance of arrangement, containing Gladiolus natalensis, Zinnia, violacea var. coccinea, Euphorbia variegata, Dahlias, Phlox roseum, glomerata, cordata, Wheeleriana, Americana, Solidago altissima, with a quantity of cut flowers.

Mr. Sweetser, Boston. A superb collection of Dahlias, amongst which the finest were Alba fimbriata, and the King of the Yellows; several beautiful bouquets, and a fine specimen of Rosa Lamarque, one of the most delightful and fragrant of the tribe.

Mr. D. Murphy, Roxbury. Many greenhouse plants; amongst them were a lage Myrtus communis, with fruit, Cyclas revoluta, Viburnum tinus, Orange trees, Calla Ethiopica, many bouquets and cut flowers.

John Arnold, Cambridge. A variety of plants in pots.

J. D. Williams, Boston. A variety of plants in pots; among them were the Silver-edged Holly, the Irish Yew, and the Laurel.

W. Wales, Dorchester. A fine collection of cut flowers and bouquets, in one of which was the beautiful and fragrant Yellow Tea Rose.

S. H. Weld, Esq., Roxbury. Dahlias and cut flowers.

B. P. Winslow, C. Newhall, J. Richardson, N. Davenport, J. Gardner and Mr. Farnsworth. Cut flowers.

For the committee,

J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FOR THE YEAR,

COMMENCING ON THE FIRST SATURDAY IN DECEMBER, 1835.

PRESIDENT.

ELIJAH VOSE, Dorchester.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

E. BARTLETT, Dorchester.
JONATHAN WINSHIP, Brighton.
SAMUEL A. SHURTLEFF, Boston.
PICKERING DODGE, Salem.

TREASURER.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, Dorchester.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Boston.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

EZRA WESTON, Jr. Boston.

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THEODORE LYMAN, Jr. Boston.
AUGUSTUS ASPINWALL, Brookline.
THOMAS BREWER, Roxbury.
HENRY A. BREED, Lynn.
M. P. SAWYER, Portland, Me.
NATHANIEL DAVENPORT, Milton.
E. HERSEY DERBY, Salem.
THOMAS WHITMARSH, Brookline.
J. M. GOURGAS, Weston.

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WILLIAM PRATT, Jr. Boston.
SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr. Charlestown.
JOSEPH G. JOY, Boston.
WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.
JOHN LEMIST, Roxbury.
BENJAMIN RODMAN, New-Bedford.
THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Boston.
CHARLES TAPPAN, Boston.
JACOB TIDD, Roxbury.
JONATHAN WINSHIP, Brighton.
AARON D. WILLIAMS, Roxbury.
J. W. WEBSTER, Cambridge.
GEORGE W. BRIMMER, Boston.
DAVID HAGGERSTON, Watertown.
CHARLES LAWRENCE, Salem.

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Rev. JOHN L. RUSSELL.

PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

J. W. WEBSTER, M. D.

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ROBERT MANNING,
WILLIAM KENRICK,
BENJA. V. FRENCH,
EDWARD M. RICHARDS,
SAMUEL A. SHURTLEFF,
SAMUEL DOWNER,
SAMUEL POND,
P. B. HOVEY,
L. P. GROSVENOR.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTS OF KITCHEN GARDEN.

GEO. C. BARRETT, Chairman,
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AN

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

AT THEIR

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY,

SEPTEMBER 17, 1836.

BY EZRA WESTON, JR.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY TUTTLE, WEEKS & DENNETT.
1836.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 24, 1836.

Sir, — We have the honor to transmit you a copy of a vote passed this day by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and are,

Very respectfully, your ob't servants,

S. WALKER,
R. T. PAINE,
B. V. FRENCH, } *Committee.*

Ezra Weston, Jr., Esq.

Voted—That the thanks of the Society be presented to Ezra Weston, Jr., Esq. for his highly interesting and instructive Address, delivered before them on the Eighth Anniversary, and that he be respectfully requested to furnish a copy thereof for publication.

Attest, R. T. PAINE,
Cor. Sec'y and ex officio Rec. Sec'y pro tem.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 3, 1836.

Gentlemen — In reply to the vote transmitted by you, I have the honor of placing in your hands a copy of the Address delivered on the Eighth Anniversary of the Society.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

E. WESTON, Jr.

Messrs S. Walker,
R. T. Paine,
B. V. French, } *Committee.*

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ADDRESS.

Mr President,
and Gentlemen of the
Massachusetts Horticultural Society, —

Another recurrence of the seasons has taken place,— the seed has been sown, — the leaf has again been put forth, and the flowers and the fruits are at our hand, and we meet to celebrate the eighth anniversary of this Society. We have many things upon which to congratulate ourselves — many things in which the sensible observer and the interested cultivator may both rejoice. Our weekly exhibitions during the past year have been of a kind truly attractive and worthy of the Society, — surpassing, as they reasonably should, those of every former year, showing a manifest extension of the science and practice of Horticulture, and at the same time necessarily, an increasing taste and refinement.

I feel tempted to say something of these exhibitions; of their effect, not alone upon those who contribute, but upon those who frequent as casual spectators. They have a good moral effect, and deserve, on that account to be well supported and attended. There are few things more refreshing to the man of business, or to any man, that will so recruit the senses and charm the spirit as to step

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aside a moment from the confusion and anxiety of the street, and look upon the beauty and bounty of nature, upon the splendid array of "mingled blossoms." It is like the breeze that meets the wave tost sailor, upon the Indian Ocean, when

> "Off at sea northeast winds blow
> Sabean odors from the spicy shore
> Of Araby the blest."

To the man of leisure and taste, what more pure pleasure could catch his taste than a rare and choice exhibition of flowers — with their wonderful economy, texture and colors,: perhaps in the course of his search for amusement he may find none that shall so rouse and cheer his languid attention. What more graceful and delicate sight can meet the eyes of the young — in what school of the philosophers, in what gallery of art can they learn more of that which ameliorates and refines? I should therefore wish that in all cities, but more especially in ours, a hall of good proportions and accommodation, not remote from the paths of business, might be open, where the public could weekly visit an exhibition of flowers and fruits. I believe it would have an elevating effect upon the public mind, and be as attractive and worthy of support as a gallery of statuary or paintings. These remarks concerning our weekly exhibitions seem not inappropriate or beneath the dignity of the occasion, that those who contribute, may feel that it is not a selfish or narrow office they discharge, but one of generosity and high public service.

It is said that in speaking of Horticulture as an

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innocent amusement, we have said much in its favor: but I think we can recommend and urge its claims much stronger, by saying that it is as positive a duty that a man should cultivate some of his powers to this exercise as it is to possess a knowledge of politics. He who cultivates a garden and brings to perfection flowers and fruits, cultivates and advances at the same time his own nature.

Horticulture as a science applies as well to fruits as flowers, and it loses none of its attractions when contemplated or practised in regard to the former productions. It is a branch of the art of the highest use.

During the past year, the Society has received an accession in the numbers of its members both subscription and honorary, but perhaps there is no name upon the catalogue that is more worthy of a place there, than that of the aged and eminent Dr Van Mons, of Belgium, and I shall occupy the few moments I may call mine here, in presenting some remarks upon his services and theory, at the risk of stating some things already well known and of adding but little or nothing to the knowledge of some present.

The causes of the decay of fruit trees has for a long time occupied the attention of horticulturists, and it has been allowed that disease, the consequence of old age, has caused and does cause this decay, and will gradually work the extinction of some of the best varieties.

Some of the variety of fruit that were formerly in high reputation, have now become so deteriorated as scarce to be worth propagation, and others are fast

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hastening to the same fate, though they stand upon the catalogues, and are often purchased, perhaps oftener purchased and cultivated by those who are ignorant of this characteristic, than a newer variety.

The graft is but an extension of the parent stock, and therefore liable to all the diseases and defects of its original, and when we consider that most of our fruits have been propagated in this manner many years, we may well desire, that some certain method might be discovered by which new varieties, and those of a delicious and if possible improving stamp, might take the place of the old and failing.

Practical and skilful horticulturists recommended that the seeds should be planted, and that then we would be supplied with a different variety of fruit, but with a healthy tree and *perhaps better fruit.*

Those who thought that by sowing the seed they might obtain more healthy trees and more improved varieties were correct in their opinion, for in the seed is the germ of improvement, but it was necessary to observe other facts, and dive deeper into the laws of nature before it could be taken advantage of.

It has been therefore a desirable thing to discover the law by which to obtain new good varieties. The celebrated Mr Knight, of very extensive experience in the propagation of fruit trees, attempted, though as we may believe on a very limited scale, to produce new varieties of the pear by introducing the pollen of one variety into the prepared blossom of another and raising trees from the seeds of the fruit thus obtained. But the method is complicated, and he never appears to have carried the experiment to much length, —

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and it is also a method somewhat uncertain. It is still by means of the wonderful virtue that is contained in the seed by which a new variety is to be produced.

The best fruits it was well known were those raised from the stone or the seed. At the village of Montreuil, near Paris, as it is stated by Sir J. Banks, where formerly the whole inhabitants were maintained by the raising of peaches, the best fruits were never budded or grafted, but always reared from the stone.

There seems to be a very wonderful quality in the seed, and it is well known in the cultivation of annuals introduced from a warm climate, that if the season be of sufficient length for them to ripen their seeds, they (the seeds) become of such a virtue as to be able to resist the severest frosts with impunity. So speedily does nature strive to adapt herself to the new situations and exposures she may meet.

It is also well known that plants and perennial shrubs do not grow hardier by time, when placed in a new exposure, that the suckers or cuttings from them also do not, but take with them the same quality possessed by the stock from which they have been separated. But that the true method of inuring tender plants to colder climates, is by planting the seed perfected in such climate. In this way, many of the more beautiful plants of the South have been and more still may be made to perfect their seeds here, and others raised from their seed might be made to endure our winter and adorn our grounds.

This method was pointed out by Sir Joseph Banks twenty years since, and he felt assured that though

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some plants of peculiar delicacy and tenderness might require many generations to inure them to colder climates, yet these wonderful though simple powers of the seed would produce finally the change. But the planting of seed is often of so prospective a benefit that few have the courage to plant.

"Old as I am," says Sir Joseph Banks, in his communication to the London Horticultural Society,* "I certainly intend this year to commence experiments on the Myrtle and Laurel," and at the same time with great modesty but in a cheering tone, "I trust, therefore, it will not be thought presumptuous in me to invite those of my brethren who are younger than I am, and who of course will see the effect of more generations than I shall do, to take measures for bringing to the test the theory I have ventured to bring forward." Possibly by these means the Magnolia Glauca at some later time may adorn our woods more generally, and ornament the grounds of every residence in our vicinity.

It was known to the ancient cultivators, and perhaps it required no great experience to discover the fact that cuttings from the bearing branches did not afford durable trees.†

Mr Knight recommended as a method of perpetuating a variety with vigor, to obtain plants from some detached part of the extremity of the roots.

By sowing a large number of seeds at hazard, doubtless some good variety might be obtained, but the process might prove one of perplexity and disappointment instead of pleasure or profit.

* Lon. Hor. Trans. vol. I. p. 24. † Columella and Virgil.

These facts being known, that nature required to be refreshed in the seed, it was necessary that there should be some principle discovered concerning it.

"In all things," says M. Poiteau, "it is necessary to have recourse to science, which is composed of reasonings deduced from particular facts and whence we deduce what is called a principle."

The following remarks concerning M. Van Mons, are gathered from "Theorie Van Mons, ou Notice Historique sur a moyens qu'emploié M. Van Mons pour obtenir d'excellent fruit de semis; par A. Poiteau" — and from conversations with M. Emilien de Wael, a friend of both named distinguished gentlemen. The "Notice Historique" has been published in translation by the former President of the Society.

M. Van Mons turned his attention to the discovery of the causes of variation in fruits and flowers. He commenced his experiments at the early age of fifteen years in his father's garden at Brussels, with the seeds of roses and shrubs, and proceeded in the planting of successive generations, with a view to observe the changes and variations. Afterwards, he began with the seeds and stones of fruits. From his repeated sowings of annual flowers and perennial shrubs which bore fruit or perfected their seeds in a short time and by his accurate observations upon the results developed, and by his already extended knowledge of the experience of others he arrived at this conclusion concerning varieties or variation.

"That so long as plants remain in their natural situations, they do not vary sensibly and their seeds always produce the same — but changing their cli-

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mate and territory, they more or less vary, and that when they have once departed from their natural state (or commenced varying) they never return to it again, but are removed more and more therefrom by successive generations —and that finally if their varieties are even carried back to the territory of their ancestors, they will neither represent the character of their parents or even return to the species from whence they sprung."

He also established that so long as plants in a state of nature remain in their native soil they produce seeds which do not degenerate — but that it was different with seeds of a tree in state of change — or as we say improvement, whether the variation be produced by change of climate, territory or other unknown causes, and that the bounds of this change or variation are not known, except that the last seeds from a tree in state of variation will produce a generation nearer a state of nature than those from its first seeds. Hence, the necessity of raising from the first seeds of a new variety if we wish to obtain a tree far removed from a state of nature —as to that state the plant always in age by its seeds, tends, though never able quite to reach it.

Upon this basis, he established his theory of producing new varieties of fruits, viz. that when we have produced a variation by removal or cultivation in any tree, let the *first seeds* be planted, and upon first production of fruit by the new generation, let its *first seeds* be planted, and so on without interruption as it is expressed from parent to son, and at each remove it is found that the character of the tree be-

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comes more like those of the old known and approved variety and the fruit advancing to perfection.

He proceeded to verify his theory and for this purpose he collected in his nursery at Brussels eighty thousand plants, consisting of wild stock and trees of every variety, and sowed large quantity of seeds and stones, and upon the fructification of these plants thus obtained, he sowed the first seeds, and so forward. Observing that the pear in the production from seeds differed most from the parent tree, he turned his principal attention to that fruit, though he failed not to carry on experiments with the several kinds both stone and seed.

He was gratified to find that at each generation, the trees produced fruit in a shorter time, that the fruit nearer and nearer approached that of the several best known varieties. That the trees assume the appearance of the cultivated tree, that the thorns gradually were replaced by buds and bearing branches, and the process of change steady and certain, and that each step, variation or change seemed to be an effort to become more beautiful and grateful, thus repaying the care of man, though as we know at the cost of a short life.

The disappearance of the thorn is a beautiful instance of the effect of cultivation, changing what in a wild state seems placed upon the tree for its defence into fruit-bearing branches, for now when taken under the protection of man, having no longer any need of arms, it is willing to exert its power to adorn and repay its benefactor. Mr Southey refers to this change in his lines upon the Holly Tree.

> "But when they grow where nothing is to fear,
> Smooth and unarmed the pointless leaves appear,"

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He has proceeded in his experiments as far as the ninth generation and has given to the world a large number of new delicious varieties of fruits.

At the commencement of his experiments he was aware that it would consume much time, but having counted the cost he was prepared to meet it. He met with many difficulties, such as would naturally arise to one entering upon his labors with such a great heart and on so wide a scale. He could not obtain seeds from new varieties, and he was obliged to begin with seeds already degenerated, and the trees consequently bore fruit very tardily, though in his more recent attempts and as the generations increase, he has succeeded in obtaining fruit from the pear at the eighth generation as soon as four years from the planting.

He may be considered as having established or made known some laws concerning the processes of nature, which will be of great service to the Horticulturist of all nations, and render his name worthy perpetual remembrance.

1st. That so long as plants remain in their natural situations they do not sensibly vary and their seeds always produce the same, but on changing their climate and territory they mostly vary, some more, some less and that where they have departed from their natural state they never return to it again, but are removed more and more therefrom by successive generations and produce often distinct races, more or less durable — and finally, if the varieties are ever carried back to the territory of their ancestors, they will still continue in change and not return to the species from whence they sprang.

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2d. That there cannot be a cross fecundation between a natural species and a variety.

3d. That double flowers are not a variation, but a sign of feebleness.

4th. That the varieties of the most delicate fruits are those which are the shortest lived.

5th. That the seeds of an ancient variety, though of acknowledged excellence, will produce trees of great variety, but always with poor frnit.

Although he has proceeded thus far, there is yet much to be discovered, and we are curious to know to what extent this amelioration can be carried, and what limit nature has set and the causes of it. These questions interest us much, and perhaps it is to be regretted that this Society has not a garden for the purpose, wherein to continue the experiments, which the age and misfortunes of this M. Van Mons prevents him from pursuing. I say misfortunes, for he is interesting to us, not only on account of his great learning and labors, but also on account of the many reverses he has met with. As I before remarked, he began his observations at Brussels, in his father's garden, at the age of fifteen years, and early became distinguished as a man of learning. He was for a short time engaged in politics, and this seems the least brilliant part of his life. At the age of twentytwo, he had established in his own mind his theory and proceeded to his labors in its behalf. During seven years, he held the office of Professor of Physic and Chemistry in the Central School of the Department of Dyle, and when Belgium became a separate sovereignty was appointed as professor of those branches

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in the University of Louvain. He continued his experiments at Brussels, having at this time in his nursery nearly eighty thousand pears raised from the seed, some of which, being of the sixth generation, produced delicious fruit. A few years subsequent, in 1819, when in the enjoyment of success and the generous pleasure of dispensing the best varieties of fruit, which he also did without remuneration, the authorities decided that the spot occupied by him as a nursery was necessary for streets. With the fate of a martyr, though with the hope of a philosopher, he was obliged to relinquish the seat of his labors, and transport what could be saved in the nursery to Louvain, and having arduous duties to discharge in his capacity as professor and unable to give his personal attention his losses were very great. At Louvain he occupied a piece of land belonging to the city. Here he was again gratified in having his labors succeed. He replaced his losses, and giving the seed into the hand of nature waited patiently for the development. But in 1831, at the siege of Antwerp, though Brussels was somewhat distant, yet his nursery was the spot of ground selected upon which to build ovens to bake bread for the soldiers, and a great part of his nursery was consequently destroyed. But hiring another piece of ground he thither transported his trees of the seventh, eighth and ninth generations, and consoled himself by saving in scions, some of the remaining fruits. Thus the sun again shone upon him, till in 1834 his nursery was decided upon as the only proper point for the establishment of a gas house for lighting the city — and, says M. Poiteau with some

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humor as well as asperity, "Heaven grant that these gentlemen may be enabled to see better for the future" — though he intimates that they are only lighting a torch to exhibit an act of ignorance and the grossest vandalism.

For near half a century he has been patiently pursuing his labors disseminating new and almost perfect varieties of healthful fruit. He says "his sole end has always been to multiply those which are good and enable the world to enjoy them." He has persevered through disappointments which would have broken any one not moved by high and the best motives, and with a zeal which a genuine love of his labors and a desire to benefit mankind creates. Upon being reminded that there were some omissions in his catalogues of data, which might be serviceable, he replies modestly "that his intention has not been to establish a science, but rather to do a good act, which would be immediately useful by the dissemination of good fruits."

As poorly, gentlemen, as I may have set forth the theory, and spoken upon the labors and virtues of this our friend and correspondent, yet I thought it would not be proper to allow this festival of the Society to pass without noticing them particularly, and being willing on our part to bear witness to the importance of his labors and discoveries — discoveries, showing us a process of nature directly bearing upon cultivation, as simple as it is beautiful.

The success of the past year has been such as to encourage us to proceed in our labors with fresh zeal. The service of the Society to the cause of Horticul-

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ture in this country, though it becomes us to speak of it with modesty, yet we cannot but regard with satisfaction, connecting us with eminent individuals abroad and encouraging exertions at home; producing in both relations an interchange of knowledge and friendship.

We may therefore look upon our work with delight and pleasure — feeling sure that the humblest effort is not lost, but like the seed, though small and for a time hidden, may silently take root and grow to the exhibition of beautiful flowers and delicious fruits.

By the exertions of the Horticulturist, the rich productions of the more favored climates are leaving their natural boundaries, and the world seems no longer marked by zones, but wherever man is, with science, civilization and truth, thither all things beautiful and true follow.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society took place on Saturday, September 24th, and the place selected for the day and the occasion was the Artists' Gallery in Summer Street. The exhibition of Fruits and Flowers, &c., considering the many new and rare varieties and splendid specimens, which were this day shewn, fully sustained the character which it has continued to acquire during the former years. 1836

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Fruits were sent for the exhibition by the following gentlemen.

By Mr Cowan, from the conservatory of Col. Perkins, in Brookline, beautiful specimens of Broomfield Nectarines, Murray's do.; Peaches, Noblesse and New Royal George; Grapes, Black Hamburg, St Peters, Frankendale, Black Frontignac, Grizly Frontignac, White Syrian or Hamburg, White Chasselas, White Muscat of Alexandria, all remarkably fine and beautiful.

By Jacob Tidd of Roxbury, Grizly Tokay, a bunch weighing 1 pound and 5 ounces, and four clusters of Black Hamburg, which respectively weighed 2 pounds 1 ounce, 1 pound 15 ounces, 1 pound 13 ounces, and 1 pound 10 ounces. Also one very extraordinary bunch of Regner de Nice grapes which weighed 6 pounds 5 ounces, and 5 others which weighed respectively 4 pounds 13 ounces, 3 pounds 7 ounces, 2 pounds 8 ounces, and 2 pounds.

By Mr Haggerston, from Belmont and the splendid conservatory of J. P. Cushing, Esq., some very extraordinary specimens of Williams' Bon Chretien and a large basket of various kinds of

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fine grapes, of very handsome appearance and finely decorated. Also a large pot containing a living vine, coiled and loaded with fine ripe clusters of the Black Hamburg, the whole beautifully decorated with flowers.

By Mr Hathorne of Salem, Pears, name unknown, large, and very sweet.

By Gen. Josiah Newhall of Lynnfield, Porter Apples; also fine specimens of the favorite and beautiful fruit described in the Pomological Magazine as the Capiaumont, and sent hither by Mr Knight under the same name, but now satisfactorily ascertained to be the Roi de Wurtemburg. Another Pear, large and very oblong, without name, but to appearance the Bourgmestre, or the kind heretofore so called with us.

By B. V. French, from his estate in Braintree, Pears, name unknown; also varieties of Apples, including Dutch Codlin, Monstrous Bellflower, Gravenstein, and Ruggles. A native fruit, large, red and handsome, austere in taste, but fine for cooking — a great bearer. Also a fruit received by him as the Mela Carla.

By Jonathan Warren, of Weston, Warren's Seedling Apples, a fruit raised by him, small, red, of fine flavor and a great bearer. Another called the American Nonpareil, a new, large, red, beautiful pear, the size, shape and color of a large Baldwin, and now ripe — very tender, of a fine pleasant acid flavor. This fruit, which is highly deserving and a great bearer, originated on the farm of the Rev. Dr Puffer of Berlin, Mass. and the tree first bore fruit in 1828. Also specimens of the Porter.

By Dennis Murphy, from his garden in Roxbury, Chelmsford Pears, otherwise called Mogul Summer.

By E. Vose, President of the Society, Pears, the Bartlett or Williams' Bon Chretien, Roi de Wurtemberg [Capiaumont?], Napoleon, Lewis, Verte Longue or Mouille Bouche, Andrews, and Urbaniste. Peaches, Grosse Mignonne,

By Enoch Bartlett, Vice President of the Society, Pears, Capiaumont, as heretofore so called, Andrews, Cushing, Sylvanche Verte, Culotte de Suisse, Seckel, Johonnot, Marie Louise, Napoleon. Apples, Hawthorndean, Porter, and a very large variety of a green color called the Mogul.

By George Newhall, Esq. of Dorchester, Porter Apples, two baskets.

By Mr Manning, about seventy varieties of Pears, as follows: Autumn Superb, Belle Lucrative, Belle et Bonne, Beurre Diel and Colmar, Souverain — the last two kinds Mr M. is confident are identical; the last name name we believe is not found on the lists of Flanders, — Easter Beurre or Pentecote, Bezi Vaet, Black Pear of Worcester or Iron Pear, Bleecker's Meadow, Williams' Bon Chretien, Buffum, Capiaumont of Pom. Mag. or Wurtemberg, Catillac, Bezi de Chaumontelle, Cushing, Delices d'Hardenpont, Doyenne Blanc or St Michael, Eschassery, Glout Morceau, Sucre Verte, Sylvanche Verte, Henry IV., Jalousie, Louise Bonne, Marie Louise, Napoleon, Verte Longue, Naumkeag, Newton Virgalieu, Orange d'Hiver, Passe Colmar, Pope's Quaker, Princesse d'Orange, Raymond, Rousselet de Rheims, St Ghislain, Verte Longue Panache, Summer Thorn, Styrian, Washington, Wilkinson, Bowdoin, Winter Nelis or La Bonne Malinoise, Beurre de Bolwiller, Beurre Bosc, Fulton, Colmar Sabine of the French, Figue de Naples, Remsens, Green Pear of Yair, Thomson's (American) Beurre Von Marum, Holland Green, Gansel's Bergamot, Capsheaf, Coffin's Virgalieu, Saunder's Beurre. Also some unnamed kinds. The above kinds of fruit are of the different seasons, of course but few were now in eating, and are therefore for re-examination at a future day. The apples exhibited by Mr Manning were, King of the Pippins, Fall Harvey, and Rambour Gros or Franc.

By Mr Richards, Pears, Seckel, Verte Longue; Apples, American Summer Pearmain very fine, Porter.

By William Oliver fom his estate in Dorchester, Pears, Broca's Bergamotte, Swan's Egg, St Ghislain, Howard and Seckel.

By J. A. Kenrick; Pears, Seckel, Harvard, Andrews. Apples Hubbardston Nonsuch, Hempstock and a large handsome fruit without a name.

By Mr Sweetser from his garden at Cambridgeport. Large specimens of the Chelmsford Pear called the Mogul Summer.

By Col. Wilder, Pears, Bartlett or Williams' Bon Chretien, and fine specimens of the Roxbury Russetting of the growth of 1835.

By Joshua Gardner of Dorchester, Seckel Pears, Gravenstein Apples, very fine, monstrous Pippin, and a native sweet apple.

By Gardner Brewer, Roi de Wurtemburg, tree transplanted from the Nursery last spring.

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By William Kenrick, Beurre de Bolwiller Pears, &c.

By John Woodbury, Golden Chasselas Grapes.

By J. L. L. F. Warren of Brighton, Porter Apples, Sweetwater Grapes or Chasselas from out of door culture. A winter Squash the growth of 1835.

By E. Breed of Charlestown, a very large Valparaiso Squash of the oval form, also another variety very large, flat and ribbed at its sides.

By Mr McLellan, a green fleshed Persian Muskmelon. Also a Minorca Muskmelon, both from Oak Wood, the Mansion of William Pratt, Esq. of Watertown.

By Thomas Mason of the Charlestown Vineyard, Sweetwater Grapes, Black Hamburg, and St Peters.

By S. R. Johnson of Charlestown, Sweetwater Grapes, the produce of out of door culture, Black Hamburg and White Frontignac or Muscat.

During the present unusually cold summer, the trees of the peach and the cherry have not borne their wonted and abundant supplies of fruit; the blossoms having been destroyed by the last uncommon winter, yet though thus cut off from our usual supplies, we have the less reason to complain, insomuch that but few of the trees which produced these fruits have been destroyed, and compared with many other sections of our country, even in more southern parallels of latitude, the climate of the country around Boston seems indeed highly favored. The climate of the extensive plains and valleys bordering on the great northern arteries or rivers of our country, seems in some degree very unfavorable. The cold aqueous vapor whch is so copiously exhaled from these rivers by day, descending by night on the hills, rolls downward by its superior density and gravity, resting and condensing on all the low plains and valleys, thus rendering them doubly exposed to the destructive frosts of winter and of summer. Moreover the winds, which unobstructed, follow almost invariably the longitudinal course of the valleys of those rivers bring down alternately from higher regions and from high northern latitudes, and from other climes, a degree of cold during winter the most intense and destructive. On the best authority we are assured, that the Pears and particularly the Peach, and the Cherry, have during the last winter suffered partial destruction in the valley of the Connecti-

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cut as far south as the country around the city of Hartford, and even still further downwards and towards the sea. Even far below the city of Albany on the Hudson or North River, the Cherry particularly, and many other trees which are equally as hardy, and especially during all the period of their younger years, are, we are credibly assured, extremely liable to suffer death during winter from the same destructive climate and causes. The fine exhibition of fruits and the splendid varieties of flowers and other productions which was witnessed this day affords new evidence that we have abundant cause of gratitude.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

This day the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held their Annual meeting, at the Artists' Gallery, Summer-street, and notwithstanding the season has been unusually cold and unprosperous for the cultivation of flowers, yet, by the generous contributions of our friends, and the aid and assistance given by many of our members, the committee were enabled to decorate their exhibition rooms with much that was choice and rare. The flowers generally, particularly the Dahlias, were in the highest state of perfection; and what was lacking in *quantity*, compared with former seasons, was in a great measure, made up in *quality*. The contribution of J. P. Cushing, Esq. of Watertown, by his gardener Mr David Haggerston, was magnificent. The pot of Black Hamburg Grapes richly decorated with Dahlias and other flowers, thus blending and uniting the handmaids of Flora and Pomona, was happily conceived and finely executed by Mr Haggerston. The specimens of Combretum purpureum, Crinum amabella, Phaseolus corocolla, Nerium splendens, and Amaryllis belladona were very splendid.

Thomas Lee, Esq. presented three vases of cut flowers, some of which were fine specimens.

A fine bouquet from William Pratt, Esq. of Watertown.

Handsome bouquets of cut flowers from the garden of the President of the Society, and from the garden of the Orator of the day.

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By Col. Marshal P. Wilder of Dorchester, twentysix specimens of seedling Pansies of great beauty. Also, Gloxinia maculata and other green house plants, and eightysix specimens of the Dahlia, among which we noticed a plant of Angelina transferred into a pot with sixteen fine flowers growing thereon; this specimen made a very imposing appearance. We also noticed in Mr Wilder's collection Widnall's Rising Sun, Bride of Abydos, Jupiter, Young's Black Ajax, Cross's yellow Hermione, Inwood's Ariel, Douglass's Glory, Erecta, Wells' Paragon, Young's fine Crimson and Dennissi.

By Mr Samuel R. Johnson of Charlestown, a fine collection of Dahlias, including extra fine flowers of Cedi Nulli, Guido, and Lady Fordwich.

From the garden of Mr S. Sweetser of Cambridgeport, bouquets and one hundred and three specimens of the Dahlia, containing most of the choice varieties. We were much pleased with his specimens of Granta, Springfield Rival, Queen of Dahlias, Duke of Devonshire and Exeter.

Messrs Hovey and Co. presented several splendid bouquets and sixtyeight fine specimens of Dahlias. In their collection we noticed Hermione, Zarah, Bride of Abydos, Urania, Widnall's Venus, do. Paris, and Beauty of Camberwell.

By Mr William E. Carter, of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, several bouquets and one hundred and five specimens of the Dahlia. Mr Carter shew his Dahlias on a new plan — they met the eye at once and with great force. We noticed fine specimens of Satropa, Granta, Miss Pelham, Ophelia and the Duchess of Bedford.

By Mr Mason of Charlestown, eightysix specimens of Dahlias and several fine bouquets. Mr Mason shew two seedling Dahlias, together with some fine specimens of Granta, Village Maid, Dennissi, and Transcendent.

Messrs John Richardson of Dorchester, William and John A. Kenrick of Newton, William Wales of Dorchester and S. Walker of Roxbury, each presented cut flowers, bouquets, &c.

For the Committee, S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

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Note. — A box containing some fine Seedling Dahlias, among which the Beauty of Portland and Miss Neil appeared most beautiful, China Asters, double, from single ones last year, and Pansies were received from Robert Milne, Gardener to M. P. Sawyer, Esq. of Portland, Me. but too late for exhibition. We regret that our Portland friend could not have forwarded his flowers in season to have taken a stand with some of Boston cultivation ; they might not have suffered in comparison.

OFFICERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR,

COMMENCING ON THE FIRST SATURDAY OF OCTOBER, 1836.

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EDWARD M. RICHARDS,
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AN

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

AT THEIR

NINTH ANNIVERSARY,

SEPTEMBER 20, 1837.

BY WILLIAM LINCOLN,

OF WORCESTER.

Boston:
DUTTON AND WENTWORTH, PRINTERS,
Nos. 10 and 12 Exchange Street.

1837.

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BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1837.

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held this day, the President in the chair, the following votes were passed, which we beg leave to communicate:

Voted, That the thanks of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society be presented to William Lincoln, Esq. for his able and interesting Address, delivered at its Anniversary meeting, on the 20th instant: and that he be respectfully requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Voted, That Messrs. Isaac P. Davis, L. P. Grosvenor, and Ezra Weston, Jr., be requested to carry the foregoing vote into effect.

We are, with respect, yours, &c.,

I. P. DAVIS,
L. P. GROSVENOR, } *Committee.*
E. WESTON, JR.

WILLIAM LINCOLN, ESQ.

WORCESTER, SEPTEMBER 26, 1837.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor and pleasure of receiving your note, enclosed in a beautiful envelope of fruits and flowers. The good opinion the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have been pleased to express, of the Address delivered on their Ninth Anniversary, is so valuable, that I much desire to avoid the risk of the loss of precious approbation, by refusing to appeal from the indulgence extended over spoken words, to the deliberate judgment which may review printed sheets. But, in compliance with your wish, and the established custom, I place the manuscript at your disposal.

With respectful regard,

I am, Gentlemen, your friend,

WILLIAM LINCOLN.

MESSRS. I. P. DAVIS,
L. P. GROSVENOR,
E. WESTON, JR.

ADDRESS.

ANOTHER annual period of our course is finished. Once more we have met, with grateful humility to implore the continued benediction of Providence on the cause of improvement; with heartfelt rejoicing to review the useful results we have been permitted to accomplish; with cheerful confidence to renew united efforts for the common benefit; and again to endeavor to fulfil the measure of duty, by doing all the good in our power to every fellow being.

The close of a year, that wide space, in social as in human existence, is an era of very familiar, but of peculiar interest. Whether falling, according to the computation of the calendar, amid the storms of winter, or stealing on our path when spring unfolds the multitude of buds, and unrols the broad carpet of verdure over valley and hill side; or overtaking us when autumn spreads her robe of many colors over the green dress of field and forest, and the plant wraps itself up for its long sleep; it brings a mingled crowd of sad and joyous reflections. Each anniversary gives us a point, where we may pause, to look backward over the past, upon the progress we have made, and onward through the future, to estimate the extent of usefulness which separates us from the termination of our pilgrimage. It stands like a milestone along the highway of time. When

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we reach the boundary of each returning period, there is the indulgence of a brief stopping place, where we may repose for a moment before we are hurried away on the next stage of our rapid journey.

It was the fanciful conception of Linneus, to measure the flight of time by a dial of flowers. The graduated circle was constructed of chosen plants; clusters of blossoms stood for the figures on the plate; and the coming or departing hours of his well improved days glided on, thus marked, as if with the fragrance of their own good works. A happy thought has perfected the invention of the great naturalist, and blended utility with its beauty, by gathering the richest fruits of the orchard and the fairest flowers of the garden into annual exhibitions. As the shadow of the declining year moves over the rare collections, the index points to the increasing skill which matures the products of cultivation, and to the generosity bestowing on the public examples of excellence for the imitation of all.

Could some learned interpreter faithfully translate to the ear the language addressed to the eye by each member of the autumnal convention of the offspring of the earth, no other words could be needed to illustrate success, itself the best reward of exertions; nor could other discourse enforce the admonition of that eloquent, though voiceless congregation, that continually increasing usefulness may rightly be demanded in the ratio of enlarging capacity to benefit the community. The apple and pear offer conclusive arguments: the plum and peach contain convincing reasons: the grape and nectarine present unanswerable pleading: the vases of

flowers and the baskets of fruits join their persuasions: and all unite, to win admiration and seduce attention to the pursuits of horticulture.

A native feeling responds cordially to the appeal of the loveliness of the children of the border. There springs in every heart the hope to crown a life of earnest industry with an old age of tranquil repose. Amid the busy stir of the world, those who are most active in its turmoil, are cheered by the prospect of a serene evening, when they may connect themselves with the earth by the affectionate relation of improvement. Repressed and confined by weary avocations, the universality of the sentiment is attested, by the laburnum and honey-suckle nestling among the walls of the city, by the myrtle and geranium nursed on the carpeted floors of the town, by the rose and the daisy peeping from the windows of the artisan's home and the manufacturer's cottage.

When man's first abode was planted in Eden, an inspired precept was inculcated, and a sacred example held out, of the best condition of existence, and of the happiness to be sought among the types of purity and the emblems of innocence. He who will walk in the garden with humility, may yet hear the voice of God in its bowers. From that ground, still springs the knowledge of good without the bitter connexion of the perception of evil. The tree of life, with its foliage of unfading verdure, may still take root in that soil. It is an elevated worship to trace the perfection of the works of creation's Architect. On the perishing forms of the material frame, is mirrored the undying freshness of

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the better land. If the feebleness of finite intellect can ever approach to any remote conception of the Divinity, of whose wisdom and benevolence the course of nature is the dim revelation, it must be by the contemplation of the order and harmony, visible evidence of his presence in the external world.

Coming to the fair fields where many able reapers have already banded up the abundance of their sheaves of golden grain, I can only hope to glean the straws neglected by predecessors, whose sickles gathered full harvests of wheat. To devote the hour to the discussion of the character of deceased evils, would waste the time of those who detected and reformed errors. The explanation of amended systems to the discoverers of improvements, would not be profitable employment. To detail practical operations, familiar to others in daily use, might seem to be imitation of the ingenious persons who treat of the peculiarities of breeds of cattle from observation of the deportment of the sober animal filling the milk pail of domestic economy and residuary legatee of the few pet cabbages crowding about the door step: or who grow profound in agriculture by virtue of raising a beet and a turnip in two earthen dishes: or comprehend the mysteries of the varieties of fruits in consideration of the handful of pears purchased at the market house. Dissertations on theories would be impertinent before those whose knowledge is derived from experience, the great teacher, pouring on the world a flood of light to extend the vision of the eye of observation. Compelled to abandon the broad and beaten ways, it only remains to explore some unfrequented by-paths,

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and solicit indulgence for some imperfect recollections of the past, and brief considerations of the present condition of the art to whose prosperity the festival is dedicated.

The first step of civilized man on the New England shore is so recent, that the outline of his earliest footprint is still uneffaced. Through the antiquity of two centuries, we may view the origin of cultivation almost as distinctly, as if we could turn back the wave of improvement which has swelled over the continent, until it again sunk down into the little ripple by the rock of Plymouth.

Stoughton eloquently says, "God sifted a whole nation, that he might send choice grain over into this wilderness." When the wheat winnowed from the old world was cast upon the new, the earth was not entirely unprepared for its reception. The smoke curled upward in blue wreathes over the wigwam of the Indian, and around the bark tents were spots where the husbandry of the native inhabitants had been exercised. He, whose cup was filled from the fountain, whose store house in the wild was ample, whose hordes of deer roved through boundless woods, who found a banquet where the oak strewed acorns or the stream poured from its urn, needed no great extent of arable land to supply his simple wants. Agriculture must have been rude, while the hatchet of stone chipped down the trees, and the spade of shell scooped in the sod. Yet vast tracts of ground had been then opened to the sun. Agents more powerful than human strength and diligence had wrought in the

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wilderness. "There be," says William Wood,[1] "in divers places near the plantations, great, broad meadows, wherein grow neither shrub nor tree, lying low: in which plains, grows as much grass as may be thrown out with a scythe, thick and long".... "It being," he continues, "the custom of the Indians, to burn the woods, in November, when the grass is withered and leaves dried: it consumes all the underwood and rubbish, which, otherwise, would overgrow the country, making it unpassable, and spoil their much affected hunting: so that, by these means, in those places where the Indians inhabit, there is scarce a bush or bramble, or any cumbersome underwood to be seen in the more champaign country."

The indolence, if not the good taste, of the aboriginal lords of the forest, confided the charge of the nurture of the vegetable luxuries of their sylvan homes, to the dames and damsels of their birchen household. There is testimony, that the maize, the bean, and the pumpkin, grew every where under their patronage, and the neatness of the cultivation is attested by a faithful observer. "Another work," writes Wood, "is, their planting of corn, wherein they excel our English husbandmen, keeping it so clean, with their clam shell hoes, as if it were a garden rather than a corn field; not suffering a choking weed to advance his audacious head above their infant corn, or an undermining worm to spoil his spurs."

The skill of those, whose white sisters, says an

(1) *New England Prospect, being a true, lively, and experimental description of that part of America commonly called New England.* London, 1634, page 18.

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old writer, are "so delicately conformed, that like the humble bird, they should live always among flowers," produced a supply ample enough for the consumption of the tribes, and a surplus to impart to the English emigrants.

The acquaintance of the colonists with the maize, began at an early period. In the earliest expedition of the company of the Mayflower, November 25, 1620, the explorers discovered, in the language of Mourt, an eye witness and most credible narrator, "a heap of sand: it was newly done: we might see how they paddled it with their hands: which we digged up, and in it, we found a little old basket, full of fair Indian corn: and digged further, and found a fine, great, new basket, full of very fair corn, of this year, with some six and thirty goodly ears of corn, some yellow, and some red, and other mixt with blue: which was a very goodly sight."[1]

In a second excursion, larger stores were disclosed, "which," he affirms in the narrative, "will serve us sufficiently for seed." "And sure," exclaims the excellent annalist, with a fervid glow of piety, "it was God's good providence that we found this corn: for else we know not how we should have done: for we knew not how we should find or meet with any of the Indians except it be to do us a mischief. Also we had never, in all likelihood, seen a grain of it, if we had not made our first journey: for the ground was now so frozen, that we were fain with our cutlasses and short swords to hew and

(1) *Journal of a Plantation settled at Plymouth*, &c., reprinted in Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections, series i, vol. viii, page 210.

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carve the ground a foot deep, and then wrest it up with levers, for we had forgot to bring our tools."[1]

The harvests which ripen on the fields of Massachusetts, in defiance of the premature invasion of the frosts of winter, may be lineal descendants of the fair corn ears borrowed from the Indian, as the virtues of their cultivators are the heirlooms, transmitted from sire to son along the generations of the planters of New England.

The tobacco, which might be suspected of having imbibed one trait of our national character, from the obstinacy of its resistance to the counterblasts of kings, the denunciations of lawgivers, and the anathemas of physicians, still holding its place resolutely, as the anodyne of care, the solace of sorrow, and the cheerful companion of prosperity, decorated the garden and furnished the pipe of the red chieftain.[2]

Before the Pilgrims hewed down the primeval forest spreading an immeasurable shade over the land of their adoption, they laid the foundation of civil liberty on the imperishable basis of the rock, provided general education as its safeguard, and planted those institutions, which, in vigorous maturity, bestow ripened benefits on us. The founders of an empire, struggling with the savageness of man and nature, and contending against the obstacles of physical and moral difficulty, with the wing of pestilence overshadowing their dwellings, and famine scowling around their young village, must have been more occupied with the stern trials and hard realities of life, than in drawing its luxuries

(1) 1 *Mass. Hist. Col.* vol. viii. page 234. See note I. (2) See note II.

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around their habitations. Yet the beet, the carrot, and the plants of common culinary use, soon sprang up in the gardens of Plymouth. The acquisition of the comforts and conveniences of the mother land was by a slow process. "I have myself heard some say," writes Wood in 1634, "they had heard it was a rich land, a brave country: but when they came there, they could see nothing but a few canvas booths and old houses; supposing, at the first, to have found walled towns, fortifications, and cornfields; as if towns could have built themselves, or cornfields have grown without the husbandry of man."

The days of feebleness, of depression, and of poverty, went by. The colony grew strong and populous: and as its vigorous offsets were thrown out, the wilderness began to blossom, and improvement urged on her renovating work with accelerated pace.

The record of history contains evidence, that the production of fruits in the colony of the Massachusetts, commenced, where it has been most happily prosecuted, around Boston. When John Winthrop and his company of planters reached Charlestown, in the summer of 1630, an honored occupant possessed the whole peninsula of Shawmut. William Blackstone had formed his garden, at the foot of the three mountains: on the firm authority of Gov. Hopkins, it may be considered as established, that this pioneer of cultivation, "had been there so long as to have raised apple trees, and planted *an orchard*" the first of Massachusetts. The virtue of independence, which impelled one of the most ex-

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traordinary men of his age to retire beyond the oppression of the "lord bishops," in its excess, degenerating into the vice of eccentricity, drove him from the society of the "lord brethren." About 1635, Blackstone sought asylum for his own unbending spirit from collision with the inflexible sentiments of other minds, in the calm solitude of Study Hill, fast by the good stream which bears his name. "There," says Hopkins, "he had the first of that sort called *yellow sweetings*, that ever were in the world: perhaps the richest and most delicious apple of the whole kind." When the infirmity of age came over the venerable hermit, and his steps could no longer sustain the accustomed missions of benevolence, he rode forth on the tamed bull trained to supply the place of gayer steed, and bore with him the first fruits of Rhode Island, to encourage by the distribution, the youthful disciples, whose faith was warmed by the precepts he inculcated.[1]

Two hundred years, save one, have passed, since John Josselyn, who calls himself "gentleman," but who might have written another addition, visited the bay of Massachusetts. That he possessed an enlarged capacity of vision and imagination, we agree, when we read, that in his day, among the rarities of New England, were "pond frogs, which chirp in the spring like sparrows, and croak like toads, in the autumn, sitting, when upright, a foot

(1) See the account of Providence in 2 *Mass. Hist. Col.* vol. ix. page 174, and the biography of Blackstone, in the excellent *History of Rehoboth*, by Leonard Bliss, Jun., Esq., page 2, &c., and in *Daggett's Attleborough*, page 24. The place of Blackstone's residence in Rhode Island was in Cumberland, near the east bank of the river, about three miles above Pawtucket, and a mile and a half above Valley Falls, on the west side of the road from Pawtucket to Worcester.

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high." We doubt the authority of the Indian hunters, who told him, "that up in the country," there are some of these creatures "as big as a child a year old." The fidelity of the voyager, who indorses such statements, cannot be received, without corroborative testimony of his own veracity. In 1638, having enjoyed the hospitality of Maverick, "the tenth day of October," he says, "I went aboard, and we fell down to Nantascott... The next day, Mr. Luxon, our master, having been ashore upon the governor's island, gave me half a score very fair pippins, which he brought from thence: there being not one apple tree, nor pear, planted yet, in no part of the country, but upon that island."[1]

Denying, as we may well do, that no apple or pear tree had been before reared, there is reason to admit, that his knowledge and assertions were correct, to the extent of his having made trial of the exquisite flavor of the earliest pippin of our country.

The WINTHROP name, connected with the origin, has been stamped upon the maturity of institutions, spreading benign influence over the present, and destined to extend beneficent action through coming time. The memory of the first governor of Massachusetts is hallowed, by the piety and learning, the integrity and benevolence, the wisdom and prudence, shining in his daily life and casting their reflected glow on succeeding years. Could we trace the fruit back to that island garden where the golden apples first ripened which refreshed the tired spirit of the father of the colony, we might yet pay

(1) 3 *Mass. Hist. Col.* vol. iii. page 231. See note III.

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one poor instalment of the debt of gratitude, by dedicating the tree to its earliest planter.[1]

The testimony of the venerable fathers, of the vigor of improvement and the exuberant fertility around Salem, the first born of the towns of the Massachusetts colony, is most express.

"The aboundant encrease of corne," writes the Rev. Mr. Higginson, in 1629,[2] "proves this countrie to bee a wonderment. Thirtie, fortie, fiftie, sixtie, are ordinarie here. Yea, Joseph's encrease in Egypt, is outstript here, with us. Our planters hope to have more than an hundred fould this yere. And all this while, I am within compasse. What will you say of two hundred fould and upwards? It is almost incredible what great gaine some of our English planters have had by our Indian corne".... "There is not such greate and plentifull eares of corne, I suppose, any where else to bee found, but in this countrie: Because also of varietie of colours, as red, blew, and yellow: and of one corne their springeth four or five hundred"...."Our governor hath store of green pease growing in his garden, as good as ever I eat in England. The countrie aboundeth naturally with store of rootes of great varietie and good to eat. Our turnips, parsnips, and carrots, are here, both bigger and sweeter than is ordinary to be found in England. Here are store of pompions, cowcumbers, and other things of that nature, which I know not"...."Excellent vines are here, up and down in the woodes. Our governor hath already planted a vineyard with great hope of en-

(1) See note IV.

(2) *New England's Plantation*, in 1 *Mass. Hist. Col.* vol. i, page 118.

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crease. Also mulberries, plums, rasberries, corrants, chesnuts, filberds, walnuts, smalnuts, hurtleberries, and hawes of whitethorn, neere as good as our cherries in England; they grow in plentie here."

Governor Endicott, whose horticultural prosperity is thus commemorated, added to the vineyard and pea-garden, at some later period, the orchard, of which one venerable survivor still bears the patriarchal honors of two centuries, in green old age.[1]

Master Graves, in his letter appended to "New England's Plantation," gives a glowing description of the luxuriance of vegetation, in 1629.

"Thus much I can affirme in generall, that I never came to a more goodly country in all my life, all things considered. If it hath not at any time been husbanded, yet it is very beautifull in open lands mixed with goodly woods, and again open plains, in some places five hundred acres, some places more, some lesse, not much troublesome for to cleare for the plough to go in; no place barren but on the tops of the hills: the grasse and weedes grow up to a man's face; in the lowlands and by fresh rivers, aboundance of grass, and large meddowes without any trees or shrubbe to hinder the scythe. I never saw such, except in Hungaria, unto which I alwayes parallel this countrie, in allmost all respects: for every thing that is here eyther sowne or planted, prospereth far better than in Old England. The increase of corne is here far beyond expectation, as I have seene here by experience in barley, the which, because it is so much above your

(1) See note V.

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conception I shall not mention"...."Vines doe grow here plentifully laden with the biggest grapes that ever I saw: some I have seen four inches about"....
"We abound with such things which, next under God, doe make us subsist: as fish, foule, deere; and sundrie sorts of fruits, as musk millions, water millions, Indian pompions, Indian pease, beanes, and many other odde fruits that I cannot name."[1]

Governor Bradford, whose prudence, piety, and wisdom, were more signalized than his poetical inspiration, has preserved the most perfect inventory of the treasures of the gardens of our forefathers, in lines whose initial letters are capitals, and which must therefore be considered as verse. No skill of pronunciation can reduce to rhythmical melody the roughness of his catalogue of the cultivated plants at the conclusion of the first twenty years of New England's improvement.[2]

"And truly it was admirable to know,
"How greatly all things here began to grow.
"All sorts of grain which our own land doth yield,
"Were hither brought, and sown in every field:
"As wheat and rye, barley, oats, beans, and pease,
"Here all thrive, and they profit from them raise.
"All sorts of roots and herbs in gardens grow,
"Parsnips, carrots, turnips, or what you'll sow;
"Onions, mellons, cucumbers, radishes,
"Skirits, beets, coleworts, and fair cabbages.
"Here grow fine flowers, many, and 'mongst those,
"The fair white lily, and sweet fragrant rose.
"Many good wholesome berries here you'll find,
"Fit for man's use, almost of every kind.
"Pears, apples, cherries, plums, quinces, and peach,
"Are *now* no dainties, you may have of each.
"Nuts and grapes of several sorts are here,
"If you will take the pains them to seek for."

(1) 1 *Mass. Hist. Col.* vol. 1, page 124.

(2) *Descriptive and Historical Account of New England*, published from William Bradford's MS. in 1 *Mass. Hist. Col.* vol. 3, page 77. The date when this whimsical tract was written, is not certainly ascertained. From internal evidence it may be presumed to have been composed about 1640.

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It would be delightful to trace, step by step, the progress of cultivation as it has advanced on our native land, with slow but certain course, strewing the earth with beauty. But there are limits to the patient endurance of long suffering, if there be no boundaries to kind indulgence. Turning reluctantly from the pleasant memories of the past, let us look at the brightness of the present.

Never before have the means and facilities of improvement been more easily accessible or more freely diffused. In other centuries, philosophy was shut up in cloistered cells, or held cold and formal exercises in the halls of universities, or gave lectures in solitary groves to her favorite followers. In our own age, science has come down from her dignified retirement, and walks abroad among the daily haunts of men. The best treatises on horticulture are spread wide open by the way sides, in the well ordered gardens. The flowers hold weekly levees, and the fruits deliver Saturday lectures, in the high places of the metropolis, the central heart, circulating influences, for good or for evil, through the whole social body. The lessons of experience are faithfully recorded by the pen of the poet of "Terrible Tractoration," and his able associates in the observation of nature, or registered in the journals of those who distribute good seeds for the mind and the soil. The rich stores of two magazines, invite to those repositories where living beauty addresses the understanding. In the nurseries of the Winships, the Kendricks, and of Manning, there are whole volumes of examples: long lines of information are ranged along their walks: and the interesting leaves of

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their compositions are illustrated with plates of frank hospitality. Amid the vines of modern times we can scarcely hope that the grapes which allure us are sour: and as we look on the orchards, we cease to wonder that the temptation of the fair apples should have seduced the mother of mankind.

Yet, the wide extension of the frontier lines of art, is but the beginning of a far off end. Every fact of acquired knowledge is a prolific seed: buried in the good soil, it rests dormant for a time: then it is quickened and shoots up, bearing, in the fullness of days, hundred fold increase: the grains of its production again scattered, in due season, are reproductive beyond the power of numbers to represent. Each discovered principle, stands like an arch, sustaining the structure of an immediate benefit, while through the curve beneath is opened a vista of good extending through the eternity of the future. Truth is inclosed within truth, as each expanding petal of the rose-bud folds another bright leaf beneath.

It is humiliating to human pride to confess how narrow is the span of our real possessions. The natural sight can scarcely embrace with distinctness one single square mile of the area of the earth's surface: the intellectual vision ranges with certainty over a space comparatively less broad. To the eye of the body, the horizon seems to close down upon the hills that overshadow our own homes: as we advance towards the receding circle of the skies, beyond the most distant step of our journey, spread continents and oceans of unvisited lands and unexplored waters. To the eye of the mind, the hori-

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zon of perception is circumscribed by a line at no remote distance. Some perfected results, some initial principles, many rudiments, have been obtained; beyond them, expands the boundless extent of science through the infinite of material and spiritual existence.

The most familiar operations of vegetation yet remain unexplained mysteries. In the flower pots, next to the wife and children, the best ornaments of the parlor, there is an intricate radiation of fibres: above them rises the plant, with a complex organization of veins and arteries circulating the vital fluid to the remotest extremities. A delicate apparatus of valves and cisterns, with invisible chemistry, decomposes the atmosphere and supplies respiration. Who can tell us the process draining invigorating streams from the elements and pouring nourishment through thread-like conduits? What mechanism converts lifeless dust into living forms more graceful and tints more glowing than human genius ever struck from the marble or spread on the canvass?

The effects of soil, exposure, and temperature, upon the qualities of plants yet remain undefined. While the orange withers beneath the touch of frost, the moss which relieves the rein-deer's hunger flourishes beneath the ice, and the pines raise their green heads above the snows in perennial verdure. The Mezereon spreads its purple cups to the earliest breath of spring, while the Witch Hazel, when all the companions of its summer hours have faded, fringes with a yellow drapery the desolated fields of the waning year. Some species of plants seem frozen into animation, while others can only exist in the

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fiercest heat of the hot bed. We know not the cause of the diversity, although we may admire with gratitude its beneficent operation.

Theory and practice have too long held coquetish courtship: it is time they should lie united by an undissoluble union, that the crucible may lie side by side with the spade, and analysis complete the results of experience.

Discoveries may be made by accident, as the seeds of good may be wafted by the waves, or borne by the winds to our feet. But unless some providential concurrence of circumstances speed them on their way, they must be sought out with careful diligence, and gathered by patient toil. The close observation of nature, more wonderful in its minuteness than its majesty, opens new regions for reflection and bestows new resources for improvement. We need the keen examination, which explores the forests rising on the down of the leaf; counts the tribes that pasture on its surface; distinguishes the serpents which roll in the drop of water from the monsters that float on the sharp edge of the acid; numbers the herds that range the declivity of the fig; and measures the angles subtended by the crystals of the snow flake.

Instead of the fallacious pursuit of wealth among the pines of the East or the wide prairies of the West, he who would dig the treasures from our own fields, or draw forth the riches of the realms of science, might secure possessions better than have ever brightened the dreams of speculation.

Already have active minds and willing hands effected changes which almost approach to creations.

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The simple cup of an unsightly weed has been transformed into the most delicate of the favorites of the garden. Austere fruits have been compelled to adopt delicious flavors. The emigrants of the equator, the tropics, and the circles, have been naturalized inmates of bower, of border, and of greenhouse. The reformers of the vegetable kingdom have pushed their innovations to the very verge of revolution. The queenly Rose, who for ages has reigned over the realm of the beautiful with the undisputed sovereignty of loveliness, may soon be compelled to divide the empire of the year with her rising rival, the Dahlia. The Poppy, which spreads its gorgeous flowers over the territory of one of the proprietors of Cambridge, may be enabled to add the fragrance of a perfumed breath to the splendor of its brilliant coloring. The broad good humored disk of the sunflower, which the Duke of Saxe Wiemar wrongly supposed was the principal ornament of the garden scenery of Worcester,[1] may yet turn to the light a globe of yellow leaves as compact as the circling florets of the Snowball.

The soil of New England is sterile when compared with the exuberant fertility of regions blessed with higher external advantages. The harvest wind does not here roll to the green margin of the field so heavy waves of grain as those which it heaves on the plains of the west. The productiveness of our territory is derived from the hardy industry

(1) This great error of the German traveller, is contained in the following passage, extracted from his description of Worcester, in 1825:

"The gardens we passed had rather a wild appearance. They cultivate kitchen vegetables, a few water mellons, and fruit: we saw no flowers excepting the sunflower." *Travels.* Philadelphia, 1828, vol. 1, page 53.

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which covers every thing it touches with beauty, and the vigorous enterprise converting the very granite of its mountains and the ice of its lakes into resources of wealth: its best production is a people, reasoning and determining for themselves, loving their native land, honoring the memory of their brave ancestors, fearing no danger but the peril of doing wrong, obeying no power but the supremacy of their own laws and their own consciences, bending in humble submission to God, but to God alone.

"'Tis a rough land of earth, and stone, and tree,
"Where breathes no castled lord or cabined slave;
"Where thoughts, and tongues, and hands, are bold and free,
"And friends will find a welcome, foes a grave;
"And where none kneel, save when to heaven they pray,
"Nor even then, unless in their own way."

HALLECK.

The climate of New England is stern and severe. The wintry blasts extend their stormy inclemency far over the ancient, prescriptive dominion of the sunny months, and turn their destroying edges on vegetation. But we would not exchange the chilling breath of the arctic circles for the luxurious temperature of milder zones.

"Ours, are not Tempe's, nor Arcadia's spring,
"Nor the long summer of Cathayan vales,
"The vines, the flowers, the air, the skies, that fling
"Such wild enchantment o'er Boccaccio's tales
"Of Florence and the Arno. Yet the wing
"Of life's best angel, Health, is on the gales
"Through sun and snow; and in the autumn time
"Earth hath no purer and no lovelier clime."

HALLECK.

We want not the splendor of Italian skies, or the enervating softness of southern gales, even though they may winnow fragrance from the groves of the

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olive and the orange. The moral and intellectual, and physical vigor of the race nurtured amid snow-crowned heights and frost bound streams, is better than the indolent repose and delicate refinement of realms fanned by more genial breezes. Truth, knowledge, independence, are the fruits ripened on our northern hills: *they* require the peculiar effects of cold to give the maturity of their most excellent flavor.

The ruggedness of soil, and the asperity of climate, may afford to the cultivator, as many triumphs of skill, as trials of resolution. That flexibility of constitution which has supported the human race in wide wanderings from the plains where the ark rested, extending through the vegetable population, may enable us to assemble together the productions of every parallel of latitude, and to draw from the medicinal herbs, remedies for every disease, and from the esculent plants, luxuries for every taste. These are achievements yet to be accomplished by the Gardener. The notion is as false as it is common, that *he* is occupied only, with legislation in the kingdom of cabbages, or in educating turnips, or bestowing elegant accomplishments on squashes. It is a most unworthy conception of a noble art, which limits its ends and uses, to supplying the table with delicacies and the vase with decorations, or expediting the mysteries and furnishing materials for the miracles of the great culinary artists. It would be as correct to suppose, that the element of fire expended its boundless energy in warming the mess of pottage, or brightening the parlor grate.

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The earth is the inheritance of man, from the broad expanse of field and forest to the narrow freehold of his last repose. The Agriculturalist is proprietor of the great domain, of which the Gardener occupies the little enclosures. When he who tills the soil, shall realize, correctly, the responsibleness and the dignity of his station, he will need no other restraint from pride, no other excitement to exertion. All the members of society stretch tendrils for support to him. While some are standing as sentinels on the wall of the constitution ; while some hold watch and ward around the laws, the ramparts of equal rights ; while the guardians of health are pouring oil on the wounds of misfortune ; and the messengers of heaven are proclaiming the glad tidings of the gospel ; while some are ameliorating life by the arts, and others improving its condition by the sciences ; he will solicit from the earth a supply so full, and make a distribution so free, that plenty may cover every board, and content smile around every fire side.

NOTES.

I. First discovery of Indian Corn by the Pilgrims.

The testimony of Morton, whose *New England Memorial* has been preserved in the best possible form, in Judge John Davis's excellent edition, corroborates the narrative of Mourt.

"Proceeding further, they found new stubble, where Indian Corn had been planted the same year; also, they found where lately a house had been; where some planks and a great kettle were remaining, and heaps of sand, newly paddled with their hands, which they digged up, and found in them diverse fair Indian baskets filled with corn; some whereof was in ears, fair and good, of diverse colors, which seemed to them a very goodly sight, *having seen none before;* of which varieties they took some to carry to their friends on shipboard, like as the Israelitish spies brought from Eshcol some of the good fruits of the land."—*Davis's Morton*, page 40.

The place where the corn was found, which received the appropriate appellation of Cornhill, is in Truro.

The relation of Mourt has been adopted in the text for its minute fidelity, and his authority for the date, stated according to new style, preferred, as being that of an elder writer than Morton.

II. The Tobacco Plant.

The tobacco plant seems to have been cultivated by the northern Indians. The seeds were found in the wigwams of Plymouth Colony, by the first settlers. It was present when the great sagamore of the Massachusetts and the magistrates of the new born state, met, in April, 1621, to link the chain of friendship. The ceremonial of the reception of Massasoit on the frontier had passed, and the king had been escorted into the plantation with all the parade which could be exhibited in that day, to honor the reception of a prince: "then," says Mourt, "instantly came our governor, [Carver,] with a drum and trumpet after him, and some few musketeers; after salutations, our governor kissed his hand; the king kissed him; and so they sat down. The governor called for some strong water, and drunk to him, and he

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drunk a great draught, that made him sweat all the while after." 1 *Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections*, vol. viii. page 230. The gratitude of the sachem was stirred, on feeling the superior potency of the beverage of the white man to the cool flow of the fountains of the wilderness, and he requited the libation, by the exchange of solid for fluid exhilaration. From the little bag of tobacco, which hung behind his neck, he took that, which, says Mourt, "he *drank*, and gave us to drink;" a potation, probably, as sudorific to the stranger as the fiery liquid he bestowed.

The expression, "*drinking tobacco*," is of frequent use in old writers. Gerard says, "some use to *drink* it in wantonnesse, or rather custom, and cannot forbeare it; no, not in the middest of their dinner."

One of the most bitterly eloquent maledictions ever pronounced, was king James's anathema of smoking. "It is a custom, loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." His royal majesty is pleased to express the opinion, "that tobacco was the lively image and pattern of hell; for that it hath by allusion, on it, all the parts and vices of the world, whereby hell may be gained, to wit:"

"*First*, It was a smoke; so are the vanities of this world."

"*Secondly*, it delighteth them who take it; so do the pleasures of the world delight the men of the world."

"*Thirdly*, it maketh men drunken and light in the head; so do the vanities of the world: men are drunken therewith."

"*Fourthly*, he that taketh tobacco, saith he cannot leave it, it doth bewitch: even so the pleasures of the world make men loath to leave them, they are, for the most part, so enchanted with them."

"And *further*, besides all this, it is like hell in the very substance of it; for it is a stinking, loathsome thing; and so is hell."

Considering how to entertain the prince of the powers of the air, the king indicates a sumptuous banquet, with courses worthy of the hospitality of a monarch; declaring, that, "were he *to invite the devil to dinner*, he should have three dishes: 1, a pig; 2, a pole of ling and mustard; 3, a pipe of *tobacco* for digestion."

VI. Wood's account of the gardens and orchards of Massachusetts, about 1633; and Josselyn's description, about 1670.

The earliest, printed, descriptive account of Massachusetts, is that of William Wood, who came to this country in 1629, and returned to England, August 15, 1633. The first edition of his "*New England's*

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Prospect," was published in London, in 1634. This interesting tract is written with elegance, and contains the observations of an intelligent and sagacious observer. A vein of graceful humor pervades the work, and renders its relations as amusing as they are authentic.

He describes the settlements existing at the time of his visit, with apparent fidelity. *Dorchester* is said to have "very good arable ground, and hay grounds, fair cornfields, and pleasant gardens, with kitchen gardens." "The inhabitants" of *Roxbury* "have fair houses, store of cattle, impaled cornfields, and fruitful gardens." Of *Boston*, he writes: "This place hath very good land, affording rich cornfields, and fruitful gardens, having, likewise, sweet and pleasant springs." He speaks of the *Governor's Island*, "where is planted an orchard and a vineyard." Of *Lynn*, it is asserted, "there is more English tillage than in New England and Virginia besides: which proved, as well as could be expected, the corn being very good, especially the barley, rye and oats."

During the sojourn of Josselyn with Maverick, where East Boston has been built in modern days, the voyager experienced the unhappy flavor of one of the woodland productions of New England.

In his journal, October 9, 1638, he says: "In the afternoon, I walked into the woods on the back side of the house, and happening into a fine broad walk, which was a sledge way, I wandered, till I chanced to spy a fruit, as I thought, like a pine apple, plated with scales; it was as big as the crown of a woman's hat; I made bold to step unto it with an intent to have gathered it; no sooner had I touched it, but hundreds of wasps were about me; at last I cleared myself from them, being stung only by one upon the upper lip: glad was I that I 'scaped so well; but, by that time I was come into the house, my lip was swelled so extremely, that they hardly knew me, but by my garments."—3 *Mass. Hist. Col.* vol. iii. page 231.

In the journal of Josselyn's second voyage and residence, begun in 1663, this writer, of great credulity and little authority, states many particulars of the gardens and orchards of New England.

"Gilliflowers," he says, "thrive exceedingly there, and are very large; the collibuy, or humming bird, is much pleased with them." . . "Radishes I have seen there as big as a man's arm." . . "Our wheat, i.e., summer wheat, many times changeth into rye." . . . "Flax and hemp flourish gallantly."

"Our fruit trees prosper abundantly, apple trees, pear trees, quince trees, cherry trees, plum trees, barberry trees. I have observed, with admiration, that the kernels sown, or the succors planted, produce as fair and good fruit, without graffing, as the tree from whence they were taken. The country is replenished with fair and large orchards. It was affirmed by Mr. Woolcut, a magistrate in Connecticut colony, at the captain's messe, of which I was, aboard the

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ship I came home in, that he made five hundred hogsheads of syder out of his own orchard in one year. Syder is very plentiful in the countrey, ordinarily sold for ten shillings a hogshead. At the taphouses in Boston, I have had an ale quart, spiced and sweetened with sugar, for a groat."

"The quinces, cherries, damsons, set the dames a work; marmalade and preserved damsons are to be met with in every house."

Among the islands of Massachusetts Bay, he mentions "the Governor's Garden, where the first apple trees in the countrey were planted, and a vineyard."

He describes *Dorchester* as "having houses to the number of two hundred and more, beautified with fair orchards and gardens." *Roxbury*, as being "a fair and handsome countrey town, the streets large, the inhabitants rich, replenished with orchards and gardens." *Dedham*, as "abounding with garden fruit." *Charlestown*, as having a "market place not far from the water side, surrounded with houses, forth of which issue two streets orderly built, and beautified with orchards and gardens." *Lynn* and *Ipswich* are said to have similar ornaments. 3 *Mass. Hist. Col.* vol. iii. pages 320, 336.

IV. Governor Winthrop's Garden.

Gov. John Winthrop, in consideration of the intended marriage of his son Adam, with Elizabeth Glover, granted the Governor's Island to Henry Dunster, President of Harvard College, in trust, for the use of Adam and his wife, and their joint heirs, remainder to Adam and his heirs, by an indenture, dated February 1, 1641–2. The reservation to the governor, and his wife Margaret, of "one third of the apples, pears, grapes, and plums yearly growing," shows that the orchard was flourishing at that time.—*Savage's Winthrop*, vol. 1, page 68.

V. The Endicott Pear Tree.

Tradition connects the planting of the Endicott pear tree and the foundation of Salem, with the same date, 1628. Historical evidence renders it certain, that the existence of the tree could not have been so early as the origin of the first town of Massachusetts.

The late reverend and learned Doct. William Bentley, "desirous," in his own words, "to honor the man, who, above all others, deserved

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the name of the father of New England," addressed three letters to President John Adams, in relation to the antiquity of the survivor of the orchard of Governor John Endicott. These manuscripts are preserved in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and have been kindly communicated by Rev. Doct. Thaddeus M. Harris.

Doct. Bentley, in his letter, dated October 10, 1809 writes thus:

"The tree is near the site of the first mansion of the governor, and the land and tree always have been, and now (1809) are, the property of his direct heirs, being in the possession of Mr. John Endicott, nearly four score years of age, and of the sixth generation. To ascertain its age, near it, stood a dial, which was fixed upon a pedestal, which, the governor said, bore the age of the tree. That dial has been, for years, in my possession. It is in copper, square, horizontal, three inches, a very fair impression, and in the highest order. It was marked "*William Boyer, London, Clockmaker, fecit, I.* 1630. *E.*," the initials of the Governor's name."

As collateral testimony of the age of the tree, reference is made to a letter from the company in England to Governor Endicott, April 17, 1629, printed in *Hazzard's Collections*, vol. i. page 262, in which is written: "As for fruit stones and kernels, the time of the year fits not to send them now; so we purpose to do it per next." The inference is made, that this intention was executed, and that the seed, from which sprung the venerable tree, was sown in the spring of 1630.

It is very improbable, that the first fruits of New England were reared from *seeds* originally strewed on *our soil.* The emigrants were well informed, by their own experience as cultivators, of the accelerating operation of the process of transplanting; and they could not avoid understanding, that its application would aid the formation of orchards on the fields of the new world, as it had done on those of the eastern continent. The early maturity of the *Winthrop Pippins* shows, that the trees of the governor of Massachusetts *must* have been imported from the nurseries of Europe, and gives solid ground for the conclusion, that Endicott would have availed himself of the same means of anticipating the slow course of vegetation, by bringing to his plantation, *trees* of such advanced age as to bestow immediate productions, instead of waiting through a quarter of a century, until *seeds* yielded their increase.

One circumstance conflicts with the traditions of the era when the pear tree was first fixed on the site it occupies. The farm where it stands, situated in that part of the ancient territory of Salem, now Danvers, was not granted to John Endicott, until July 3, 1632. It is improbable that the excellent governor would have commenced the cultivation, before he had obtained the legal right of possession of the land. A year, at least, must have gone by, before the forest could have been cleared away, and the soil prepared for the reception of an

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orchard. The tree could not have well been set before 1633 or 1634. As the apple trees of Winthrop were in bearing, as early as 1638, it is probable that they had priority in their planting to the pears of Endicott,

In 1796, Doct. Bentley visited the Endicott farm, and gives the following description of the oldest living fruit tree of Massachusetts: "It now bears the name of the *Endicott Pear*, but in the family, *the Sugar Pear*. This is the tree which stood not far behind the dial, and has its age reported from it. It is in front of the site of the house, and rises in three trunks from the ground, and is considerably high. It is much decayed, within, at the bottom, which gives it the appearance of three trunks; but the branches at top are sound."

Most interesting descriptions of the present condition of the aged tree, have been procured by the kind attention of the Rev. Dr. John Brazer, of Salem. The first account has been furnished by the lineal descendants of Governor Endicott: the second is communicated by Professor John Lewis Russell.

"*Account of the present condition of the Endicott Pear Tree.*"

"This "Old Pear Tree" is situated on the southern side of a gentle slope of land, and sheltered by it, in some measure, from the piercing northerly and northwest winds, in what was once the garden of Gov. Endicott. The surrounding soil is a light loam, with a substratum of clay. Its appearance, at this time, is rather dwarfish, being only 18 feet high, and 55 feet in the circumference of its branches. The trunk exhibits all the marks of extreme old age, being entirely hollow, and mostly open on the south side, with just sufficient bark to convey sap to the branches. It is 7 feet 4 inches in circumference near the roots, and is divided into three parts; two of which are connected, to the height of about 18 inches; the other is entirely distinct, from the ground upwards. There is bark only on the outside of these divisions, until they reach the height of 7 or 8 feet, where they are completely encircled with it, and form distinct limbs, with numerous lateral branches, all of which appear in a perfectly sound and healthy state. Two suckers have sprung up from the roots, one on the northeast, and the other on the southwest side, each 10 or 12 feet in length, and I presume it is known, that this tree has never been grafted, but is natural fruit."

"No doubt, the dilapidated condition of the trunk is owing, in some measure, to the want of care during the most part of the two first centuries of its existence, being situated in an open field, without any protection, and often browsed by cattle, and injured by storms. This patriarch, within the last forty years, has often suffered severely from easterly and southerly gales. In October, 1804, it was nearly laid prostrate, being shorn of all its branches, and its trunk split and

divided in the manner before spoken of. In the heavy gale of September, 1815, it was again doomed to a similar fate; almost all its limbs at that time were either split or broken, and it appeared doubtful, for some time, if it would ever recover,—but such was its wonderful tenacity of life, that it rose again, phœnix like, as it were, from its very ashes. At this time, the soil was loosened about its roots, and, for the first time probably since its introduction into this country, there was a large quantity of manure spread around it. About the year 1823 it was protected by a fence, to prevent the cattle from injuring it. It continues to produce fruit yearly, and the average quantity for several years past has been about two bushels."

"With proper care and attention this tree may yet continue many years, and will serve to remind us, by its own trials, strength, vigor and durability, of the enterprize, hardships, perseverance, and untiring zeal of our ancestors in the first settlement of this our cherished land; and may we be permitted to encourage the hope that it may prove the precursor of the durability of our present free and liberal institutions. W. P. E.

Salem, November, 1837. C. M. E."

"THE ENDICOTT PEAR TREE."

NORTH ASPECT.

"The Endicott Pear Tree is evidently of great age. Its main trunk is entirely hollow, and much shattered. About a foot from the ground it divides into two distinct stems, which, although mere shells, yet have produced exceedingly strong limbs. The actual thickness of live wood on the main branch, which faces the west, does not exceed six inches. The eastern branch is much sounder, and supports the greater part of the spray, which denoted the power of producing an abundance of fruit. Proceeding from the root are two suckers, of nearly the same size, one on the eastern, and the other on the west-

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ern side of the tree, and which are not more than 15 or 20 years old. No perceptible difference can be discovered between them and the tree itself, by comparing the wood. This seems to denote the fact of the tree being a seedling variety. Indeed, its rude and spiny character seems to denote a native of the soil. If imported by Governor Endicott, which is according to family tradition, it must have been a seedling variety, and not grafted, none of the usual appearances of a grafted tree being visible."

"Its general form is low and spreading, about twenty feet high, and nearly the same in extent of branches. The circumference of the stem near the ground, is seven feet and five inches."

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NINTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which has just closed, commenced on Wednesday, the 20th instant, and continued during four days, until Saturday. The new and spacious Hall of the Society, No. 23, Tremont street, was tastefully and appropriately decorated on the occasion.

REPORT ON FRUITS.

The great centre table was graced with two large and beautiful orange trees, from the green houses of the Hon. John Lowell. Large pine-apples in a fine growing state, and grape-vines loaded with large clusters in a growing state, in decorated pots, by Mr. Haggerston, from the houses of Mr. Cushing, attracted very particular attention; as did also the beautifully arranged clusters of grapes and other rich fruits, by Mr. Cowan, from the spacious houses of the Hon. T. H. Perkins.

On no former occasion have we witnessed so great a display of the most useful, as well as ornamental productions of nature, thus brought to so great a degree of perfection by the skill of man: of flowers, many new and splendid varieties, of an infinite variety of form, color and shade: of fruits also, many new and superior kinds, never before witnessed at any former exhibition.

The days of the exhibition were unusually fine, and the concourse of visiters far exceeded that of any former year, including a good proportion of the fair, and the fairest of the fair; and the brilliant display, on this occasion, might well serve to remind us of Eden.

The following is a more particular account of the fruits which were sent for exhibition:—

By Mr. Haggerston, from the extensive green and hot houses of J. P. Cushing, Esq., Belmont Place, in Watertown: *Pears*—

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Williams's Bonchretien and Cushing's: *Grapes*—Black Hamburgh, White Sweetwater or Chasselas, White Frontignac, and a vine, trained spirally in an ornamented pot, and loaded with fruit; all of which were very beautiful: *Pine-apples* of large size, growing finely in ornamented pots, the first ever witnessed at our exhibitions; *Sago Palm*, a noble and most useful plant, and the same which produces the Sago of Commerce; a plant as valuable in the tropical regions as is corn with us.

By John Lemist, Esq., of Roxbury: a fine plant of *Sago Palm*.

By Mr. W. H. Cowan, gardener to the Hon. T. H. Perkins, from his fruit houses in Brookline: *Grapes*—Frankendale, Black Hamburgh, Black Cluster, White Muscat of Alexandria, White Frontignac, Grizzly Frontignac, Black Frontignac, Syrian, White Chasselas, Golden Chasselas: *Peaches*—Noblesse, New Royal George, Freestone Heath, Hill's Madeira, President, George IV: *Nectarines*—Elrouge, Red Roman and Broomfield, all finest specimens of the most skilful cultivation: also, a variety of *Pearmain*, newly introduced, a handsome red fruit; varieties of *Musk Melon*.

By Mr. Jacob Tidd, of Roxbury: two bunches of Regner de Nice *Grapes*, the largest bunch weighing 6 1-2 pounds.

By Aaron Mitchell, Esq., of Nantucket: a bunch of White Chasselas *Grapes*, and two bunches of Black Hamburgh, from a girdled vine—very large and beautiful, each bunch weighing two pounds, raised by his gardener, Mr. Wellwood Young.

By Mrs. T. Bigelow, from her green house in Medford: *Lemons* and *Oranges*, very beautiful: Yellow Rareripe seedling *Peaches*, very fine: also, fine looking French *Apples*, name unknown; and Seven Years Pumpkins, very large, so called from the great length of time they will keep.

By Hon. E. Vose, President of the Society: *Pears*—Napoleon, Urbaniste, Wurtemberg, eminently beautiful; Williams's Bonchretien or Bartlett, Andrews, Wilkinson, Lewis, Easter Beurre or Bergamotte de la Pentecote, Passe Colmar: *Peaches*—Grosse Mignonne. All these fruits were fine specimens of finest kinds. Also, Lady Haley's Nonsuch, a beautiful fruit, and Acorn *Squash*, very fine, and keeps well a year.

By Enoch Bartlett, Esq., of Roxbury, Vice-President of the Society: *Pears*—Williams's Bonchretien or Bartlett, and Wurtemberg, both kinds eminently beautiful; also, Cushing,

Striped Doyenne or Verte Longue, and Fulton: *Apples*—Gravenstien, Hawthorndean, Monstrous Pippin; also, long Cucumbers, from Trieste.

By Mr. Manning, from his garden in Dearborn-street, in Salem: *Pears*—34 kinds, many of them new, and such as have never yet been seen with us before: Jalousie, Harvard, Saunders Beurre, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Von Marum, Beurre Knox, Napoleon, Maria Louise; Beurre Duval, just come into bearing and bears well; Surpasse Virgalieu, Figue de Naples, Saint Ghislain, Summer Rose, Valle Franche, Pastorale, Fulton, Beurre Bosc, Wilkinson, Autumn Superb, Henry IV., Styrian, Urbaniste, Verte Longue or Mouille Bouche, Green Pear of Yair, Julienne; Gloria, not the Gloria of any former exhibition, a fine looking fruit from Mr. Parsons's tree, sent by Mr. Knight; Beurre Spence, a celebrated new kind, now unripe, the tree bore this year for the first time; Chair a dame, Dearborn's Seedling, Beurre Colmar D'Automne, Pope's Scarlet Major, Naumkeag; Jackman's Melting, a new fruit of a dark red color, very oblong and conical, or calabash formed, (it is doubtful whether this is the right name;) also two varieties of Pears without names, the one of a yellow, and the other of a red color. Many of these kinds being now unripe, will be reported again on a future occasion: *Apples*—Swaar, a name which signifies *heavy*, a fine looking fruit, fine and productive; Gravenstein, fine; New Red Crab: *Plums*—Green Gage, German Prune; French long Blue, name lost, a large, oblong, blue fruit, very productive and fine; Diamond *Plum*, a large, blue, and beautiful fruit, the flavor good; a branch of the tree bore for the first time exceedingly full; Sharp's Emperor, another new fruit, very large, pale yellow in the shade, and red next the sun, and beautiful; a small limb of the young tree bore this year a large crop for the first time.

By Mr. Downer, from his place in Dorchester: *Pears*—Duchesse D'Angouleme, Seckel, Beurre Diel, Wurtemberg, very beautiful; Urbaniste, Bleecker's Meadow, Andrews, Dix, Cushing, Fulton, Harvard, Lewis, Washington, Passe Colmar, Bezi Vaet, Saint Ghislain, Moorfowl's Egg, Iron: *Apples*—Pumpkin Sweeting, Porter, Nonsuch, Sweeting, Seaver Sweeting, River Apple, Lady Apple, Pie Apple, Spitzenberg, Pearmain, Rhode Island Greenings, Yellow and Red Siberian Crab

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Apples, and branches loaded with the fruit of the same: *Peaches*—Rareripes. The fruits of Mr. Downer were of the finest kinds.

By B. V. French, Esq., from his place in Braintree: *Pears*—Williams's Bonchretien, fine; Arch Duke of Austria, which has been before noticed, form turbinate, faintly striped and beautiful, the quality but ordinary; Tillington, Bleecker's Meadow: *Apples*—Porter, Monstrous Pippin, or Gloria Mundi, Yellow Bellflower, Garden Striped, Dutch Codlin, River Apple, Ruggles Apple, Siberian Crab, and branches of the same, covered with the fruit, very ornamental: *Plums*—Coe's Golden Drop, and Smith's Orleans, both superior kinds: *Squashes*—Autumnal Marrow, fine large specimens of this fine kind: *Sugar Beets*, very large and handsome, of a white color and of the true kind, the seeds received from France.

By Mr. E. M. Richards, from his garden in Dedham: *Pears*—Seckel, Verte Longue or Mouthwater, Grise Bonne: *Apples*—Benoni, William's Favorite, American Summer Pearmain, Red Juneating, Orange Sweeting, Hawthorndean, Summer Gilliflower, and other kinds, all very handsome: *Peaches*—of five fine varieties.

By Mr. Thomas Mason, of the Charlestown Vineyard, from his peach houses: *Peaches*—Early Royal George, and Royal Kensington: *Nectarines*—El Rouge, Brignon, and Broomfield: *Grapes*—From his grape houses; Black Hamburgh, Black St. Peters, Lombardy, Sweetwater or White Chasselas, and Golden Chasselas. All the fruits of Mr. Mason were fine, and afford good evidence of his skill as a cultivator: Also, Lima *Squashes*.

By Mr. S. Pond, from his garden in Cambridgeport: *Pears*—Williams's Bonchretien, Andrews', Julienne, handsome specimens: *Plums*—Semiana or Imperatrice Violette, a fine productive kind.

By Ebenezer Breed, Esq., from his fruit houses in Charlestown: *Pears*—Wurtemberg, Seckle, Williams's Bonchretien, Swan's Egg: *Grapes*—Black Hamburgh, all of the same fine quality which this gentleman has usually offered for exhibition. Valparaiso *Squash*.

By Judge Heard, from his estate in Watertown: Roxbury Russeting *Apples*, of the growth of 1836.

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By Mr. Hamilton Davidson, of Charlestown: A handsome basket of Williams's Bonchretien and Rouselette de Rheims *Pears*, and Musk *Melons;* the basket decorated with branches of fruit of the Red Siberian *Crab*: Also, fine specimens of *Cucumbers*.

By Mr. Thomas Willot, of Roxbury: A large basket of fruit, singularly decorated, and surmounted by a branch of a tree and fruit, enveloped in the house of the hornet tribe. The fruits, consisting of *Pears*—Williams's Bonchretien, and Wurtemberg; *Apples*—York Russett, Black Gilliflower, Blue Pearmain and Baldwin; Rareripe *Peaches*, and Green fleshed *Melon*, were all very fine.

By Mr. Dennis Murphy, of Roxbury: *Grapes*—Black Hamburgh, from his grapery, very fine: *Pears*—Williams's Bonchretien, and Dearborn's Seedling: *Plums*—White Magnum Bonum, and Smith's large Orleans.

By Mr. R. Ward, of Roxbury: *Pears*—Williams's Bonchretien, and Seckel: a basket of fine *Peaches* and White Gage *Plums*.

By Mr. John D. W. Williams, from his estate in Roxbury: *Pears*—Williams's Bonchretien, very fine, and *Apples*.

By Mr. Samuel Phipps, of Dorchester: Specimens of beautiful *Nectarines*.

By Messrs. Winships, from their garden and nurseries in Brighton: Branches and clusters of the *Shepardia*, very beautiful; also, *Passiflora edulis*, with its curious and beautiful blossoms, and eatable fruit.

By Dr. S. A. Shurtleff: Clingstone *Peaches*, also Tremont *Peach*, a fine looking, large native seedling, from his residence in Tremont-street.

By Mr. John A. Kenrick, from his garden and nurseries in Newton: *Pears*—Williams's Bonchretien, Mogul Sumner: *Peaches*—Early York Rareripe, Prince's Red Rareripe, and Yellow Red Rareripe: *Apples*—Hubbardston Nonsuch, Baldwin, Kenrick's Red Autumn, Pumpkin Sweeting, Fenner Sapsons.

By Mr. Samuel R. Johnson, from his garden in Charlestown: White Sweetwater, or Chasselas, and White Frontignac *Grapes*, both very fine, from out of door culture. The White Gage *Plums*, which Mr. Johnson exhibited, are found to be identically

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the same with Prince's Imperial Gage, a kind wonderfully productive. These were from his celebrated tree, the fruit large and very fine. The tree, though not large, is annually loaded with fruit, and produced this year, by estimation, three barrels. His Bolmer's Washington Plums of the largest size, measured seven inches in circumference. The tree produced about 1200 fruits this season, of superior size; though this kind is not reputed so productive.

By Mr. Sweetser, from his garden in Cambridgeport: Mogul Sumner *Pears*.

By Mr. Alexander McLennen, from "Oaklands," in Watertown, the garden of William Pratt, Esq.: Black Hamburgh *Grapes*, fine specimens of his skill as a cultivator: Also, Green Persian *Melons*.

By Mr. Jonathan Warren, of Weston: *Apples*—African, a dark red fruit; American Nonpareil: Also, Hercules Club *Gourd*, very curious form, cylindrical, about three inches in diameter, and two or three feet long.

By Mr. John T. Wheelwright, from his garden in Newton: *Pears*—St. Michael, Bonchretien and Pound: *Apples*—York Russetting: *Peaches*—Two baskets of fine fruit.

By Messrs. E. Dana & Co., No. 100, Faneuil Hall Market: *Pears*—apparently the Urbaniste.

By Mr. John Hill, No. 103, Faneuil Hall Market, from the farm of Mr. David Hill, in West Cambridge: *Peaches*—Red Rareripes, fine; Lemon Peach, very large and beautiful, and evidently a synonyme of the Yellow Red Rareripe.

By Mr. A. D. Williams, from his farm in Roxbury: Orleans *Apple*, a large and beautiful yellow fruit: *Pears*—Williams's Early, juice abundant, and of exceeding fine flavor.

By John Brown, Esq., of Concord: Purple Detroit *Apples*.

By Mr. Wm. B. Sweet, of Roxbury: Varieties of *Apples*, *Pears* and *Plums*.

By William Oliver, Esq., from his residence in Dorchester: *Pears*—St. Ghislain, Seckel, and Brocas Bergamot.

By Mr. James Hunnewell, of Charlestown: *Grapes*—Sweetwater, of fine appearance, and grown in the open air from a vine which yields 103 bunches this year; Isabellas, very fine, from a vine which produced 300 bunches last year.

By Mr. John Rayner, of Boston: St. Michael *Pears*.

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By Mr. J. Newhall, of New Ipswich, N. H.: Ripe *Figs* of open culture; the fruit was formed the previous year, and matured in this; the small unripe figs were of the third crop of this season.

By Mr. J. L. L. F. Warren, from his garden in Brighton: *Pears*—Seckel, from a bud of two years' growth: *Apples*—Porter, Seek-no-further, Golden Russetts, Joseph Sweetings, Lady Apple, Siberian Crab Apple: *Peaches*—Warren's Native Peach, and Royal Kensington: *Tomatoes*—beautiful specimens of this truly invaluable vegetable, which should be an inhabitant of every garden: Also, a very large Savoy *Cabbage.*

By Mr. Jacob Deane, of Mansfield: *Apples*—Seek-no-further, Wine Apple, Pumpkin Sweeting, very large; Hayboy, a large flat fruit, of a dark yellow color, very sweet, fine and productive; Superb Sweet, a red striped fruit of medium size, very delicious and productive, and highly esteemed by him; Spice Sweeting, a large and eminently beautiful fruit, and now nearly ripe, of a round form, skin smooth, of a delicate straw color, with a blush next the sun, flavor sweet, spicy and delicious; the tree is stated to be a most abundant bearer: *Peaches*—large early Peach.

By John Mackay, Esq., of this city, from his farm in Weston: *Pears*—Seckel, two baskets: *Apples*—Pearmain, Hawthorndean, very beautiful; Porter and Williams's Favorite, the two last named very fine.

By Joseph Balch, Esq., of Roxbury: Seedling *Peaches*, very fine: *Pears*—Cushing and Williams's Bonchretien, both handsome fruits.

By Mr. E. P. Hathorne, of Boston: Sweetwater *Grapes*, the produce of out-of-door cultivation.

By Mr. E. Hathorne: Cream *Apples*, from Salem, a middle sized fruit, from Ossipee originally, of a fine flavor.

By Mr. J. M. Ives, from his garden in Dearborn-street, in North Salem: Autumnal Marrow *Squashes*, an oval yellow fruit, of the finest grain and sweet flavor, the best summer squash yet known, and one of the finest for keeping, as they are easily preserved till June.

By Mr. Guild, from his summer residence in Brookline: Specimens of Turnip *Cabbage*, a singular production, of a globular form, solid like a turnip, and said to be fine.

By Doct. J. C. Howard, of Brookline: *Grapes*—large fine

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clusters of Black Hamburgh; also, fine Sweetwater, the produce of open culture.

By Mr. John Lewis Russell, of Salem: *Apples*—High Top Sweeting; also, Long Stem Apple, raised by Mr. Andrew Cushing, of South Hingham: *Pears*—Cushing, the fruit of extra size, raised by Capt. Charles Shute, of South Hingham, from a sucker of the original tree, now about thirty years old. Also, another fruit, without name, pear shaped, skin covered with very dark yellow russet, from a tree nearly a century old, from Mr. David Cushing, of South Hingham.

By Mr. C. Ford, of Dorchester: Large Blue *Pumpkins*.

By Mr. Cole L. Kendall, of Charlestown: Summer *Squash*, from Constantinople, a large, oblong, pale, ribbed vegetable.

By Mr. A. H. Safford, of Cambridgeport: Pine-apple *Squash*, so called, very large and oblong.

A curious *Cucumber* was offered for exhibition, about seven or eight feet long; its form reminded many of a serpent; it was from Mrs. Boott, Lowell.

By John Breed, Esq., from Belle Isle: A remarkably large, blue *Squash*, of an oblong or truncated form, weighing 80 pounds, apparently of the Valparaiso kind.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

REPORT ON FLOWERS.

It has again become our duty to make a Report of the Annual Exhibition of Flowers, at the Rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The contributors were numerous; the contributions were liberal; and many of the specimens, of surpassing beauty. As a detailed report of the fruits, and some general remarks of the flowers, have already appeared in the report of Mr. William Kenrick, Chairman of the Committee on Fruits; and as it is understood a *detailed report* of the Plants and Flowers will be given in the respective magazines of Messrs. Breck & Co., and the Messrs. Hovey, we shall report in *general terms.*

The plants from the Hon. John Lowell, of Roxbury, in addition to two very splendid Orange Trees, were in fine order, and were much admired.

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The Palms and other plants from the garden of J. P. Cushing, Esq., of Watertown, by Mr. D. Haggerston, added much to the general effect of the exhibition. Mr. Haggerston also supplied the tables with several rich vases, and a profusion of cut flowers, wreaths, &c.

From the Hon. T. H. Perkins, of Brookline, by his gardener, Mr. W. H. Cowan, a splendid display of cut Flowers, arranged on stands with great taste. Mr. Cowan deserves our thanks for his very liberal supply.

The beautiful Acacias, and other plants, in all about 70 specimens, from Marshall P. Wilder, Esq., of Dorchester, were very fine. The delicate foliage of the Acacias was much admired.

John Lemist, Esq., of Roxbury, decorated our tables with some of his choice and rare plants,—Sago Palms, Heaths, &c.

John D. W. Williams, Esq., of Elm Hall, Roxbury, sent some very choice specimens by his gardener. The plants were not only rare, but they were in a state of high cultivation. The best specimens of China Asters, in the rooms, were from Mr. Williams.

Dr. J. C. Howard, Woodland, Brookline: A splendid Plant; Dahlias, and other cut flowers, bouquets, &c.

B. V. French, Esq., from his garden at Braintree: A large supply of cut flowers, evergreens, &c.

From the garden of Mr. John Richardson, of Dorchester: A variety of cut flowers.

By Mr. J. Towne, of Boston: Several extremely fine specimens of choice and rare Heaths.

Mr. Samuel Sweetser, of Cambridge: Some charming flowers in pots.

The Messrs. Winship, of Brighton: Two wagon loads of pot plants and cut flowers, some of them of great beauty. Mr. Story will please accept our thanks for his kind attention, and for his liberal supply of evergreens.

By Mr. William Wales, of Dorchester: Twenty fine specimens of green house plants. We noticed particularly a very fine Heath, and a yellow Tea Rose; there were several other plants in Mr. Wales' collection of great beauty. Also, a splendid bouquet.

Several fine plants from the Messrs. Hovey: A yellow Tea Rose of great beauty.

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From the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by Mr. W. E. Carter: A large supply of plants, many of them fine specimens.

Mr. Mason, of Charlestown: A choice variety of pot plants, some rare and fine. Also, a liberal supply of cut flowers, and some handsome bouquets, &c.

Mr. D. Murphy, of Roxbury, furnished upwards of twenty choice plants; two splendid bouquets, and some cut flowers.

Dahlias. The display of Dahlias was extremely fine, and greatly surpassed our expectations. To give a list of the names of all the varieties exhibited, would exceed our limits; we shall therefore confine ourselves to the names of a few in the collection of the principal growers, viz: —

In the collection of M. P. Wilder, Esq.: Conqueror of Europe, Dodd's Mary, Dodd's Mary Queen of Scots, Mrs. Broadwood, Elphinstone's Purple Perfection, Lavinia, Bride of Abydos, King Otho, Stone's Yellow Perfection, Golden Sovereign, Desdemona, Queen Elizabeth, Hermione, Sir Henry Fletcher, Lady Fordwich, Gem, M'Kenzie's Contender, King of Beauties, Marquis of Northampton, Douglass' Glory, Dictator, Widnall's Clio, Inwood's Ariel, Criterion, Jupiter, Garnier's Princess Victoria, &c.

In the collection of the Messrs. Hovey: Princess Victoria, Marchioness of Tavistock, Mary Queen of Scots, Mary, Conqueror of Europe, Sulphurea elegans, Mrs. Broadwood, Juliet, Elphinstone's Purple Perfection, Gem, Sir Henry Fletcher, Hermione, Golden Sovereign, Rosa Superba, Red Rover, Stone's Yellow Perfection, Bride of Abydos, King Otho, Lavinia, Ariel, Beauty of Dulwich, Fisherton's Rival, Star, Jupiter, Glory, Mrs. Wilkinson, Lady Fordwich, Exemplar, Crœsus, &c.

In the collection of Mr. S. R. Johnson: British Queen, Elphinstone Polyphemus, Duchess of Buccleugh, Augusta, Mrs. Wilkinson, Rainbow, Widnall's Clio, Princess Victoria (Garnier's); Douglass' Criterion, Metropolitan Perfection, Brown's Desdemona, Gaines' Harlequin, Royal Adelaide, Rosea Speciosa, Widnall's Perfection, Smith's Napoleon, Lady Brougham, Newbey's Duke of Bedford, Jupiter, Mountjoy's Burgundy, Angelina, Lady Fordwich, Duchess of Bedford, Countess of Berresford, Erecta.

In the collection of Mr. S. Sweetser: Apollo, Augusta, (Douglass'); Beauty of Sheffield, Bride of Abydos, Beauty of

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Stow, Countess of Cork, Countess of Liverpool, Criterion, (Douglass'); Desdemona, (Brown's); Douglass' Glory, Granta, Jupiter, Golden Sovereign, Jackson Rival, Lady Fordwich, Lavinia, Metropolitan Calypso, Mrs. Wilkinson, Napoleon, (Smith's); Othello, Pindarius, Queen of Dahlias, Springfield Rival, Stone's Yellow Perfection, Lady of the Lake.

In the collection of Mr. D. MacIntire: Juliet, Dodd's Mary, Mrs. Broadwood, Mary Queen of Scots, Conqueror of Europe, Golden Sovereign, Stone's Yellow Perfection, Red Rover, Star, Rising Sun, Young's Black Ajax, Exemplar, Marquis of Northampton, Dictator, Bride of Abydos, Angelina, Douglass' Glory.

There were also some very fine specimens of the Dahlia, and splendid bouquets, from Messrs. John A. Kenrick, J. Breck & Co., Howard, Carter, Winship, W. Kenrick, Weld, Mason, Murphy, Wilson, and Walker.

The celebrated Cobbett states that he was asked, (and the question has often been put to ourselves,) what is the use of flowers? Mr. Cobbett replied by asking another question. What is the use of any thing? We shall answer the inquiry in the language of Miller, "Who would wish to live without flowers? Where would the poet fly for his images of beauty, if they were to perish forever? Are they not the emblems of loveliness and innocence—the living types of all that is pleasing and graceful? We compare young lips to the rose; and the white brow to the radiant lily; the winning eye gathers its glow from the violet, and the sweet voice is like a breeze kissing its way through the flowers. We hang delicate blossoms on the silken ringlets of the young bride, and strew her path with fragrant bells, when she leaves the church. We place them around the marble of the dead, in the narrow coffin; and they become symbols of our affections; pleasures remembered, and hopes faded, wishes flown, and scenes cherished the more that they can never return. Still we look to the far off spring in other valleys; to the eternal summer beyond the grave, when the flowers which have faded shall again bloom in starry fields, where no rude winter can intrude. They come upon us in spring like the recollections of a dream, which hovered above us in sleep, peopled with shadowy beauties, and purple delights, fancy broidered. Sweet flowers! that bring before our eyes scenes of childhood; faces remembered in youth, when Love was a stran-

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ger to himself! The mossy banks by the way side, where we so often sat for hours drinking in the beauty of the primroses with our eyes; the sheltered glen, darkly green, filled with the perfume of violets, that shone in their intense blue, like another sky spread upon the earth; the laughter of merry voices; the sweet song of the maiden—the downcast eye, the spreading blush, the kiss ashamed at its own sound—are all brought back to the memory by a flower."

For the Committee,

SAMUEL WALKER, *Chairman.*

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Walker, Samuel, *Roxbury.*
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Warren, Jonas, *Weston.*
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White, Abijah, *Watertown.*
White, Stephen, *Boston.*
Whitmarsh, Samuel, *Northampton.*
Whitmarsh, Thomas, "
Whitney, Benjamin D. *Cambridge.*
Wight, Ebenezer, *Dedham.*
Wilder, Marshal P. *Dorchester.*
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TENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

SEPTEMBER, 1838.

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REPORT

OF THE

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR

THE YEAR 1837—8,

WITH

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

BY JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL,

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY TO THE SOCIETY.

BOSTON:

TUTTLE, DENNETT & CHISHOLM, PRINTERS.

1839.

p. 6. line 7 from top. for does read do.
p 13 line 6 from top for moresubsistence read more subsistence.
p. 15 line 10 from top for Hall's read Halls.
p 17. line 1. for are, read and.
p. 20. line 13. dele, read: & add also
p 21. line 3. for Nemophilla, read Nemophila.
p 23 line 6 from bottom for Boot, read Boott.
p 29 line 13 from top for Petres, read Petre
" 31. " " " " Rhyechaenus. read Rhynchaenus
p 34 line 5 " bottom for these, read those.
" 35 line 17 from top. dele 7.
p 35 line 18 " bottom dele "the late".
" 36 line 1 before Vesicatory dele 8
p 56 line 7 from bottom for Eschaltzia, read Escholtzia (?)
p 77 line 17. from top. for (the gorgeous) Dahlia read (the gorgeous Dahlia)
p 78 line 20. for Phainx read Phaenix

This errata found in Russell's own copy. inserted here June 1967

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page 62. 2d line from Bottom for Gascoin read Gascoignes.

p 71. 6 line from top for Harel read Hazel.

p 73 14th line. insert after Prince's Harvest. (?)

p 73 3d line – for of Coxe read of Pomological Mag."

p 102, 10 line from bottom for Alpina Mutans read Alpinia Nutans.

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Kenn

Note.

p. 31. The plum curculio.
Rhynchænus Nenuphar. (Rhynchænus Cerasi Peck) See an article on this troublesome insect, published by Prof. Peck in the fifth volume of the Mass Agricultural Repository p. 314. with a plate.

Addendum.

Reference has been made in page 6 to the Endicott pear, as a probable relic of the earliest orchard in the vicinity of Salem. For a more detailed account the reader is referred to note V of Ninth Anniversary Address before Mass. Hort Soc^y by Wm Lincoln Esqr. No doubt can be entertained of its being a natural production, from the spiny character of its branches, & its proving true to its fruit, when grown from suckers & cuttings of the root. Considered valuable as a market pear.

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REPORT

OF THE

EFFORTS OF HORTICULTURE BY THE SOCIETY

FOR 1837-8.

The fast fading glories of vigorous vegetation, or the yet lingering tokens of autumnal splendor, o'er forest and hill-side, in the parterre and flower border, are reminding us of a season of unusual character, as regards a tardy spring, an almost tropical summer, and a mild, warm and bland autumn. Scarcely had the last tones of a voice* eloquent on antiquarian research, which recounted from the brief and scattered notes of history, the successful efforts of horticultural skill on an untamed soil, two hundred years ago, died in our ears, than we were again reminded by the united offerings of Flora and Pomona, of renewed efforts and acquired triumphs in the field of our own industry. Meagre as may seem to us the effects of such enterprise, the vista opens to us objects of interest as connected with the culture of the soil. On the very sites where whilom grew the native and introduced fruits of New England industry, are now gardens and orchards, vineyards and green-houses, the ever-green glades of rural enterprise or the renovated forests of arboricultural skill. On a soil once enfeebled by negligent culture or from a lack of knowledge of the laws of vegetation, in the immediate vicinity of Plymouth Bay may be yearly seen in the gardens of the amateur and florists the gorgeous products of other climes, or in its orchards the luscious high top sweeting apple which, as has been suggested, perhaps

* See Ninth Anniversary Address by William Lincoln, Esq.

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owes its origin to an English climate, introduced at an early period into the colony, and scarcely straying out of the precincts of the county. Profusely scattered over hill-top and under pine shades, or bedecking the transparent borders of fairy lakes, are native flowers too, of rare occurrence, whose prototypes perchance gladdened the eyes of the pilgrims as does their vernal or æstival blossoms now, those of their descendants ; plants of great interest and gradually introducing themselves into culture. The light, warm soil of Nantucket, productive of little else than a depauperated growth of oak, has been rendered the subject of horticultural skill, with whose choice products of the vine under green-house culture, few other districts can compare. Family tradition has given to Salem a venerable relic yet in comparative vigor of growth — perhaps the first imported English pear, (in the garden of Endicott,) while not only the fruit list, but even the flower catalogue, will mark that its soil has not degenerated in the produce of Horticultural Science. The bold and rugged promontory of Nahant, washed by the perpetual spray of the ocean, is already blooming with sheltered flower borders, and destined to be again covered with some hardy tenant of forest growth.*

A view thus retrospective, even in the extended vista of two centuries, and over an area so thrilling with mementos of olden times cannot be without practical benefit. Little remains to us of the original features of such times, save here and there a traditionary and revered relic, a few hoary and moss grown trunks of the primitive forest, or the enduring, never changing feature of geological formation ; yet the thought that other flowers and fairer fruits have been introduced and naturalized, to add wealth and the comforts to existence, not only to our day and generation, but to those who will succeed ; that the asperities of an almost boreal clime, and the harshness of a rude soil have been overcome, that each year

* See notes.

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is bringing something new and still more rare and valuable—should incite to greater efforts and constant improvement.

So progressive and rapid are the present advances of Horticulture, aided by the co-operation of its kindred studies, that the annual festival of a Society reminds the observer of new facts and important acquisitions. It has therefore been deemed advisable, that the review of the past year, be instituted; and whatever facts have transpired, or suggestions made, be furnished as the Annals of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. In order to insure the success of this first effort to publish a condensed view of its Acts in every department of flower and fruit, a committee has been judiciously appointed, whose interest in each portion of horticultural skill, will be able to effect the purpose. By the co-operation of this Committee the following is offered:

1. The Open Flower Garden.
2. The Green-house and Stove.
3. The Nursery and Fruit Department.
4. The Vegetable Department.
5. The Native Flora and its Culture.
6. Remarks and Notices.
7. Weekly Exhibitions.
8. Annual Festival.

1. THE OPEN FLOWER GARDEN.

Pre-eminent in interest at the present time, and rivalling in beauty of contour the queenly rose, the Dahlia of Mexico claims our early notice. Notwithstanding so much has been said and written on this superb production of Flora under its countless varieties, touching its history, culture, and numerous topics connected with it, yet not a season has transpired without producing to the amateur florist or to the general naturalist, something new or peculiar. From two or three comparatively insignificant varieties of two supposed species

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more cultivated in France, than in England, (the flower garden of Europe,) in the space of less than half a century, have sprung under the fostering and ingenious hand of Floricultural Art, varieties and sub-varieties vieing each year with each other in elegance of contour, delicacy of petal or transcendant tint and dye. Not a little remarkable the fact, that a plant so liable to sport, that often a proportion of one to five thousand gives the chance of a flower capable of standing the severe test of merit and taste, should have called into the field of enterprise so many competitors for the rearing of a fine variety ! But when on reflection it is perceived with what precision the very laws of vegetable organization are rendered subservient to the demand and artificial taste of the florist, he expecting of Nature an implicit obedience, regulating the curvature of a flower, the expansion of the lamina of its petals, the convexity of its disk, the fulness of its form, shading with ruby or purple a golden or ivory floret or deepening its color, that its crystalline and pulpy granules may reflect some ever changing hue — when such results are to be anticipated, we can appreciate the zeal and patience, which such efforts develope.

The Dahlia for the past season has succeeded less in display of flowers than in any previous, for many years. The extreme heat of a summer such as has not been known for several years, has proved extremely unfavorable to inflorescence, and has deprived the autumn of its usual floral charms. Compared with the last, the annual Exhibition of the Society was meagre in display as regards this choice production and universal favorite. Whoever witnessed the profusion of blooms, which gave a dazzling brilliancy to the flower stands and to the very walls, must have been struck with the sensible deficiency of this season. New and choice varieties, imported by the ever active zeal and enterprise of those forward in the introduction of fine and new plants, failed to produce flowers, of which many were anticipating a gratified inspec-

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tion. From the experience of several previous cool summers exuberant in these floral gems, and from their universal dearth amidst the bright sunny days of an almost unclouded sky, it would appear, that the several varieties even under the effect of partial acclimation and a long absence from a native habitat, have lost none of the peculiarities of constitution, with which a high and humid region had endowed the original species. Some of the finest flowers on the Society's tables, were produced, as we understand, by a constant and profusive syringing over the foliage and tops, evidently an accidental imitation of the natural temperature; while other plants copiously supplied with water daily, at the roots, shared the same common fate in a depauperation or total absence of bloom. Facts like these should serve as valuable hints, if not for practice, at least for further experiment, and we feel assured that on the minds of the investigating and studious they will not be lost.

Summers, of great heat, are favorable to the insect race. The past has been a striking instance. Myriads of those minute foes, from the various species of Caterpillar to the almost invisible fly of every genus, have ravaged equally our gardens and fields. Each year introduces a new species, or developes a new instinct in some well known species, rendering its ravages more deleterious or difficult of evasion. The Dahlia has not escaped: but some insidious insect has blighted the hope of the cultivator, or some new form of disease has been traced to the silent depredations of an unseen foe. In one instance, falling under our observation, no less than four or five distinct larvæ of moths, better known as Caterpillars, have rendered assiduity necessary to preserve a luxuriant foliage, so essential to the vigor and health of the plant, while leading shoots and expectant buds have been prematurely ruined. Such discouragements are inevitable and to be expected, until some project can be devised for extirpation or insurance against their presence. Undoubtedly a

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better and wider diffused knowledge of the exact species, and a studious investigation of their habits, might enable the florist to resist such vexing inroads on his time and labor. The gladsome visitants of spring, and the familiar denizens of our gardens, in the several kinds of insect-eating birds, should be made the welcome inmates and guests of our lawns, parterres, and orchards; nor should indiscriminate warfare be urged on all insects, as not a few are in turn, carnivorous in their propensities, and devouring the more obtrusive and offensive. A peculiarly destructive insect has been so abundant the past season, as to destroy not only the Dahlia, but even choicer sorts of asters, zinnias and the like. It were desirable that specimens of every such foe could be collected and preserved for the Society's inspection, in order for their better recognizance. Every gardener and florist, every cultivator and amateur, could furnish information, falling under his notice, of decided utility and practical value.

On recurrence to the report of the Committee on Flowers, we find that for two successive weeks, after the Annual Festival of 1837, very superior varieties and exquisite specimens of Dahlias were exhibited by several growers and florists. The last display was on the seventh of October, soon after which, a frost of sufficient severity, destroyed the floral offering of autumn.

The advertising sheet of the Magazine of Horticulture, for April 1838, conducted by C. M. Hovey, of the firm of Messrs Hovey & Co., furnishes a list of twentytwo new varieties, raised in England, and offered for sale. Of these, many were highly commended in the English floricultural publications, as standard flowers of exceeding merit and great perfection. Other individuals had possessed themselves of some of these and of other new, superb varieties; thus attesting, by their prospective provision, a laudable zeal in the introduction into our own culture, of the most perfect of

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this flower. From June 30th, we perceive the Dahlia had been exhibited, at each weekly display, with greater or less perfection, by the several members of the Society, until the recurrence of the Annual Festival, on the 19th, 20th, 21st of September, when, among the rich productions of each department of gardening, this exquisite plant was represented, if not in numbers, yet in considerable perfection. Subjoined, in its proper place, will be found the detailed account of that meeting, to which we refer our readers. We cannot, however, close the present notice on this head without adverting to an incident, by way of encouragement to Dahlia growers. A box of eighteen seedlings was forwarded from Billerica, by Mr Gardener Parker, of which the proprietor of the New England Farmer thus speaks : "Six varieties are very good, and two extra fine. One, the Village Belle, is a fine white flower very delicately tipped with purple. Another variety we named the Billerica Rival will pass for a superb flower. It is large, fine shaped cupped petals, and of a fine rosy crimson. A third flower resembles Newick Rival, is named the Beauty of Middlesex."—(N. E. Farmer, Vol. xvii. No. 14, p. 110.) It cannot be presumed, however, that these flowers would bear the same severe criticism which is applied to first rate flowers, yet the result of such an experiment may be deemed an important one.

The universal favorite of the garden, so easily improvable by culture, so ornamental in its every form, and useful to the household economy, the rose next claims our attention. Disseminated over almost every portion of the temperate zones of the globe, or rendered a denizen of every garden, its varieties have become as numerous as taste could dictate or ingenuity devise. Particularly regarded as the flower of June, still it loses none of its charms, when rendered a conspicuous ornament, in earlier or later months. Several new and superb sorts have been noticed, in the collections of the

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curious, during the past year. Some distinct and original species too, in all their unadorned simplicity, seem to be gaining admirers. The choice productions of the French cultivators are not uncommon among us. The finer and more superb Tea Scented Chinese are attracting favor. The method of budding on stronger growing kinds those of more difficult culture, has been crowned with signal success. Many new varieties have been originated in the neighborhood of the cities of New York and Philadelphia, which, though they do not particularly fall under the subject of our remarks, yet may serve as encouraging hints to growers and florists among ourselves. Certain we are, that many good seedlings are raised in this immediate vicinity, which do not meet the public eye, and perhaps, would escape notice, but for some casual admirer. The process of vegetation, it has been long proved, is not so tardy as has been supposed, and by cross impregnation, some choice results might be looked for. What the Noisettes of France have done in one section of rose culture, our own florists can accomplish in another. Our native species claim some attention, and a double variety of the lovely Rosa rubifolia, would repay the trouble of a thousand experiments. A single plant of this Southern species is before our mind's eye, whose exquisite gems of flowers riveted our attention. A not unapt synonyme might be, the American Multiflora. Perfectly hardy and of most luxuriant habit it is admirably suited to out-door culture, and may prove a dangerous rival to the purple Noisette or the showy Boursault. Another climber of great beauty, is the Double Ayrshire, Syn. Eriophylla, whose odor is slightly tea-scented, and whose snowy inflorescence, is universally admired. Fine specimens of this, of great size, have fallen under our cognizance the past season.

We observed, with much pleasure, the successful treatment of one species heretofore shy in flowering, Rosa microphylla, which turned out into the open border last year, stood the

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winter unharmed, and after making a fine growth, flowered abundantly. The size and fulness of blossom, its delicate color and crimped petal, although devoid of fragrance, will restore to favor this singular and unique production. Impatient of the restraint of the pot, greater latitude for root and moresubsistence from out-door cultivation seem essential. This latter fact has also been noticed by one of the popular magazines of Horticulture.

For many years the old double yellow, (Rosa sulphurea, fl. pl.) was considered of great merit and a triumph of floral art. A comparatively recent variety of Rosa spinosissima, (the Harrison's double yellow,) has completely usurped its place and not without good reasons. Budded on tall stocks after the manner of tree roses, it forms an elegant and showy head of golden flowers. Perhaps a similar treatment may restore to favor the Rosa sulphurea, venerable in the annals of Floriculture for cultivation, during a period of more than two hundred years.

Very fine collections of the rose in its numerous forms, it is well known, are in the possession of many members of the Society. The following are the prizes gained by the contributors to this branch of culture, viz :

M. P. Wilder, the prize of five dollars for the best display, and for the best twentyfour blooms, the prize of three dollars.

A. Aspinwall, the prize of two dollars for the best twelve blooms.

S. R. Johnson, the prize of three dollars for the best twelve blooms of Chinese and other tender varieties.

We have understood that Messrs Winships at their gardens and nurseries, in Brighton, have raised seedlings, of which great promise of good kinds may be anticipated for the next year.

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In the culture of the Tulip, Samuel Walker, "Chairman of the Committee on Flowers, &c.," must take the precedence. On the 29th of May, 1838, his second annual exhibition of this superb garden flower, took place and was continued for ten days. By the addition of upwards of forty new varieties to his show bed, the splendor of this year's exhibition was greatly enhanced. Allusion has already been made to this display in many of the public prints. A few of the finer varieties are subjoined.

Rosa. — Rose Blanca, Madame Vestris, Domingo, Rose Ephegene, Triomphe Royale, Thalestris.

Bibloems.—Ambassador d'Holland, Roi de Siam, Violet, Alexander, Incomparable d'Holland, Bugby's Queen, Louis XVI.

Bizarres. — Lord Duncan, Earl St. Vincent, Cicero, Wildbore's Golden Fleece, Sir J. Moore, Sir Francis Burdett, Neal's Captain Marryatt, Polyphemus, &c.

The taste, beauty and perfection of culture displayed by this gentleman, seem to bid fair in raising among us the Tulip to that standard of merit, which it has formerly held in Europe. To those who have had the pleasure of attending these floral fetes, any further remarks in this section were superfluous. It is to be anticipated that greater and wider attention will be paid among florists, to this superlatively fine plant, encouraged by the success so signally manifested in this instance.

Next in relative importance as a floral gem, in open culture, is the Hyacinth, among whose double and superb varieties, can scarcely be recognized the prototype of Hyacinthus orientalis of the East. The annual importations of the choicer varieties, and of good, merchantable quality by two or three Florists and Seedsmen in Boston, have greatly improved the character of this kind of floriculture, in this

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vicinity. Instead of meagre and impoverished specimens, those, which might be co-rivals with those of Belgian culture, are not unfrequently observed. The peculiarity of cultivation in the produce of first rate bulbs, seems yet a secret in this country. Series of experiments should be instituted to the attainment of this important end. Science aided by skill and perseverance will undoubtedly overcome every obstacle, and the present deficiency of knowledge on this point should be sufficient incitement for continued trial. It has been our good fortune to repeatedly meet with very choice specimens in pots, and during the past year to visit the large bed, when in its full splendor, under the culture of Messrs Hovey. To these florists, the lover and admirer of the hyacinth is in no small degree indebted, for valuable hints and experiments. Upwards of twenty named varieties were exhibited at the Society's Hall's on the 19th May, a few of which are subjoined.

White.—La Candeur, (single,) Gloria florum suprema, &c.

Blue.—L'Emperor, (single,) Lord Wellington, Habit Brilliant, Bonaparte, &c.

Red and Rosy.—La Ballaine, (single,) LaEclatante parfait, (single,) Mars, (single,) Compte de Coste, Bouquet tendre.

Yellow.—La Heroine, &c. &c.

A considerable increase of taste in favor of the Carnation and its co-species the Pink, has been manifested among florists. Dependent however on foreign seed and on foreign varieties, it necessarily requires great expense and much trouble to possess a good collection. Specimens exhibited at the Society's rooms have been uniformly of a high character. Several excellent collections have been already made and are in progress of further improvement. We would invite the attention of the lovers of these fine flowers to the

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production of new varieties from seed of their own raising. We suspect that by proper pains, and by the use of means well known to florists, well ripened seed may be procured. Fortunate in this respect in one instance, and that the first trial, we have reason to anticipate a tolerable degree of success in subsequent efforts. Another favorable instance was offered to our notice in the production of several seedlings, which, however, will not show flower until the next season. Artificial impregnation and the removal of the superfluous petals, will cause the germ to swell and perfect its seed. By these means, also, the chance of good crossed flowers is increased. The Society's prizes for the current year were awarded in the following order, viz :

To Messrs Winship, Brighton, for the best display, a premium of five dollars.

To T. Mason, Charlestown, for the best six specimen blooms, a premium of three dollars.

To W. Meller, Roxbury, for the best seedling, a premium of three dollars.

The finest *pinks* we have ever seen are in the possession of Mr Walker, Roxbury, with some seedlings of his own ; and have been frequently offered for exhibition. Indeed to him may be accredited the first successful efforts in their introduction. It has been his aim to extend the culture of these favorites. To Mr Meller, however, belongs the merit of the first attempt at a public show of the pink, in his garden in Roxbury, during the past year. He has raised several seedlings of value, from imported seed. These were offered for sale, last spring. Thirtytwo seedling varieties, embracing the purple and red laced, black, and white, and red, and white star, were designated in his advertisements. A few of the number were considered very fine.

Till within a very few years we have been ignorant of the humble beauties of the Pansey, the varieties of two distinct

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species are now considered important items in our flower borders. Whoever is in the least degree conversant with these floral gems, must have noticed a great difference in size of flower and also of foliage. The three colored Violet (Viola tricolor) possesses a fragrance, while the finer Pansies originating from Viola Grandiflora are destitute of this pleasing character. The former, though nearly banished from the garden to make way for the latter, will still retain its favor with the general cultivator. Capable of great improvement by culture and by the selection of good seed, its more hardy constitution and delicate fragrance will not be soon overlooked. Very dark purple flowers, with a golden eye, of great attraction, we have heretofore noticed in several collections. To the latter species we were introduced through the old purple and old white, and subsequently through a fine hybrid between these two, from the seed-bed of William E. Carter at the Botanic Garden. Within two or three years, the great flowering Pansies have been multiplied to a considerable extent. Superb varieties have been raised by several individuals, and exhibited by the Society. During the past year we have noticed from the large collection of S. Walker, the following of his seedlings on which much commendation has been bestowed.

A seedling of great beauty named Village Maid. A very dark variety called Othello. A new seedling, exhibited on the 20th December, 1837, called Victoria, considered one of the best ever raised by him. A very large number of seedlings of the present year, will be probably opened to public exhibition in the course of next spring. Should this occur, it will be considered a new and interesting feature in floriculture.

We believe, little or nothing has been attempted within the past year, in the cultivation of the Turkish Ranunculus and Anemone. The ordinary heat of our early summer weather

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and the usual severity of our winters, preclude the possibility of much success.

We invite a moment's attention to the repeated flowering of that lovely Alpine plant of Europe, Gentiana acaulis. We have for several years noticed it, in rather feeble condition, at the Botanic Garden, giving occasional flowers, but under the management of Mr Walker and of the Messrs Hovey, it seems to thrive with vigor. Its comparative rarity in herbaceous collections, and its impatience of our temperature, have induced us to present its claims in this place, to rank among the choicer subjects of floricultural skill.

Two varieties and one species of Phlox have been added to the list of garden plants. Of the former a beautiful white has been raised by William E. Carter, and a hybrid seedling, of P. paniculata, by Joseph Breck, blooming late and of a good altitude of growth. Of the species (P. Drummondii,) the first specimen was furnished by Mr Johnson of Charlestown, at the annual exhibition in 1837. This was the pale purple variety. Since that time this little annual has increased in quantity and favor. Extremely brilliant crimson varieties were raised from seed, direct from London, by T. Lee, Esq. at Jamaica Plains. Like its numerous co-species, it seems much inclined to depart in its colors of inflorescence from its original type, which is represented as rosy red. Of several varieties reared in Britain, six are considered choice, known as venustum, formosum, pulchellum, bellissimum, speciosum, carnescens. Cultivated with great facility by seed and by cuttings, there seem no good reasons why it should not become one of the most attractive flowers of the open border.

Nor devoid of similar interest, are the lovely Petunias, so lately employed in the embellishment of the parterre. Trained to light trellisses or to other ornamental structures,

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they present a constant and profuse bloom. We have seen several sorts planted in mixed clumps, producing a most happy effect. A seedling after the style of an edged auricula, has been raised by Messrs Hovey, which promises something unique in its kind. A lovely rose colored variety of P. nyctaginiflora, from an unknown source, has been met with in several collections. We anticipate great accessions to our floriculture in this universally admired flower.

To the genus Verbena one or two new species and several varieties have lately been added. For a long time V. aubletia was considered a flower of no ordinary interest. On the first acquaintance with V. chamædrifolia, favor seemed to lean towards it, as a decidedly new and valuable addition. Its intense brilliancy and humble habit, its strong inclination for hot and dry situations and constant inflorescence, commended it to general notice. Next came V. Tweedieana, claimed as a species, whose rosy-crimson heads of flowers and slight tendency to an upright growth were of much merit. Two distinctly colored sorts are found in this vicinity, both claiming the specific character. Another species, V. Arraniana, has been introduced, better suited to the more uniformly high temperature of the green-house. A seedling of a fine lilac color, from seed received from South America, under the culture of Messrs Hovey, has been published. With the present group of species and varieties obtainable, comprising nearly a dozen, the florist, may have at his command, the most desirable opportunity for display and effect. Masses of the several sorts, arranged with some reference to the most happy union of tints, would offer a spectacle scarcely inferior to any of the usual subjects of his care. Though diminutive in their habits, they may be considered not unapt or improper co-rivals of the showy Salvias, of which the rich crimson, S. fulgens, and the well known S. splendens (Mexican Sage,) are illustrious types.

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Nor can we omit to mention a discovery of the past season, which will doubtless be improved. In two different instances, the lovely Oxalis Bowieii, produced superb clusters of flowers in the open border, for some weeks before the usual autumnal frosts. The first was the result of accident, in the springing up of a few bulbs among the sweepings and refuse of the green-house,—the latter was from the planting out of several in the course of the summer. With a little attention to this interesting fact, this beautiful species could be made a most pleasing addition to the open flower border.

To the elegant Potentillæ, we have noticed in several places, the addition of P. Hopwoodiana, Antirrhinum pictum, (an old but elegant plant under cultivation with a few,) and very lately the charming Antirrhinum major, *variety caryophylloides*, has come into repute, as a decided improvement in the style of these flowers. As a border flower for the summer, Lantana Selowii, has been raised by several, a fit companion for the new Verbenæ. A beautiful specimen was shown at the annual Exhibition, by T. Lee, Esq.

The first flowering of the Nutallia papaver during the past year, in this vicinity, occurred at the green-house of Mr Towne, from young seedlings carefully brought by him from Philadelphia. One of these was presented to the Botanic Garden, where, under the care of William E. Carter, it has made vigorous progress. As an interesting addition to the former species, it promises to become a favorite plant. Another new Californian plant from seed gathered by Mr Nuttall and raised by Mr Buist at Philadelphia, (Diplaceus puniceus,) flowered last spring with Mr Towne.

To interesting annuals, should be added the white variety of Clarkia pulchella, first shown by T. Lee, Esq. The peculiarity of color, should it prove constant, will cause it to

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be preferred to the old and original species. Several others introduced among us within two or three years, are attracting much attention. Of these we mention Nemophilla insignis, which, when sown in patches, makes a fine appearance ; and Leptosiphon androsaceus and L. Densiflorus, both elegant. Several sub-varieties of Zinnia violacea, *variety coccinea*, have been reared from seed, by Joseph Breck. Nicotiana longiflora, has flowered in several collections. A choice lot of dwarf double Stock Gilly-flowers, from T. Mason, have been observed.

2. THE GREEN-HOUSE AND STOVE.

Directing our attention to this part of our subject, we remark in passing, that several structures have lately been erected in the vicinity, evincing a decidedly growing spirit towards indoor culture of flowers and fruit. To the older and more familiar, our present observations must be confined. Indebted to the enterprise of several individuals, who for many years have been its distinguished patrons, Horticulture, in general, has been continually on the advance. Accordingly, neither pains nor expense have been spared to render as complete as possible, collections of particular merit. In floriculture, we shall have especial cause to speak on this point. The fruit department will be referred to in another division of our Report.

In that oriental and superb evergreen, (the co-species of the Tea,) Camellia Japonica, the green-houses in the neighborhood of Boston are particularly rich. Every choice variety, whether of foreign or American origin, may probably be found among our amateur florists and salesmen. We hardly know how to refer to these extensive private collections, so numerous are they, and so universal the taste in the possession of the finest kinds. The superb one of Col. M.

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P. Wilder, Dorchester, is familiar to the public. Very large plants of old Double White and Lady Hume's Blush meet the eye. Several new varieties flowered, during the past winter, for the first time among us. An importation of twentyone of the newest varieties from China, England, Germany, Belgium, Italy, within the year, comprises many of extraordinary value and merit. On a very small specimen of C. *variety* "King," if we mistake not, a flower bud had formed. So great a proportion of the entire collection of plants consists of these triumphs of floriculture, that the proprietor is enabled to bring them into any degree of perfection.

The collection of S. Sweetser, Cambridgeport, is of great merit, in this department. A similar observation may be made respecting the sale collection of Messrs Hovey, while smaller collections of the choicer or more saleable varieties are to be met with in almost every green-house of private use or of public trade. The finest and probably the oldest plant of the original species, better known as the Single Red, may be seen at the Botanic Garden, planted by Prof. Peck. Rendered comparatively insignificant in the eyes of the amateur florist, by the improvements in the double varieties, yet to the botanist and to the lover of simple and native beauty, it will present attractive merit.

Seedling Camellias are by no means rare, and many of these, from impregnated plants. From the numerous instances among us we may anticipate, at some future time, valuable specimens.

Next to the Camellia, and not dissimilar in many traits of cultivation, is the princely Rhododendron, whose daring hardihood and gorgeous flowers have, within a few years, gained it many admirers. Natives of almost every clime, we see in the swamps of New England, evergreen and deciduous species, of great beauty, and rivals of those from China or Nepaul. With these original species, the hand of

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the florists has been busily employed, and as a recompense for patience and skill, the most superb varieties have been obtained. Exceedingly valuable collections are common among us. We accordingly, in a brief manner, notice under green-house cultivation, the instances of Rhododendrons and Azaleas, (the latter have been comprehended under the generic distinction of the former by botanists,) in the possession of M. P. Wilder, a hundred or more, some of great rareness,—of S. Sweetser, upwards of an hundred : and numerous others, which have not come under our observation. A gorgeous plant of R. hybridum, belonging to the former individual, exhibited nearly one hundred flower buds. Another fine plant of the same, in the green-house of T. Mason, displayed fifty heads of flowers. At the conversatory of J. P. Cushing, Watertown, a noble plant of R. arboreum produced nearly seventy trusses of bloom.

Those anomalous and leafless vegetables the Cacteæ have many representatives of their several genera and species. Of these we mention a fine group belonging to S. Sweetser, considered the most complete, besides others of extent in the possession of Col. Wilder, of the Messrs Putnam, of J. P. Cushing, at the Botanic Garden and elsewhere. Rarer kinds are met with, in almost every structure for plants. Generally of easy growth, (though a few need the stove) and of magnificent appearance in bloom, they have become extensively cultivated. Twice within the past year has the Cactus Triangularis flowered, one specimen at J. P. Cushing's, under the management of D. Haggerston, and another in the possession of J. W. Boot, Boston. Of rare occurrence, these instances are worthy of note. Echinocactus Eyriesii, has flowered in many collections. A plant belonging to Mr. Leathe of Cambridgeport, gave three or four flowers. Cereus phyllanthoides, has been considered unworthy of further culture by Mr. Haggerston, by whom it has been bloomed.

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Cacti, to the number of twenty or more, were brought from the West Indies, last spring by the Hon. John Lowell, in whose green-house we had the pleasure of seeing them. Some of these are new and interesting. From an examination of these, with others already familiar, through the kindness of this gentleman, we have reasons to think that great confusion exists among the species usually cultivated. The attention of the botanist should be directed to this subject, that the undoubted liability to error among florists in synonymes, should be lessened. With such opportunities, as are afforded by the existence of so many groups of varieties and species among us, we deem the point an important one.

To the admirers of the Cape Heaths, we take great pleasure in referring to the extensive and beautiful representatives of that family, belonging to Mr Towne,—while the well grown plants of Col. Wilder, under Mr Donald's culture will not be overlooked. For other and numerous sale collections, we refer to the usual advertisements of Horticultural publications. A specimen of Erica baccans, between five and six feet high, with several other species of beauty, we find mentioned as particularly good, in the green-house of J. D. W. Williams. For many years William E. Carter of the Botanic Garden, took the lead in these plants. From the assiduity and discrimination of Mr Towne, however, we expect great benefit in detecting and exposing incorrect synonymes, and reducing to order the list of species. He has already rejected not a few from his list, and will show no favor to any others, of which he is confident of mistaken nomenclature. His published list, kindly furnished, through the pages of the Magazine of Botany, gives a group of eightyfour distinct sorts.

The taste of the geraniums (Pelargonium sp:) has been uniformly the same for several years past. Each season brings into cultivation many new, choice, and superb varie-

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ties. Cross impregnation and the seed have rendered the chances for elegant sorts comparatively easy. Besides the numerous and brilliant series of blossom from different kinds of the green-houses of the city and its immediate suburbs, we understand that the specimens offered by E. Hersey Derby, Esq., from the culture of Mr. Willott, were considered by good judges as excellent and well grown. The first display in this flower, made by the Society, occurred on the 28th April, 1838, as follows.

Exhibited by M. P. Wilder, about twenty pots, with three or four seedlings of his own.

———— by Wm. Meller, four or five varieties in pots.

———— by T. Mason, cut flowers of various geraniums.

Some of Mr. Wilder's seedlings were pronounced worthy of names and of being introduced to general culture.

The visitors to the exhibition were numerous, and much interest was manifested.

Having thus briefly taken cognizance of the most brilliant and attractive features in the floriculture of our green-houses and stoves, we pass to plants of rarer occurrence and of later observation. Of these we may be reminded of the accession of many of the more curious tropical orchideæ. A dozen or more species may be found at Mr. Wilder's, some of the finest of which, have flowered. Ninetyseven expanded blossoms, supported on a peduncle twentyseven inches in length, appeared on Oncidium flexuosum, and was exhibited a year since. This plant showed no inclination to flower during the past season ; but a rarer and more curious species, produced a superb inflorescence, viz. Stanhopea insignis, exciting universal admiration. Next to this, the lately collected series of Hon. John Lowell, should be borne in mind ; nor infrequent in stoves, are to be met with, several kinds.

The magnificence of the Amaryllideæ, has not been forgotten by the amateur and florist. Crinum amabile may be

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frequently seen. The lovely Passiflora Kermesina, and P. phœnicea, not unlike P. alata, and a dangerous rival, have both flowered with great profusion, in the conservatory of J. P. Cushing. We noticed at the same place, the best grown Dionæa muscipula, under the management of Mr. Haggerston. This most interesting American plant deserves more regard than it obtains, and in a humid atmosphere, under the temperature of the stove, it rewards the exertion of the gardener. Tropœolum tuberosum had been added, a plant which promises great results in out-door culture. We also saw Primula cortusoides, of rare occurrence.

Some attention has been directed to the Calceolaria, and beautiful seedling varieties are common. The new and truly elegant Clematis Sieboldii, flowered at Mr Lowell's, last summer. Enkianthus quinqueflorus, has blossomed for several seasons with Col. T. H. Perkins. The foreign Magnolias are numerous. The lovely Portulaca Gilliesii, it has been ascertained, does best as a border plant in a situation exposed to great heat. Some of the finer tree Pæonies, have given superb inflorescence. We mention a single instance by way of illustration, of a plant of Pæonia papaveracea *var.* Banksiæ, in the possession of S. Sweetser, bearing at once, upwards of fifteen flowers, some of which were eight inches in diameter. In the green-house of Mr Pratt, Oakley Place, under the care of Mr McLellan, Wistaria Consequana, produced thirty or more racemes of flowers, probably the first full grown plant, which has flowered in this vicinity. Singular as it may seem, this creeper is perfectly hardy in the valley of the Hudson, and the writer has had the pleasure of seeing its blossoms, in the open air, during the past spring.

We deem it due to the efforts of Mr Towne, to add the following new and valuable plants lately introduced into his successful culture. A collection so select and always in the advance of the march of floriculture, cannot be too highly commended.

Crowea saligna, a rose colored flowering plant of upright habit, and attractive.

Elichrysum proliferum, singular foliage and brilliant, persistent flowers. Jacksonia scoparia, (New Holland.) Hovea purpurea. Dillwynia multiflora. Platylobium formosum. Boronia serrulata. Eriostomum cuspidatum. Chironia linoides. Roellia ciliata, of abundant bloom. Pimelia decussata, very fine. P. rosea. Aotus villosus, (rare.) Chorizema Henchmanni, very rare—imported by Mr Boott, and raised from cuttings by Mr T. Several of these with other plants of great beauty have already flowered in several instances for the first time, hereabouts.

Other rare and unique specimens are to be seen in the several plant structures, and there is no season, which does not bear evidence of the progress of this department.

We add with great satisfaction the flowering of Alpinia nutans, (Globba nutans,) so seldom seen in flower, brought to perfection and exhibited by Mr D. Haggerston, whose skill is so well known among cultivators.

3. THE NURSERY AND FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

I. On the first section of this item in the Report, our remarks must necessarily be few. The merits of the principal nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, are familiar to all. To the practical results of R. Manning, of Salem, Pomology is greatly indebted. Indefatigable in his efforts, and constant in his researches, we may expect from his labors a correct synonymy of fruits—and also many valuable items in the culture of the pear, to which his attention has been mainly directed. With the co-operation of Wm. Kenrick, of Newton, the new and valuable acquisitions in the Pear from the efforts of Van Mons of Belgium, are made familiar to the general cultivator. The nurseries of Mr Kenrick, keep pace with the wants of

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the times. The efforts made by him in the introduction of the Morus multicaulis, an article so important in the silk culture, have been great in themselves, and honorable to his enterprise. The establishment of Messrs Winship, Brighton, has been considered the most perfect of the kind, north of Long Island. The collection of forest trees, for sale, is of a very high order. A hasty glance at the nursery of John A. Kenrick, revealed to us much of interest in trees and shrubs. Among the more common, native and foreign, were to be seen several of rarity. Of the elms, we were happy to find species, of which before, we had never seen specimens. The strong soil of the neighborhood seemed admirably adapted to a vigorous growth, both of deciduous and evergreen trees.

We could wish that the culture of our American forest trees from seed were more attended to, among our nurserymen. We suspect that the sale for younger specimens, would amply repay the trouble and expense of their sowing and care. In consequence of this striking deficiency in our cultivation, thousands of young seedlings, especially of the firs and larches and not a few of the oaks, are annually imported from England. There are no good reasons why the English oaks should be preferred to the American, nor would they be, were the facilities for procuring the latter, more attainable. Even these and indeed most of the foreign species of forest trees, could be introduced into our own nurseries by the seed, and afforded at a rate, which, while liberally repaying the effort and labor, would diminish foreign importation. Several hundred of young plants of the English white oak, are yearly raised in the private establishment of a patron of agriculture, from acorns, the produce of parent trees imported about thirty years since. We are aware that in several nurseries this system has been for some years adopted, but we could wish that it were more extensive. We deem it at least, an experiment worthy of trial.

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The following notes on Pears and Apples, are furnished by Mr Manning.

Pears.—Dutchesse d'Angoulême has done finely as a standard, and produced during the summer an abundance of fruit.

Henry 4th may be considered superior.

Marie Louise, continues to hold its high character.

Buerré Duval, (new) recently fruited.

Hooper's Bilboa, very fine, beautiful and abundant bearer.

Louise Bonne of Jersey, very superior.

Alpha, fruited last year and also this, (new.)

Rostiezer, (new) fruited last year for the first time.

Petres, from Bartram Gardens, Philadelphia, fruited and very fine.

All the above under the culture of Mr Manning.

Hon. John Lowell exhibited

Queen Caroline, very fine.

Beurré Crapaud, very superior.

Beurré Spence, fine.

Beurré Bronze, (true) also exhibited by Mr Manning, under the incorrect names of Fourcroy and Figue of Naples, by which they were designated when received by him.

The Beurré d'Amaulis, exhibited by Samuel G. Perkins, Esq. was considered very superior.

Apples.—Mr Manning has raised the early red Margaret, new, and the best of the earlier sorts.

Pennock's red, very superior.

Murphy, raised in Salem, fruited for the first time eight or nine years since ; very fine.

Also thirty or more new varieties, good, but scarcely worthy of introduction.

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II.—Fruit Department.

a. under glass.

This branch of horticulture is evidently on the advance. The demand for the finer and more tender fruits, encourages new efforts in its growth. Owing to the usual uncertainty of our summers, and the repeated failures in out-door crops of fruit, especially grapes, the attention of the market gardener has been directed to glazed houses, with or without flues, adapted to forcing, or to protection from frosts. The more valuable grapes have thus been produced in the richest abundance. In many instances, the green-house has been made to contribute its aid in the rearing of fruit as well as plants. We presume that the most extensive structures for sale fruit, will be found at the garden of William Mason, Charlestown. His ranges are principally without flues, and adapted to the grape, peach and nectarine. The tables of the weekly exhibitions, have attested to the success of his labors in this department. Dr J. C. Howard, Brookline, has proved that the "Miller Burgundy" deserves more notice than heretofore it has received, and should be treated as a tender kind, and cultivated with heat. With such a process he has raised fruit of a superior quality; so fine indeed, as to cause its identity to be doubted by cultivators and amateurs, until decided from certain peculiar data, by an individual, to whom it was well known for many years previous. This fact may prove a valuable one with the growers of the vine. Others, however, think that it may be the "Large Black Cluster." A new series of forcing-houses, under the care of Mr McCullough, have been erected at Mount Washington, South Boston, which will be devoted to grapes and similar produce.

The culture of the pine apple has been progressive. The efforts of J. P. Cushing are already known. Structures for their growth have been erected by Hon. T. H. Perkins,

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and very healthy plants we noticed in the stove of Hon. John Lowell.

b. IN THE OPEN AIR.

The best specimens of the Peach and Plum, whether as standards or on espaliers, will be found in the neighborhood of Boston. The past summer, has proved more favorable to the former fruit, than many preceding. Some few particular kinds were very fine.

Plums have been very subject to rot during the summer. The curculio (*Rhynehœnus, nenuphar, Herbst.,*) has not diminished in numbers, and its ravages caused the usual dropping of much fruit. The Green Gage has been thought to have succeeded best of any variety, and is by far the most profitable. Coe's Golden Drop is highly recommended for a late fruit. The experience of a celebrated cultivator, who furnishes us with these memoranda, has been with regard to Prince's Imperial Gage, that it is apt to decay on the tree. The following, new and just fruited by him, are furnished by R. Manning.

Red Apricot Plum, (New Edition, Du' Hamel.)

Huling's Superb, very fine, large; fruited for the first time.

Morocco, early, very delicious; fruited for the first time.

Duane's Purple French, fine, and free from rot.

We subjoin the following description, furnished by J. M. Ives, of a new Seedling Cherry, the finest of many sown and raised in the year 1821, by Mr R. Manning.

"Manning's Fine Red" fruit, medium size, sweet and good; flesh firm, and of a fine sprightly flavor; leaves very large, hiding the fruit; a great bearer; ripens in the middle of July."

Messrs Mason of Charlestown, and J. L. L. F. Warren of Brighton, are celebrated for exhibiting fine Strawberries, grown at their gardens. Mr Mason cultivates the Raspberry extensively, and has succeeded in raising a seedling, known

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as the "Grape Raspberry," from its prolific character as a bearer.

4. VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.

We are not aware that any important additions have been made within the past year, to this branch of horticultural industry. A summer of very high temperature, like the past, was found favorable to the growth of the squash, pumpkin, and melon. Extraordinary specimens of the two former, were exhibited at the Anniversary, of which an account will be found in the Report of the Exhibition. We regret to see in several instances, however, a careless way of raising varieties, from suffering those of superior and inferior qualities to grow in contiguity. The best varieties are thus extinguished in a few generations. This practice will, however, be retained so long as size is preferred to flavor.

The Rohan potato seems to be considered a variety of some merit, introduced from France, and lately submitted to culture in this country.

An instance of the culture of the mushroom, is in the greenhouse of J. D. W. Williams, Roxbury, in a pit employed for the simultaneous growth of this rarely cultivated vegetable, and of lettuces. The experiment was successful, and no doubt, could be readily imitated. He has practised the forcing of rhubarb in pots, as an early crop, for two years past.

5. NATIVE FLORA.

Although this branch of floriculture is not so much on the advance as we could wish, yet it is evident that a taste for the more beautiful or curious productions of the New England flora is gaining ground. The example, which for so many years, has been set by T. Lee, Esq., Jamaica Plains, will without doubt exert its influence on the public. Speci-

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mens of New England forest trees, may be here found in the lawns and woods ; and copses of our flowering shrubs introduced with pleasing effect. Beside the native flowers of a spontaneous growth carefully preserved and from this circumstance brilliantly covering the ground appropriated, the rarer and more delicate have been introduced with sedulous care. The showy orchideæ succeed well. Each year adds something new, by transplanting or by seed. Not discouraged by failures, repeated experiments have crowned with unexpected success the efforts in the exposed growth of the Rhododendron, Kalmia, Azalea, &c. &c. Such instances of vigorous growth in Rhododendron Maximum, are seldom seen. Kalmias of profuse inflorescence and of different colors cover the ground in large patches. The past season has enabled the Rhododendron and Azalea to produce a great quantity of buds. In close proximity may be found Laurus Benzoin, whose fragrant blossoms in early spring are perfuming the air, and the Mystic Witch Hazel, whose golden fringes, are the last mementos of the dying epoch of annual vegetation. Nor are these fine native shrubs unrepresented by foreign co-species, found capable of enduring our climate. To the botanist we scarcely know of a spot so interesting in the choice grouping of fine plants. We could wish that such efforts in picturesque gardening were more frequent. The winding paths amid the forest trees beneath which are the more delicate or hardier flowers, which otherwise deny their presence to the pleasure ground,—the rude rock in whose crevices are growing the feathery fern, and on whose sides the perennial moss,—the delicious perfume of the Clethra mingled with the odor of the Azalea—the snowy or roseate corols of the Broad-leaved Laurel, and the superb heads of the Rhododendron Maximum, the northern Magnolia and its southern sister species—flower, shrub, tree, lawn, hill and dale, in happy unison, from the co-operation of Nature and Art—these we conceive to be worthy of attention in the

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cause of Horticultural pursuits, in a department hitherto too much overlooked.

In the grounds of John A. Kenrick, Newton, we saw one hundred plants of Rhododendron Maximum, in a most healthy state, under a north wall, and seemingly in a condition for successful growth. Azaleas of various varieties were doing well in a similar exposure. Magnolia glauca and M. longifolia in good condition. M. conspicua, though a Chinese species, is incidentally mentioned in this connection, as flowering well in the open border, by a slight protection in winter.

J. W. Russell, Superintendent at Mount Auburn, we are happy to state, has succeeded in introducing to the grounds of the Cemetery some of the more beautiful native flowers, hitherto found impatient of culture. We mention particularly Epigæa repens, whose deliciously scented gems are among the first harbingers of spring.

Gentians, Lobelias, and a few other showy flowers are not unfrequently met with in cultivation among amateur florists. J. E. Teschemacher has created not a little interest in behalf of several plants, viz. Trillium and its species, Gerardia, &c. Some of the native liliaceous flowers are attended to, as Lilium superbum, Canadense, Philadelphicum, Erythronium Americanum. Occasionally the rarer western flowers may be seen, as Polemonium reptans of lovely blue and of a creeping habit, and Claytonia latifolia and Virginica, the "Spring beauty." The Polygalæ and Oxalises offer beautiful objects for easy cultivation, while not a county in New England, which may not have its peculiar and rarer flowers, rivals of these from other climes.

6. PUBLIC GARDEN.

Efforts have been making, during the past summer to establish a public Garden in the city of Boston, to consist of a choice collection of green-house and out-door plants, shrubs,

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trees, &c. The plan may be considered good, and may promise after a few years, valuable to the cause of horticulture, and towards creating a taste for one of the most refined sources of recreation in society.

On the 30th May, 1838, a Society was formed in New York, styled the "Horticultural Association of the Valley of the Hudson," whose objects should be to promote the general cause of Horticulture and to diffuse a taste for rural improvements. The officers are of the first experience and of general science, from several counties of the State. Two meetings for exhibition are to be held in the year, in June and September or October, the former for smaller fruits and flowers, the latter for the hardier and usual fruits and productions of the season. Its first exhibition was held in the Halls of the Lyceum, New York, on September 27th.

7. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

October 7, 1837. One hundred copies of Hoare's "Treatise on the Vine" were presented to the Society by the late G. W. Brimmer, Esq. This work has been considered of practical value in the culture of foreign varieties, and contains many excellent hints, deducible from experiments of several years.

Early in the spring of 1838, Manning's descriptive Catalogue, or "Book of Fruits," was published. Its intention being to give correct information respecting varieties, gathered from his own experience and study in this department of horticulture—the work will be found of value.

About the same time appeared a little work on gardening, and the cultivation of flowers, by E. Sayers. Its design seems to be to afford a cheap and easy guide to any one, whose taste leads them to this department of horticulture, and whose knowledge on the subject might be limited.

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8. NECROLOGY.

Died, in Boston, on the evening of the 10th November, 1837, Thomas Green Fessenden, Esq., aged 65. Mr F. was for fifteen years the editor of the N. E. Farmer, and the compiler of several popular works on Agriculture and Horticulture. His amiable character and benevolent disposition caused him to be esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As a patron and constant friend to Horticultural pursuits, the Society has met with a serious loss.

FLOWERS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.

Presented at the Society's Halls, Tremont Row, Boston, from Sept. 30th, 1837, to the Tenth Anniversary, (Sept. 19th, 20th, 21st,) 1838.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1837.

FLOWERS.

From S. Walker,—Dahlias, Zinnias, Verbena chamædrifolia, Gladiolus natalensis, and a variety of Pansies, among which were the following: Rainbow, Mrs Cushing, (new seedling and fine,) Napoleon, Othello, Vulcan and Clio; also fine bouquets. From S. Sweetser, variety of flowers. From T. Mason, fine bouquets. From Hovey & Co. superb Dahlias, among which were Princess Victoria, Marchioness of Tavistock, Mary Queen of Scots, Conqueror of Europe, Gem, Fisherton's Rival, (true) King Otho, &c. &c. &c. From D. M'Intyre, Dahlias, among others, Angelina, Glory, Gem, Queen of Scots, Ariel, Beauty of Dulwich, Juliet, &c. &c. From M. P. Wilder, a variety of Dahlias, among which were Sulphurea, Conqueror of Europe, Marquis of Northampton, Mary, Gem, Rainbow, &c. &c. From S. R. Johnson, Dahlias, viz. Angelina, Lady Fordwich, Red Rover, Queen Elizabeth, Clio, Rainbow, and others.

FRUITS, ETC.

Pears.—By Mr Manning, from his Garden in Dearborn Street, North Salem,—Cabot Pear, a new variety, raised by J. S. Cabot, of Salem, from the seed of the Brown Beurré, a brown fruit, of medium size, turbinate form, very beurré or melting, flavor delicious;—the tree a great bearer. Washington. Raymond, a very fine fruit. Epine D'Eté.

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By F. W. Bird, of Walpole,—Mogul Summer or Chelmsford ; specimens very large, the largest weighing 1 1-4 lbs. ; weight of the eight, 7 lbs. 10 oz., circumference of the largest 13 inches.

Apples.—By Jacob Pratt, of Sherburne,—Pratt's Fall Greening, a very large green fruit, a native of Sherburne, of a round form and a blush next the sun ; a noble cooking apple, juice of a lively acid ; compares well with the R. I. Greening and Monstrous Pippin.

Peaches.—By Mr Richards, from his Garden in Dedham, —Sargent Peach, and two varieties of Seedlings, one a yellow rareripe—large and fine.

Plums.—By Mr Pond, from his Garden in Cambridgeport,—Semiana, or Imperatrice Violette.

Nectarines.—By Thomas Mason, from his Garden in Charlestown,—Beautiful specimens.

Grapes.—By Mr Mason, of Charlestown,—Black Hamburgh and White Chasselas, from his grape-house.

By S. R. Johnson, from his Garden in Charlestown,—Sweet water or White Chasselas. Also, White Frontignac, both the produce of open culture ; these, like all other fruits which Mr Johnson exhibits, were very fine. Also, Black Hamburgh, very beautiful specimens. These were raised under glass. The glasses were opened about the first of April, sufficient only to give air, and have never been closed or removed since. These fine and perfect clusters have there grown and ripened well, with no other care or attention.

By William Kenrick,—Received of Mr John Carter, of the city of Richmond, Va.,—Catawba, fine, sweet and delicious. Herbemont's Madeira, a fine native fruit ; the bunches large and oblong, with large shoulders, and very compact ; the berries small, round, of a blue color, of a sweet, vinous and excellent flavor.

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Norton's Virginia Seedling, a native fruit, bunches of medium size, oblong, and very compact; the berries, small, round, of a blue color; juice of a sweet, vinous, and delicious flavor. The vine bears almost extraordinary crops. Mr Carter, from his long experience, is persuaded that for the climate of America, this grape has no equal, either foreign or native, for its fine quality, for productiveness, and for wine. The wine made by him at his vineyard of this grape, is of the color of Port wine, and of most excellent flavor.

For the Committee,

Wm. Kenrick, *Chairman.*

October 7, 1837.

FLOWERS.

From Hovey & Co., Dahlias,—Princess Victoria, Queen of Scots, Mary, Conqueror of Europe. From S. R. Johnson,—a variety of Dahlias.

FRUITS, ETC.

Pears.—By Mr Manning,—Remsen's Favorite, Buffum, Verte Longue or long green, St. Ghislain, Naumkeag, Belle Lucrative, juice abundant and very sweet and fine; Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Autumn Superb, Rousselette de Rheims, Beurré du Comte de Fresnel. The tree of this kind is remarkable for its beauty, but the fruit proves ordinary; Marie Louise, Bowdoin, a large round native fruit, the quality ordinary; Jalousie, Saunder's Beurré, this agrees well with Bergamotte D'Automme; Bon Chretien Fondante, this last must be wrong; the fruit small, and by no means Bon Chretien formed. Jackman's Melting, very oblong and conical, or somewhat Calabash formed, color dark red, melting, beurré, good flavored; this must be a local name.

Apples.—By Gamaliel Oliver, Esq. of Lynn,—Mammoth apples, a very large green cooking fruit.

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By Jona. Warren of Weston,—American Nonpareil, Golden Harvey, a native seedling fruit, must be mis-named. A round dark red fruit, stained inside with red, of middle size and excellent flavor ; Porter apples, very fine.

Nectarines.—By Thomas Mason, from Charlestown, —Brugnon Nectarines, beautiful.

Plums.—By Mr Manning,—Quetche D'Italie or Italian Prune, a fine, large, oblong fruit of a black or dark blue color, flavor good. Coe's Golden Drop, the same fruit which was sent by Mr Knight, very large and delicious.

Grapes.—By Thomas Mason, of the Charlestown Vineyard,—Black Hamburgh, very fine.

By Samuel R. Johnson, from his Garden in Charlestown,—Black Hamburgh, very fine ; white Frontignac, fine. Also, white Chasselas, very fine, and the produce of open culture.

By William Kenrick,—Specimens of Grapes received of Mr John Carter, from his Vineyard in Richmond, Va. Norton's Virginia Seedling. Also, Herbemont's Madeira, described in a former report. Also, Catawba, from the same source, very sweet and fine.

Wine.—A bottle of Catawba wine from Mr Carter's Vineyard, was examined ; the quality good ; and also, another bottle of wine, from the same source, made from Norton's Virginia Seedling Grape, of a dark red or the color of Port wine or Claret. This wine was of a vinous and sufficiently astringent flavor, and was pronounced a superior wine.

October 14, 1837.

FRUITS, ETC.

Pears.—By Wm. Oliver, Esq.—Columbian Virgalieu, from New York, fruit large and and fine, but hardly ripe.—This fine fruit will keep till January.

By Mr Downer,—Dix.

By Mr Grosvenor,—a pear, name unknown.

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By Mr Manning,—Styrian, Henri IV., Beurré Knox, Marie Louise. Also Petre, a native of Bartram's Garden at Philadelphia. The tree is healthy, fruit of medium size, pear shaped, color yellow, partially covered with thin russet, flesh melting, juice sweet, a little musky, with a fine flavor; the fruit uniformly fine.

By John Prince, Esq. Roxbury,—Marie Louise.

By Mr Davis, Plymouth,—Marie Louise, large specimens.

Apples.—By Jonathan Warren, of Weston,—Golden Harvey, so called, but wrongly named, a native; Porter, and another fruit, a native, of a red color, large, with a sprightly acid.

By Mr Clapp, of South Reading,—Pippin, a large, pale, flat fruit, of excellent flavor.

By Mr Grosvenor,—A fruit from a French tree, must be the Pomme Noir; small, round, flattened, of a shining dark color, almost black. The blackest apple we ever saw; a beautiful and curious fruit.

Grapes.—Fine Grapes, source unknown, will be reported another day.

October 21, 1837.

FRUIT.

Pears.—From Mr Downer,—Urbaniste, very fine; Knight's (Rhode Island) late seedling, medium size, not high flavored, but exceedingly sweet.

From Mr Manning,—Louise Bonne, (of Jersey,) not quite mature. They are considered by one of our most distinguished pomologists, first rate. Jalousie, very fine; also, two distinct crop of William's Double bearing, (raised from the seed of the St. Germain,) of medium quality.

From Mr Payne, from the garden of Benj. Bussey, Esq., Summer street,—Minott, a well known variety.

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Apples.—Pomme Neige or snow apples, a beautiful and high flavored fruit; Brussels Pippin; Quince apples; very sprightly and good. Lyscom apples, a deservedly popular fruit.

From J. Lincoln, Hingham,—Seek-no-further apples, which fully sustained their good reputation.

From Joseph Balch, Esq.—Apples, (from trees imported from England,) not in eating, names unknown.

From ——— ———, Specimens of Philadelphia Pippins, very large and handsome.

From E. M. Richards,—Boxford or Towne Apples. Red Ingestrie apples and peaches, name unknown.

Grapes.—From Joseph Balch, Esq.—Large clusters of White Chasselas and Isabella Grapes, (open culture) equal to any exhibited this season.

From J. P. Davis, Esq.—Louisiana (native) Grapes, of considerable merit, raised by Mr Dane, Roxbury.

October 28, 1837.

FRUITS.

Pears.—From Wm. Oliver, Esq., from his estate in Dorchester,—Wilkinson, fine.

From S. Pond, from his garden in Cambridgeport,—Beurré Diel, a fine specimen of this fine kind. By Mr Pond, from the garden of Royal Douglass, Esq.—Specimens of a large and very beautiful fruit, misnamed Golden Beurré, a breaking fruit.

By Mr Vose, President of the Society,—Wilkinson.

By Mr Walker,—English Autumn Bergamot, a good fruit.

By Jonathan D. Bradley, Esq. of Brattleboro', Vt.,—A beautiful and excellent fruit, evidently, and to all appearance, the old St. Michael, and perfectly fair.

By Mr Manning, from his Pomological Garden, Dearborn street, Salem,—Pope's Quaker, oblong and pyriform, cov-

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ered with brown yellow russett, a good fruit and beurré; about as good as Capsheaf. Styrian, a second rate fruit, and bears an abundant second crop. Bergamotte d'Automne, of Du'Hamel, a good fruit. Alpha, [Lond. Hort. Soc. Cat.] the first and only fruit. Cumberland. These two last were exhibited at a previous meeting. Also, a new pear from seed, by Joseph S. Cabot, of Salem; a regular formed fruit below medium size, pear shaped, of the same form as the Epine d'Eté, or of the Jargonelle Epargne, of a yellow color, beurré and good, the tree an abundant bearer, Oct. Also, Endicott pear, a small wild fruit, from the Endicott tree.

By Dr Joel Burnett of Southboro',—Specimens of the fine fruit of the Burnett pear, so named by the Society in a former year for him. The specimens of this year were in length 3 inches by 2 1-2 inches in the transverse diameter, diminishing rather gradually towards the base, which is somewhat irregularly formed; contracting and compressed near the summit, and tapering to the stalk, which is an inch long; skin dull, yellowish green, covered with dull red on the side next the sun; flesh melting and beurré, juice sweet, high flavored, aromatic, a little musky and excellent.

Apples.—By Samuel Phipps, Esq. of Dorchester,—Philadelphia Pippin? so called—an enormous green fruit, not yet at maturity.

By Mr Manning, from the London Horticultural Society,—Some specimens of the first fruits.

William Kenrick offered for exhibition, a variety of fruits of the apple, received of Mr Eben Davis, of Webster, Mass., Dr Burnett of Southboro', and the Rev. Hezekiah Ramsdell, of West Thomson, Conn. Lyscom apple, received of Dr Burnett, a noble fruit; large, round, regular form, covered with large broken stripes of pale red on a foundation of green; the flesh tender, flavor aromatic and excellent; sweet, with a just proportion of acid. Oct. Nov.

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Mill apple, from Mr Peter Fay, of Southboro', large, round, irregular formed, of a dull red color; flesh tender, flavor fine, with a good and sufficient proportion of acid. Ripe in October and November.

Another large red striped fruit, received from Dr Burnett, will be reported on another occasion.

Yellow Gilliflower, from Mr Eden Davis, rather large, round, slightly ribbed or Calville formed; a clear straw color, flesh breaking; juice sweet, relieved by a pleasant acid, a beautiful and excellent fruit of superior flavor. Oct. Nov.

Miller apple from the same source, above medium size, slightly ribbed, inclining to red next the sun, greenish yellow in the shade, juice sweet, with a pleasant acid, of excellent flavor and highly esteemed where best known. Oct. Nov.

Much credit is due to the Rev. Mr Ramsdell for his exertions in collecting and forwarding specimens. His collection comprised many very superior varieties. We enumerate a seedling fruit, much resembling, in appearance, the Yellow Gilliflower before described, flavor good, but not equal to that variety, with a very lively acid, a beautiful fruit. Sweet Winter, a middle sized round fruit, pale red and faintly striped next the sun, green in the shade; sweet, with a slight acid; a very productive fruit, which keeps till May. White Sweet is properly "Tolman Sweeting," a fine yellow fruit, with a blush next the sun, encircled by two or three distinct black lines from summit to base; flesh breaking, relieved by a slight acid; valuable. Pomme Water, a very large and noted sweet fruit, fine for cooking, color green, with a faint blush; stalk very short and sunk deep; the tree bears abundantly. In eating in March. Tift sweeting, a well known and valuable winter fruit, but not handsome. American apple, a very uncommon large fruit for cooking, of tolerable flavor, keeps till January. A green apple without name, a pleasant fruit; also, Pomme Royal, a fruit of most delicious flavor:—has been noticed in former reports. Winter Green-

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ing, a fruit of handsome size, and very fair, of a regular, round, or flattened form, with a remarkably long stalk ; color green, with a blush next the sun ; flesh breaking, juice sweet, relieved by a lively and somewhat astringent acid, and excellent flavor ; evidently a valuable fruit ; the tree an abundant bearer. Winter Chandler apple, a first rate winter fruit ; very large, round ; stalk large, very short, in a deep cavity ; the fruit covered for the most part, with dull red and stripes of red, particularly next the sun ; yellowish green in the shade ; flavor equal to the Baldwin, and of equal or superior size, but not quite so handsome ; a delicious fruit ; the tree bears well every year, and the fruit keeps till March.

Enfield Pearmain, a round, red fruit, of medium size and fine flavor ; a great bearer, and highly esteemed at Enfield in Connecticut, as a first rate winter fruit. Nichol's Sweet, rather large, and handsome, round, inclining to conical ; of a dull red color ; flesh breaking, and very sweet, and fine for baking ; the tree bears well, and the fruit keeps till June.

Ramsdell's Red Sweeting, a beautiful fruit, which we have so named for Mr Ramsdell—a name being wanting for this fine kind ; form conical or round ; over medium size ; color fine dark crimson, and covered with minute yellow points, and stripes of darker crimson next the sun ; the fruit on the tree is covered with a dense and beautiful blue bloom ; flesh fine and mellow, it sometimes cracks at maturity ; juice sweet and delicious ; the tree a great bearer every year ; one of the most beautiful and saleable of all fruits. October to January. Red Pumpkin Sweet, a beautiful fruit, bearing much resemblance to Ramsdell's Sweet, and about the same size ; covered with fine dark crimson, and darker crimson stripes and minute black points ; flesh fine and mellow ; juice sweet and delicious. The tree is stated to be a prodigious bearer every year ; the fruit grows in clusters. The tree on which these specimens grew, required twelve props this year, to enable it to sustain its load. The fruit ripens in October,

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and may be kept till January. One gentleman has commenced an orchard of this kind alone, persuaded that even for the purposes of feeding swine, no other fruit would prove so profitable, or yield so great crops.

For the Committee,

Wm. Kenrick, *Chairman.*

November 4, 1837.

FRUITS.

Pears.—From S. Downer, Dorchester,—Duchesse D' Angoulême, Beurré Diel, Monsieur Jean, Urbaniste, Dix, Bleecker's Meadow, and Catillac.

From J. Clapp, South Reading,—Platt's Bergamotte, and a kind without name.

From E. Vose, Esq., Dorchester,—Duchesse D'Angoulême.

From Mr Coolidge's Garden, Boston,—St. Michael.

From E. M. Richards, Dedham,—Warden.

Apples.—From S. Downer,—Pomme De Neige.

From Gardner Brown,—Sweet apple, from Medfield, called there, Pomme Water.

November 11, 1837.

FRUITS.

Dix pear, a fine specimen, from a standard tree of Enoch Bartlett, Roxbury.

St. Germain pears, fine specimens, from Samuel Sweetser, Cambridgeport. A red apple and Rhode Island Greening, from Shadrach Freeman, Esq., Sandwich, Barnstable county; both kinds gave good evidence that fine fruits may be grown on the Cape. These were offered for exhibition by Dr Benjamin Shurtleff, Chelsea.

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NOVEMBER 18, 1837.

FRUITS.

From L. P. Grosvenor, specimens of Sandford pear, rather too ripe : also fine apples, name unknown, pronounced superior. From B. V. French, Wilkinson pears. From J. Boott, Boston, two kinds of apples from Newburyport ; one was Moody's Seedling or Grandfather apple, a kind esteemed in Essex county. From S. Pond, Cambridgeport, Beurré Diel pears, and a variety, not in eating, name unknown.

DECEMBER 1, 1837.

FRUITS.

From Thomas Brewer, apples, River and Tolman sweet. Pears, Passe Colmar, Virgouleuse.

From Elijah Vose, apples, Dewitt or Doctor, Spice, Gilliflower, Hawthorn Dean, Bellflower, Nonsuch, Marygold, Gardner Sweeting. *Pears*, Lewis.

From Jos. Balch, Moody apple.

DECEMBER 9, 1837.

FRUITS.

Pears. — Figue de Naples, from Mr Manning, first fruit ; the tree proves a great bearer ; specimens over ripe ; to appearance a good fruit.

Surpasse St. Germain. This is the *third* variety which Mr Manning has received by this name. This, he observes, *appears to be correct* as it conforms to the description of Mr Braddick.

Apples. — Fall Harvey. "This," says Mr Manning, "is thought to be the best fall and early winter apple we have ; the fruit grows very large and handsome, and the tree is a great bearer." The fruit large, round, slightly ribbed ; color greenish yellow, with an occasional deep blush next the sun ; the stalk short, flesh, breaking, juice sweet and abundant, with a just and perfect proportion of acid. The grafts of this fine

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variety, were received of Mr Towne of Topsfield, with some other fine kinds, but the origin is not known.

December 16, 1837.

FRUITS.

Mr Downer's select fruits; (with the exception of very fine Passe Colmar pears, from the Hon. E. Vose,) constituted the entire exhibition.

Apples. — Ortley, first rate, Brussels Pippin, Old Nonsuch, handsome and fine flavored. Two varieties of Spitzenbergh and Lady, a small oblong fruit of great beauty.

Pears. — Lewis, good; Bleeker's Meadow, Passe Colmar, Dix, over-ripe, but retains its flavor to the last. Beurré Rance; this variety cannot, with confidence, be recommended for general cultivation. Catillac, very large and hard; this with the last are good baking varieties, at this season of the year.

December 20, 1837.

FLOWERS.

Mr Samuel Walker, Roxbury, exhibited a beautiful seedling Pansy, called Queen Victoria: it has been considered one of the best Mr W. has raised; colors fine and distinct, eye of the flower good, slightly pencilled, form nearly circular.

1838.

March 3, 1838.

Exhibited a few varieties of Apples, from B. V. French.

Read—A letter from E. M. Richards, describing a mode for preventing the ravages of the Apple Borer; also

Report of the Committee of Finance.

Voted, that $275 be placed at the disposal of the several Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Committees, for the purpose of awarding premiums during the present year.

To Committee on Flowers $125.

To Committee on Fruits $100.

To Committee on Vegetables $50.

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March 31, 1838.

FRUITS.

Fine specimens of Rhode Island Greening, from Samuel Walker, Roxbury.

Presented—Chinese Mulberry seed, from J. M. Ives, Salem.

PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1838.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, established in Boston, offers the following Premiums, for Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers, for 1838.

The augmented and various displays of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, and the zeal manifested by the cultivators thereof, during the past year, have been such as to induce the Massachusettss Horticultural Society, to offer, for the present season, the following premiums, to promote the general interest of horticulture, and to excite a spirit of emulation among its members for the public good.

FOR FRUITS.

Pears. For the best Summer Pears, not less than one dozen, a premium of $5. 00

For the best Autumn Pears, not less than one dozen, a premium of 5. 00

For the best Winter Pears, not less than one dozen, a premium of 5. 00

Apples. For the best Summer Apples, not less than one dozen, a premium of 5. 00

For the best Autumn Apples, not less than one dozen, a premium of 5. 00

For the best Winter Apples, not less than one dozen, a premium of 5. 00

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Cherries. For the best Cherries, not less than two quarts, a premium of $5. 00

Peaches. For the best Peaches, open culture, not less than one dozen, a premium of 5. 00

For the best Peaches, under glass, not less than one dozen, a premium of 5. 00

Plums. For the best Plums, not less than one quart, a premium of 5. 00

Apricots. For the best Apricots, not less than one dozen, a premium of 4. 00

Nectarines. For the best Nectarines, not less than one dozen, a premium of 4. 00

Quinces. For the best Quinces, not less than one dozen, a premium of 5. 00

Grapes. For the best Foreign Grapes, grown under glass, a premium of 10. 00

For the best Foreign Grapes, out-door culture, a premium of 5. 00

For the best Native Grapes, a premium of 5. 00

Gooseberries. For the best Dessert Gooseberries, not less than two quarts, a premium of 5. 00

Raspberries. For the best Raspberries, not less than two quarts a premium of 5. 00

Strawberries. For the best Strawberries, not less than one quart, a premium of 5. 00

Currants. For the best currants, not less than one quart, a premium of 2. 00

FOR VEGETABLES.

Asparagus. Earliest and best in open ground, 4. 00

Cucumbers. Best Pair, on or before the first Saturday in July, 4. 00

Cabbages. Early, the best four Heads, 2. 00

Carrots. Twelve Roots, the earliest and best, 2. 00

Beets. Twelve Roots, of the earliest and best, by the first Saturday in July, 2. 00

Rhubarb. Six Spears of the best, $3. 00
Potatoes. Early, one Peck, the best, by the first Saturday in July, 3. 00
Celery. Two Plants, earliest and best, 2. 00
Beans. Large Lima, two quarts, shelled, 3. 00
" The earliest and best, Dwarf, Shell, two quarts, 2. 00
Lettuce. Four Heads, the finest and heaviest of the season, 2. 00
Cauliflowers. Two Heads, finest and heaviest of the season, 3. 00
Broccoli. Two Heads, 3. 00
Squashes. Winter, the largest and best Pair, 3. 00
Peas. One Peck, the earliest and best, by the first Saturday of June, 4. 00
Melons. Water, the largest and best Pair, 3. 00
" The finest Greenflesh in the season, 3. 00
Indian Corn. For boiling; Twelve Ears, having regard to the size of the ears, their earliness, and the quality of the corn, 2. 00

FOR FLOWERS.

Roses. For the best display, 5. 00
" 24 hardy varieties, 3. 00
" 12 " " 2. 00
" 12 China and other tender varieties, 3. 00
Hyacinths. Best display, 5. 00
Carnations. " " 5. 00
" six varieties, 3. 00
" seedling, 3. 00
Pinks. " display, 5. 00
" six varieties, 3. 00
" seedling, 3. 00

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Tulips.	"	12 varieties,		$8. 00
Dahlias.	"	display,	1st prize,	10. 00
	"	"	2d "	6. 00
	"	24 varieties,	1st "	8. 00
	"	"	2d "	5. 00
	"	16 "	1st "	6. 00
	"	"	2d "	4. 00
	"	8 "	1st "	5. 00
	"	"	2d "	2. 00
	"	seedling,	1st "	3. 00
	"	"	2d "	2. 00
Pansies.	"	display		5. 00
	"	seedling,		3. 00
Geraniums.	"	display, six varieties, in pots,		5. 00
	"	seedling,		3. 00

Herbaceous Plants. Best general display, during the season, 10. 00

A gratuity is also offered for any specimens of new or rare plants, or for any plant which may be considered by the Committee on Flowers, deserving, for its great beauty or superior culture, such mark of approbation.

It is desirable that the specimens offered for competition should be as numerous as possible, regard being had, that none should be presented but those of a fine quality, and that each kind should be accompanied by its name.

The Society may withhold any prize if the specimen exhibited be deemed, by them, unworthy, although a prize may have been announced for the best production in the class to which it respectively belongs. And be it further understood, that all Fruits, Flowers, or Vegetables, brought forward for competition, must be the property of, and raised by the competitor.

The Society meet every Saturday morning at their Rooms, 23 Tremont Row, where articles designed for exhibition or

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competitition, may be presented. The specimens for premiums should be on the table by ten o'clock, A. M., labelled with the name of thc owners. Persons wishing to become members of this Society, will please make application to any of its officers.

All premiums not applied for, within six months after they are awarded, will be considered as forfeited to, and for the use of the Society.

Committee on Fruits.

W. Kenrick, *Chairman*; Robert Manning, Samuel Downer, Benjamin V. French, Edward M. Richards, John A. Kenrick, John M. Ives, Salem, P. B. Hovey, L. P. Grosvenor, William H. Cowen, J. L. L. F. Warren, S. Pond.

Committee on Vegetables.

Samuel Pond, *Chairman*; P. B. Hovey, S. Walker, E. M. Richards, Aaron D. Williams, Rufus Howe.

Committee on Flowers.

S. Walker, *Chairman*; C. M. Hovey, Joseph Breck, S. Sweetser, D. Haggerston, Samuel R. Johnson, M. P. Wilder, William E. Carter.

E. VOSE, *President.*

R. T. PAINE, *Corresponding Secretary.*

EXHIBITED ON APRIL 21, 1838.

FRUITS.

Spitzenburg and Lady Apples (good specimens) by Mr Downer. Also specimens of a small, handsome and pleasant fruit called "Golden Russet"—unlike the fruit usually known by that name.

By Mr Richards, Lady Apple, Roxbury Russet and Roxbury Sweet, so called; a small yellow handsome fruit and the Swaar apple.

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Pears.—Easter Beurré ; (one of the very finest of all the new kinds hitherto known, for late keeping) from S. Downer.

Beurré of Bolwiller, from E. M. Richards.

GERANIUM SHOW.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will award its Premiums, on Saturday next, 28th inst. for the best specimens of *Geraniums*, viz: for the best six varieties in pots, and for the best seedling. The specimens must be on the table, at the Rooms of the Society, 23 Tremont Row, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rooms will be opened for the public, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and close at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Per order of the Committee on Flowers,

SAMUEL WALKER, *Chairman.*

23 Tremont Row, April 21, 1838.

THE EXHIBITION.

Pelargoniums (*Geraniums.*)—From Marshall P. Wilder, about twenty pots, of varieties, viz: Hill's Champion, Hericartianum, Lord Denman, Admiral Codrington, Diversum, Celestia, Admiral Nelson, Mary Queen of Scots, Adelina, Albidum, Rob Roy, Diadematum, and three or four seedlings. Also, a specimen of rose, Triomph de Luxemburg.

From Mr Meller, four or five varieties of Geraniums.

From Mr Mason, cut flowers of Geraniums.

Other plants exhibited. From S. Walker, Alyssum saxatile and three seedling Pansies in pots, (fine.)

From Mr Cowan, a great variety of cut flowers, &c.

From T. Lee, a variety of flowers, among which were Gaillardia bicolor, Chryseis crocea, Verbena Tweediana, and V. chamædrifolia, Fuschia globosa, Calandrinia discolor, Mimuli, a new dark Nasturtium, Clarkia pulchella and C. *var. alba*, Calceolarias, Roses.

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FRUITS.

From S. Downer, Spitzemberg and Lady apples, and an unknown kind, improperly called Golden Russet. Also Easter Beurré pear, in fine order. From E. M. Richards, Lady, Swaar, Roxbury Sweet and Roxbury Russet, apples. Also, Beurré de Bolwiller pear, a small, good looking fruit.

May 12, 1838.

FRUITS.

John B. Barstow, Hanover, Plymouth Co., presented, "Seek-no-further" Apples, of great beauty and fine flavor.

VEGETABLES.

By J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton, early spine cucumber, nearly white, (from English seed.) Flavor fine and bears well.

Thanks of Society voted to Hon. Daniel Webster and to J. F. Cullum, Treasurer of Columbian Horticultural Society, for their donation of Report of the Committee on Agriculture, on the memorial of Dr Perrine.

Hon. Russell Freeman of Sandwich, admitted as a Corresponding Member.

Joseph H. Gardner of Roxbury and John Fenno of Chelsea, were admitted subscription members.

Scions of seven native varieties of Pears from Connecticut, accompanied by a letter, from John Prince, received.

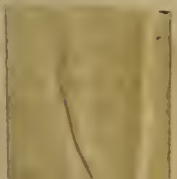
May 19, 1838.

FLOWERS.

Messrs Hovey & Co. presented some extra fine specimens of Hyacinth. We called at their garden, in Cambridgeport, and saw the residue of their collection, which we hesitate not to say were the best ever grown in this section of the country.

For the Committee,

S. Walker, *Chairman.*



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May 26, 1838.

VEGETABLES.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton, a fine specimen of *bleached* Giant Rhubarb or Pie Plant. This plant was closely covered with a *lime cask*, on the 17th inst. having then just appeared above ground.

June 2, 1838.

FRUIT.

Apples, Mackay Sweeting, from the farm of Capt. Mackay, from Weston.

VEGETABLES.

From Mr Warren, Brighton, fine specimens of English Cape Broccoli ; Early Cauliflowers ; Green Prickly, Short Horn, and White Spine, Cucumber.

FLOWERS.

From the Messrs Winships, Brighton—Syringa Chinensis, or Chinese Lilac ; Spiræa hypericifolia ; do. chamædrifolia ; do. lævigata ; Xylosteum tartaricum ; do. vulgare ; do. album ; Caucasicum ; Ranunculus repens ; do. aconitifolius *pl.*; do. acris *pl.*; Phloxes ; Lamium rugosum ; Actæa alba, &c.

From Thomas Lee, Esq. Brookline, fine specimens of the following plants, viz : Macartney Rose ; Belle Parisienne do. ; Four Seasons do. ; Dahlia fimbriata alba ; do. Columbine ; Phlox Drummondii, (pot ;) do. (cut ;) Sylphium (?) Californicum ; Eschallzia crocæa ; Leptosiphon Androsaceus ; Silene compacta ; Asclepias tuberosa ; Clarkia alba ; Lupinus mutabilis.

By Wm. Meller, Roxbury, Tropæolum pentaphyllum.

By S. Walker, Roxbury, a variety of Tulips.

The Chairman of the Judges appointed to award the premiums for the best specimens of *Geraniums*, drew up a

report and forwarded it, by *private* conveyance, to the Chairman of the Committee on Flowers; said report has not yet come to hand, or it would have been made *public* before this time. This statement of facts is made, that the gentlemen, who contributed to the *Geranium Show*, may know that the neglect to report does not lie with the Judges, or the Committee on Flowers.

By order of the Flower Committee,

S. Walker, *Chairman.*

Boston, June 2, 1838.

June 9, 1838.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

From Wm. Kenrick, Newton; Pæonies, rose-colored; Carnation or flesh-colored; Grevillii; Single crimson Moutan or Purple tree Pæony; Iris, Siberian; do. Fœtida; do. Florentine; do. Sweetii. Specimens of Scarlet Hawthorn, Wistaria Consequana or Chinese Glycine, hardy and flowers profusely in an exposed situation; Laburnum, or Golden Chain.

From Messrs Winship, Brighton, Lonicera alba; Syringa Persica; Spiræa Trilobata; Clematis Viorna; Cytisus Laburnum; Azalea Nudiflora; do. Pontica; Veronica Gentianoides; 8 kinds of Hardy Pæonies; 4 do. do. Irises; 4 do. do. Geraniums; Harrison's double Yellow Rose.

By Thos. Lee, Esq., Dahlias, and other specimens of fine plants, Roses, &c.

By S. Walker, Bouquets, &c.

VEGETABLES.

Rhubarb, large and fine, from the Messrs. Winship, and from James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

Cucumbers: English white spined, do. short prickly, Si-

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not's smooth-skin, do. early frame ; from the garden of James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

June 16, 1838.

FLOWERS.

From Col. M. P. Wilder, Pæonies, Roses, and Double Rocket.

By S. R. Johnson, Charlestown, China Roses and Pinks.

By W. E. Carter, from the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, some fine specimens of herbaceous plants.

From the Messrs Hovey, several bouquets.

From William Kenrick, two bouquets.

From the Messrs Winship, Brighton, Iris pseudacorus, Thalictrum album, Lonicera flor. variegata ; Roses, pink, white, and purple Boursalt, Florida, single yellow, a variety of Scotch Roses, and Herbaceous Plants.

By S. Walker, Bouquets, &c.

VEGETABLES.

Peas, by Rufus Howe, Dorchester.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The Premiums on Roses and Pinks will be awarded on Saturday next, 23d inst. The Flowers offered for Prizes must be on the tables before 10 o'clock.

By order of Flower Committee,

S. Walker, *Chairman.*

FLORICULTURAL NOTICE.

Gentlemen having Roses, and who are not desirous to enter them for prizes, are respectfully invited to contribute specimens for exhibition.

The Rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, No. 23, Tremont Row, are open for the public every Saturday morning, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

The Fruits and Flowers are usually for sale.

June 23, 1838.

FLOWERS.

A variety of the finest Roses, from M. P. Wilder, Esq.

From Augustus Aspinwall, Esq., superb varieties, and two or three new ones.

From Thomas Lee, Esq., specimens of the most lovely and delicate sorts.

From Samuel R. Johnson, fine hardy Roses, and China Roses of the best kinds.

From S. Sweetser, Cambridgeport, choice hardy and China Roses, well grown.

Contributions of Roses and other flowers from Messrs Winship, Brighton; Hovey & Co., Cambridgeport; Carter, of the Botanic Garden; Hovey, of Roxbury; Meller of Roxbury, and S. Walker, Roxbury.

Seedling Roses.—Messrs Winship presented specimens of Seedling Roses, very fine, one especially of extra quality.

E. Breed, Esq., Charlestown, presented Cactus Speciosissimus. The plant was in a high state of cultivation.

Messrs Winship presented a rare or new species of Cactus, with a large white flower. Very beautiful.

From T. Magoun, Medford, Magnolia glauca, Kalmia latifolia, and Glycine frutescens.

FRUITS.

Eight boxes of fine Methven Castle Strawberries, from J. L. L. F. Warren.

From the President of the Society, superb specimens of Keene's Seedling Strawberry.

Fine Peaches, from the peach-houses of Aaron Mitchell, Nantucket.

VEGETABLES.

From S. Pond, Cambridgeport, very large Giant Rhubarb.

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June 30, 1838.

FLOWERS.

Roses, by A. Aspinwall, Esq., Brookline, S. R. Johnson, Charlestown, and Col. Wilder, Dorchester.

Pinks, by Col. Wilder, Wm. Meller, and S. Walker.

Dahlias, from Dr J. C. Howard, Brookline, besides a Bouquet and Roses.

Pansies, from Col. Wilder and from S. Walker.

Bouquets, from Messrs Winships ; Hovey & Co. ; Wm. Kenrick ; John Hovey ; S. Sweetser ; S. Walker.

Specimens of *Sambucus* from Messrs Winship, and of *Nerium* from S. Sweetser.

From Dr Alden, Randolph, Liriodendron Tulipifera, or Tulip tree.

FRUITS.

Methven Castle and Downton Strawberries, from the President of the Society : both remarkable for size and beauty.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, from his garden in Brighton, four boxes of large and beautiful Strawberries, the Methven Castle.

A very large, dark red cherry, from Henry Edwards, from his garden in the city ; very fine and sweet, similar to Black Tartarian.

July 7, 1838.

FRUITS.

Basket of Grapes from unknown source.

Methven Castle Strawberries from J. L. L. F. Warren.

Apricots from Col. M. P. Wilder.

VEGETABLES.

Beets from S. Sweetser. Lettuce from P. Hill of Groton.

Beans, "the Six-week Bean," from J. L. L. F. Warren.

FLOWERS.

Messrs T. Lee and S. N. Johnson presented Roses. Dr J. C. Howard offered Dahlias.

From M. P. Wilder, seedling Geraniums of very superior merits.

Bouquets from Messrs William Kenrick, Hovey & Co., Winship, Howard, J. Hovey, Meller and S. Walker.

From T. Lee, Esq., native and other plants, among which were beautiful specimens of Rhododendron maximum, Cymbidium pulchellum, Magnolia glauca, &c. &c.

From William Kenrick, a variety of old white Lily, with a purple tint: curious rather than improved.

July 14, 1838.

FRUITS.

Presented by Dr John C. Howard, Brookline, two fine bunches of Black Hamburgh Grapes, very large and high colored; also a fine large bunch of the Miller Burgundy.

By John Hovey, Roxbury, two boxes of very large and fine, white, oblong Gooseberries.

By John G. Thurston, Lancaster, a box of Gooseberries, apparently same as last.

By James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton, Raspberries, white and red Antwerp.

By James L. L. F. Warren, white and red Dutch Currants, fine.

By Samuel Downer, two boxes fine specimens of the *Downer* Cherry.

FLOWERS.

Carnations were offered by Messrs Johnson, Winship and Meller.

Cactus speciosissimus from Col M. P. Wilder. Also, C. Jenkinsoniana, Gloxinia speciosa and Combretum purpureum.

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From S. Walker. Aconitum Variegatum, Yucca Filamentosa.

Bouquets, from Messrs Winship, Howard, Hovey & Co., John Hovey, Meller and Walker.

Weekly Meeting on July 21, 1838.

Exhibition and premium on Carnations. Committee of three, chosen to decide on the claims for premiums.

Presented. Asclepias tuberosa (native) from Dr E. Alden, of Randolph.

Choice specimens of Punica granatum *fl. pl.*, and some fine Holyhocks, from S. R. Johnson.

Symphoria variegata and Acer negundo, from Messrs Winship.

Bouquets from Messrs Hovey & Co., Carter, Meller, Walker and John Hovey. Also the following

FRUITS.

Several very large clusters of black Hamburg Grapes; and the white Chasselas, from Jacob Tidd, Roxbury.

A beautiful cluster of French Pears, grown under glass, from E. Breed, Charlestown.

From Dr J. C. Howard, Brookline, black Hamburg, Miller Burgundy, white Chasselas Grapes; red and white Antwerp Raspberries and Dutch white Currants.

From J. D. W. Williams, Apples, Spitzenberg ? growth of 1837, in fine state of preservation; also two varieties of Gooseberries—Dutch red and white Currants.

From Aaron D. Weld, West Roxbury, Dutch red and white Currants, very fine specimens.

From S. Walker, Roxbury, branches of red seedling Currants, and the following varieties of Gooseberries, viz.—"Hopeley's Globe Green," "Gascoin," and "Lancaster Lad."

The President and several members were present at this meeting. The principle business before them related to the arrangements for the Annual Exhibition.

On motion of Mr Grosvenor, it was voted,—That the Society have an exhibition of Fruits and Flowers, in the month of September following, between the 10th and 25th of the same, at such time and place, within the above limitation, as a committee hereafter to be chosen, shall, considering the progress of the season, deem most expedient.

A general Committee of Arrangements was then chosen, viz :

Committee of Arrangements.—Samuel Walker, Isaac P. Davis, Thomas Lee, Lemuel P. Grosvenor, Marshall P. Wilder, Ebenezer Putnam, E. Weston, Jr,. Jacob Tidd, Benj. V. French, Samuel Downer, David Haggerston, Wm. McLennan, Charles M. Hovey, M. P. Sawyer, Joseph Breck, J. E. Teschemacher, Cheever Newhall, Wm. Kenrick, Robert Treat Paine, Henry Sheafe, Samuel R. Johnson, S. Sweetser, Robert Manning, J. M. Ives, Dr J. C. Howard, P. B. Hovey, E. M. Richards, John A. Kenrick, Wm. E. Carter, J. L. L. F. Warren, J. W. Cowan, J. W. Russell, Jonathan Winship.

On motion of Mr Grosvenor this committee was instructed to fill vacancies, and add to its number if found desirable—and the same was voted unanimously.

On motion of Mr Richards, a decorating committee was raised, with authority to add to their number. The gentlemen of this Committee are the following.

Special Committee to decorate the Hall, and take charge of the Fruits and Flowers.—Samuel Walker, L. P. Grosvenor, Col M. P. Wilder, J. E. Teschmacher, Wm. Kenrick, E. M. Richards, S. R. Johnson, C. M. Hovey, D. Haggerston, W. C. Cowan, J. W. Russell, H. Sheafe, Mr McLennan.

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FLOWERS.

From S. R. Johnson, varieties of Roses, including Jaune Desprez, Lamarque, &c. Also Carnations, Pinks, and the double flowering Pomegranate. From Messrs Winship, Carnations, Honeysuckles, Verbena Tweediana, Lilium Canadense, and a variety of other flowers. Bouquets from Hovey & Co., Jno. Hovey, S. Walker. Phlox pyramidalis, *var. nova*, (a fine white seedling,) from Wm. E. Carter, by whom it was raised; also Bouquet of Dahlias and other flowers.

FRUITS.

Beautiful specimens of Peaches, raised uuder glass, from M. P. Sawyer, Portland.

Two boxes of good Gooseberries, from Jos. T. Buckingham.

Two boxes of Gooseberries, from Wm. Meller, of which were the following varieties: Jolly Printer, Champaigne, &c. &c.

Four boxes of Gooseberries, (large and fine) from George Newhall of Dorchester.

From Wm. Kenrick, three boxes do.

Franconia and White Antwerp Raspberries, (fine specimens,) from Dr John C. Howard, Brookline.

Four boxes Dutch White and do. Dutch Red Currants, from A. D. Williams, Roxbury.

From Wm. Meller, box Red and box White Dutch Currants.

Andrew P. Young, offered a globular glass vessel, filled with pure honey, (during four weeks,) from his yard in Hanover street. Weight 16 pounds.

FRUITS.

Apples.—Good specimens of the following kinds from E. M. Richards : Early Harvest, Curtis' Striped, William's Favorite.

Apricots.—Good specimens from Mr Wales, of Dorchester.

From Mr Rundle, from his garden in Warren street, Apricots of good size and appearance.

From Mrs C. H. Jones, from her garden No. 14 Friend street, specimens of Apricots large and handsome.

Grapes.—Beautiful specimens of the following kinds were in exhibition by Dr J. C. Howard, from Woodland, in Brookline ; Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and Miller Burgundy, all grown under glass. The berries of the latter very large for the kind, the fruit having been thinned while young.

FLOWERS.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather and the want of rain, which together have almost burnt up vegetation, our friends decorated our tables with some fine bouquets and choice flowers.

Dr J. C. Howard, Woodland, Brookline, exhibited a very splendid Bouquet. The specimens of the *Dahlia* in this collection were extra fine for the season. His gardener deserves great praise for the taste displayed in the arrangement of the various flowers, and for the general effect.

The Messrs Winship, of Brighton, presented two very large Bouquets, containing some choice and very pretty flowers. The best *bouquets* placed on our tables this season, by Mr Story, under whose care is the establishment, particularly relating to flowers. They did him credit.

S. R. Sohnson of Charlestown, presented Roses and Carnations with other choice flowers. Mr Johnson's speci-

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mens are always clean and fine. He arranges his specimens with taste, and to great advantage. Feeling as we do, that as a cultivator, Mr Johnson has but few equals and no superior, we cannot let the present opportunity pass without saying that we at all times turn from his stand pleased with his arrangement.

Messrs John Hovey, of Roxbury, and Hovey & Co. of Boston, presented Bouquets.

Mr John Hovey also presented a plant of Nerium carneum, *fl. pl.* For the Committee,

S. Walker.

August 11, 1838.

FRUITS.

Figs, very large and fine, from J. F. Priest, Boston. *Apricots*, from Mr Rundle. Early harvest Apples, from J. Eustis, South Reading. Catalonia Plums, from S. Pond. Green Chisel Pears, from S. Walker. Early harvest Apples, from E Vose.

FLOWERS.

From Marshall P. Wilder, of Grove Hall, Dorchester, by his gardener, J. Donald, two superb specimens of Hibiscus fulgens. These flowers were very large. They were much admired for their elegant shaped, pink colored cups. We hope Col. Wilder will favor us with other specimens of his new "*Capetown beauty.*"*

Bouquets, by Messrs Hovey, Winship, Sweetser, Howard, and Walker.

August 18, 1838.

FLOWERS.

Dr J. C. Howard, of Woodland, Brookline, exhibited several fine specimens of the Dahlia ; among them we noticed

* Probably from Cape of Good Hope.

Queen Adelaide, Brown's Desdemona, Royal William, Beauty of Cambridge, Ophelia, Cedo Nulli, and some other good varieties. Dr Howard also decorated our tables with one of his extra fine Bouquets.

There were other Flowers and Bouquets from Messrs Newhall, Hovey, Winship, and Walker, containing some choice flowers, and, as a whole, making a pretty good display for so peculiar a season.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

The following FRUITS were also offered, viz :

Pears.—From Aaron D. Weld, of West Roxbury, English Catharine, handsome specimens of the kind.

From Mr Downer, specimens of Dearborn's Seedling, Washington, and Queen Catharine.

Apples.—From Simeon H. Mason, of East Medway, Pond Apples, large, handsome variety of Greening, not yet quite in eating ; in flavor resembling R. I. Greening, so far as could be judged at this time.

From Mr Downer, Sopsavine, William's Favorite, very beautiful.

Mr Richards presented for exhibition the following kinds, comprising several of the finest varieties of Early Apples :— Early Harvest, Early Bow, Early Red Juneating, and Williams' Early, also Sugar Loaf, Calville, and Spice Apples.

From James Munroe, of Cambridge, River Apple, large, red, and *now ripe*, fine flavored, and handsome.

Apricots.—Handsome specimens from Ezra Dyer.

Plums.—From Mr Downer, the Bingham, and Royal de Tours, both specimens large and very fine ; also Damask, or Damson.

From Samuel Pond from his garden in Cambridgeport, Apricot Plum, fine specimens ; Blue Mogul, so called, a large, oblong, blue Plum, of fine appearance ; Pond's seedling, a noble fruit, large, blue, and of delicious flavor. *The*

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tree is raised from offsets : Mr Pond has been eminently successful in the cultivation of the Plum, his trees produce this year, by estimation, from twentyfive to thirty bushels, the trees of several varieties being literally loaded with this valuable fruit.

Grapes.—From Dr J. C. Howard, from his garden at Woodland, beautiful specimens of the White Chasselas, Black Hamburg, and the *Meunièr* or Miller Burgundy. With ordinary cultivation the berries of this last named variety are small, the clusters compact but of inferior size ; but these specimens were of uncommon size, the berries large, the clusters of ample dimensions, with large projecting shoulders.

Shepardia eleagnoides.—From Messrs Winship, some branches of the Shepardia, or Buffalo berry, covered profusely with large and compact clusters of beautiful scarlet fruit. The fruit, the size of the currant, is very grateful to the taste after being ameliorated by the frost. It is sometimes, though improperly, called the *American Olive*, but only from the resemblance of the leaf, which is small, narrow, and woolly, having a silvery appearance. The tree is from the Rocky Mountains, therefore perfectly hardy. It is armed with strong thorns, hence it is believed it will become a most desirable plant for hedges. At Messrs Winship's it is cultivated along the highway, where innumerable droves of cattle pass, but no animal it is said has ever been known to browse it.

VEGETABLES.

A fine autumnal Marrow Squash (true variety), weight 37 1-2 lbs., was presented by Dana Parks, Roxbury.

By Mr Rogers, of Watertown, a basket of large late Lima Beans ; extra fine.

From unknown source, a basket of Tomatoes of large size.

August 25, 1838.

FLOWERS.

From Thomas Lee, Esq., Hibiscus Manihot, Portulaca Gilliesii, Gerardia flava, G. purpurea, a variety of Althæa, and other choice flowers.

From Dr J. C. Howard, a very fine Bouquet, and some specimens of *Dahlias*, among which were the following: Countess of Liverpool, Royal William, Beauty of Cambridge, Ophelia, &c.

S. Walker presented the following *Dahlias:* Jackson's Rival Yellow, King of Dahlias, Picta formosissima, Duchess of Buccleugh, Belladonna.

Bouquets from Messrs Winship, Walker, Hovey & Co., and John Hovey.

FRUITS.

Very fine Plums, from Messrs Pond and Johnson.

From Mr Pond, the following: Smith's Orleans, Duane's Purple, Pond's Seedling, Green Gage or Reine Claude, Washington, White Gage, Corse's Nota Bena.

From Mr Johnson, Washington, Green Gage, and White Gage.

From Mrs C. H. Jones, Boston, Smith's Orleans Plums.

S. Walker *also* presented specimens of *Plums*.

Pears.—The following varieties from S. Pond: Williams' Bon Chretien or Bartlett, Andrews, Julienne, and Cushing.

Green Chisel Pears, from S. Walker.

The following varieties from S. Downer, viz: Washington, Frederic de Wurtemburg and Julienne.

From T. Lee, Esq., Early Ann *Peaches*. This variety has proved, with Mr L., hardy and productive, for several past years; also, the Napoleon *Melon*, very fine in appearance, and of delicious flavor.

The following *Musk-melons:* Netted Cantaloupe, Melon de Roche, de Cariere (?) or Queen's Pocket, and Napoleon; two

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last, *new varieties*, from Dr J. C. Howard. Also Red Siberian Crab Apples.

From M. P. Sawyer, Portland, two varieties of Peaches (grown under glass), of extraordinary size and beauty.

"Williams' Favorite" Apples, from S. Downer.

VEGETABLES.

Tomatoes, from J. L. L. F. Warren.

A curiosity in the vegetable kingdom (name unknown), brought from Asia by the Rev. Mr Malcolm, exhibited by C. W. Green, Esq.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1838.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

From Hon. E. Vose, of Dorchester, Melons of the Green-flesh variety, viz. Persian, Minorca and Cantaloupe. (The contributor very politely placed this fruit upon the Committee's table for the proof of its quality : on being cut it was found to be of very delicious flavor, finely ripened, and of the genuine varieties)

From Joshua Gardner, Esq., of Dorchester, fine River Apples.

From J. Wiggin, of Portsmouth, a beautiful summer Apple (name unknown).

A fine Apple from Manchester, Virginia, gathered by a traveller.

From Capt. John De Wolf, Brighton, a basket of Julienne Pears, very fine.

From John B. Barstow, Hanover, a basket of Summer Pippin, apparently a fine fruit, but having been too long kept, the flavor was lost.

From S. Walker, Roxbury, a dish of fine Plums ; viz : Bolmar's Washington, Prince's White Gage, and Italian Damask.

From S. R. Johnson, Esq. Charlestown, three baskets

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magnificent Plums, two of Bolmar's Washington and one of Green Gage ; also a branch from the tree, very full, and of large size fruit.

From R. Manning, Salem, was received a large basket containing the following Pears, viz : Summer Frankreal, Red Juneating, Harel or Hessel, and Dearborn's Seedling. *Apples* ; the White Astracan, Nonsuch (English), and Putnam's Harvey. *Plums*, as follows : Dana, Byfield, and Red Canada (the latter planted for stocks). It was unfortunate that the liberal contribution was not received till at the close of the exhibition, as it contained many very valuable and handsome specimens.

From Mr Pond of Cambridgeport. His usual large and handsome display of *Plums* for which he is so much distinguished ; his varieties were, Smith's Orleans, Duane's Purple, Bingham, Green Gage, White Gage, Corse's Field Marshal and Bolmar's Washington.

From Hon. John Lowell, a specimen of Cuba Tomato, very beautiful ; they were distributed for the seed, agreeable to the wish of the contributor, as expressed in the following letter received by the Committee.

Roxbury, Sept. 1, 1838.

To the Committee of the Horticultural Society for Vegetables.

Gents.—I send you the Tomatoes of Cuba, which are much preferred by the Spaniards to those we raise. Indeed, for a preserve for the dessert, they are much more beautiful. I was fearful they would not ripen in our climate ; but I found they were eight days earlier than our own raised near them in the open ground.

I thought some cultivators might like to try them, and therefore send some ripe ones. They are abundant bearers.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

John Lowell.

For the Committee on Fruits and Vegetables,

James L. L. F. Warren.

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FLOWERS.

Dahlias.—By Messrs Hovey & Co., a fine specimen of variety, Mrs Rushton. The form, color and size of this variety are good; it will rank among those of first character.

By S. Walker, varieties, Jackson's Rival Yellow, King of Dahlias, Dutchess of Buccleugh, Dennissii, Widnall's Perfection and Lady Ann.

Bouquets.—By Dr J. C. Howard, Woodlands, Brookline; Messrs Winship, Brighton; Messrs Hovey & Co., of Cambridgeport; John Hovey, and S. Walker of Roxbury.

For the Committee, S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

The Committee of Arrangements at their meeting this day, voted that the annual exhibition shall take place on *Wednesday, Thursday and Friday*, 19th, 20th and 21st days of the present month.

The Special Committee to decorate the Hall and to take charge of the fruits and flowers, viz.: Messrs L. P. Grosvenor, M. P. Wilder, J. E. Teschemacher, Wm. Kenrick, E. M. Richards, J. R. Johnson, C. M. Hovey, D. Haggerston, W. H. Cowan, J. W. Russell, H. Sheafe, Alexander McLennan, J. Breck and J. L. L. F. Warren, will meet at the room of the Society on Saturday morning, 8th and 15th inst. at 11 o'clock. Per order,

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

SEPTEMBER 8, 1838.

FRUITS.

Pears.—From Mr Ives of Salem, Francreal D' Eté, a very superior and productive fruit. Roi de Wurtemburg, and old Catharine.

From Mr Vose, President of the Society, Julienne, Cushing and Dearborn's seedling.

From S. Phipps of Roxbury, a Pear without name.

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From Mr Manning, Chair à dame, Vallee Franche, Julienne, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, Paysans du Portugal, and a round sweet Pear from France, also Summer Rose of Coxe, a small round, breaking fruit, of an aromatic flavor.

From Dr J. C. Howard, Woodland, in Brookline, Bergamotte Rouge, so called, a fruit, which appears identical with the "Summer Rose" of Mr Manning, quoted above, but much more highly colored with red.

From Col. M. P. Wilder, a Pear supposed the Beurré d' Amaulis, which is a noted fine fruit; the specimen imperfect; a large fruit, of a pyramidal form, and green color, with a ruddy cheek, beurré and of good flavor.

Apples.—From Edward Sparhawk, Esq. of Brighton; Prince's Harvest, a very beautiful deep red striped fruit, over medium size, juice abundant, of an agreeable, sprightly, acid flavor.

From Mr Ives of Salem, Early Sweet Bow, fine.

From John A. Kenrick, Early Sweet Bow, very beautiful.

From S. Davis, Esq. of Newton, Hawthorndean.

From S. Bigelow, of Medford, a large red French striped Apple.

Peaches.—From T. Bigelow of Medford, handsome yellow malacatunes.

From W. T. Eustis of Brighton, specimens of Peaches of great beauty.

E. M. Richards offered for exhibition, *ninety seedling* Peaches, of as many different varieties, raised by Otis Pettee of Newton; all of them appeared fair and handsome, and some of them fine.

Plums.—Mr Manning offered specimens for exhibition of the Red Apricot Plum; a dark purple round fruit of rather large size and handsome. Also Huling's superb, a remarkably large fine fruit, but a shy bearer.

From Mr S. R. Johnson of Charlestown, Reine Claude

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or Green Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage, both specimens fine ; also Bolmer's Washington, very large and beautiful. This superb variety produces large crops of delicious fruit in the garden of Mr Johnson ; and appears to differ from the fine " Bolmer's Washington" of Mr Cruft of this city, the one being a clingstone and the other a freestone. The variety of Mr Cruft conforming more exactly to the description which authors have given of the Bolmer's Washington, is yet deemed a shy bearer.

From Messrs Mason of the Charlestown Vineyard, a small, round, white seedling plum, of a sweet flavor.

From Henry Van Dyne of Cambridgeport, a seedling, very handsome Blue Plum, for a name ; which we venture to name *Van Dyne Plum.* We may speak further of the merits of this fruit on a future occasion.

Grapes.—Josiah Bradlee of this city, offered specimens of the Black Hamburgh from the Grape House of Aaron Mitchell, Esq., of Nantucket ; clusters very large and beautiful. The soil and climate of the Island prove admirably adapted to the vine.

From Dr J. C. Howard, specimens of the Black Hamburgh, White Chasselas, and the Meunier or Miller Burgundy, corresponding in size and beauty to those of this gentleman's former exhibitions.

From Otis Johnson of Lynn, splendid clusters of Black Hamburgh.

From Jacob Tidd of Roxbury, specimens of White Chasselas and Black Hamburgh corresponding in beauty to those of his exhibitions in former years.

From Mr Davis of Newton, Black native Grapes.

For the Committee,

William Kenrick, *Chairman.*

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September 8, 1838.

FLOWERS.

Dahlias.—From Messrs Howard, Wilder, Hovey and Walker ; among them we noticed Prince George, Dennisii (fine,) Ophelia, Desdemona, Cedo Nulli, and Queen of Wurtemburg by Dr Howard. Widnall's Juliet (superb,) Brown's Beauty, Buist's Mrs Rushton, Middlesex Rival, and Conqueror of Europe, by Hovey & Co. Fowler's Queen Victoria, (very fine form) by Col. Wilder. Dennisii, Widnall's Perfection, Lady Ann, Napoleon, Jackson's Rival Yellow, Cleopatra, Desdemona, by S. Walker.

Bouquets.—from Walker, Kenrick, Winship (very fine), Howard (extra fine), Mason.

September 15, 1838.

FLOWERS.

Dahlias.—By J. C. Howard, Esq., Brookline, viz., Lady Fordwich, Prince George, Beauty of Cambridge, Alba Perfectio, Brown's Ophelia, Brown's Desdemona, Dennis's Beauty, Cedo Nulli, Picta Formosissima, Royal William, Queen of Wurtemburg, and Douglass's Augusta.

By W. E. Carter, from the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, Dennis's Perfection, Daniel O'Connell, Duke of Bedford, Metropolitan Calypso, Beauty of Camberwell, and several others.

By S. Sweetster of Cambridgeport, Quilled Perfection.

By S. Walker, Napoleon, Lady Ann, King of Dahlias, Mrs Broadwood, Douglass's Glory, Desdemona, and Urania.

From Samuel Phipps, Esq., of Dorchester, a fine specimen of Helianthus annuus, *flore pleno.*

Bouquets.—From Messrs. Winship, Hovey, Howard, John Hovey, and others.

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FRUITS.

Pears—From S. Downer, Urbaniste, Dix, Cushing, and Wurtemburg.

From John Richardson, Beauty of Brussels.

From John Lowell, Beurré Spence, Bergamotte Paysans, Beurré Crappaux.

From Mrs Timothy Bigelow, Bartlett.

From Dr Harris, Bon Chretien.

From E. Vose, Julienne, Duchesse d'Angoulême.

From S. Sweetser, Julienne, Fulton, Beurré Diel.

From D. Parks, Bartlett.

Apples.—From S. Downer, Porter.

From J. De Wolf, Spice Sweeting.

From Hon E. Vose, Summer Pearmain.

From John Warren, American Nonpareil.

Peaches.—From S. Phipps, Red Rareripe, Royal George

From Hon E. Vose, a Seedling.

From Mrs. Bigelow, Rareripe.

Nectarines.—From J. C. Howard, "Violet."

From Thomas Mason, Elruge, Broomfield, Brugnon.

Plums.—From S. Pond, Smith's Orleans, Corse's Field Marshal, White Gage, Duane's Purple.

From Messrs Winship's, Small Plums, raised from stones brought from beyond the Rocky Mountains.*

Grapes.—From S. Downer, Miller's Burgundy.

From J. C. Howard, Isabella, Sweetwater.

From Mrs Sarah Jones, White Sweetwater.

* We hope these will be preserved for botanical interest. J. L. R.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S

ANNUAL MEETING.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

> " ————Let one great day
> To celebrated sports and *floral* play
> Be set aside!"

The annual exhibition of Flowers and Fruits by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, took place at their Rooms, 23 Tremont Row, on *Wednesday*, *Thursday*, and *Friday*, 19th, 20th, and 21st of September.

The specimens of Fruit (the particulars of which are here given by the Chairman of the Fruit Committee) were very fine, and exceeded, both in quantity and quality those of any former season.

Owing to the extreme heat of the weather, and the continued drought in July and August, Autumn's Queen, (the gorgeous) Dahlia, did not appear at the exhibition in all her glory. But notwithstanding the almost total failure of the Dahlia bloom, the floral part of the show was much better than our friends or ourselves anticipated. When it was made known to the cultivators, and to the lovers of flowers, that the place of the Dahlia must be filled up, by such cut flowers as could be procured, the disposition to contribute became general, and the supply was equal to our wants. Before the appointed hour had arrived to open the Rooms for the public, every phial, dish and basket, was filled, and all were in readiness for the inspection, and we trust, gratification, of those interested in Flora and Pomona.

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The contributors will please accept our thanks and acknowledgments, for their liberal contributions, and their kind aid. That we should not omit in our annexed statement, the name of any contributor, or an account of any specimens sent for exhibition, we solicited the favor of a communication giving us a list of the plants or flowers omitted, that they might be added to our report.

Hon. John Lowell of Roxbury, offered, Pandanus utilis, Eugenia myrtifolia, Araucaria excelsa, (rare and valuable.) This is a most superb plant. The inhabitants of Chili call this noble ornament of their forests *araucanos*. "This genus" Sweet observes "may be termed the handsomest genus of plants with which we are acquainted." Bignonia discolor, Acrostichum alcicorne, Asplenium (?) Casuarina equisetifolia.

From J. P. Cushing, Esq., Watertown. Astrapæa Wallichii, Epiphyllum Ackermannii, Maranta Zebrina, Amaryllis Belladonna, (several pots in bloom,) Hippeastrum, (seedlings in bloom,) Erica glauca, Alpinia nutans, Rochea falcata, Trevirana coccinea, Phœinx dactylifera, Mespilus (?) and a fine cut blossom of Crinum amabile.

From Marshall P. Wilder, Esq., of Hawthorn Grove, Dorchester. Stanhopea quadricornis, (Air plant from South America in fine bloom.) "The true species of this genus," says Loudon, "are beyond comparison the most delightful productions of the vegetable world." This specimen was very beautiful, and was greatly admired. Maranta Zebrina, Acacia, (four varieties,) Ardisia crenulata, Mannettia glabra, Erythrina Crista-galli, Nerine Fothergillii, &c.

From John Lemist, Esq., of Roxbury. Citrus myrtifolia, (two plants,) Erica cruenta, (two plants,) Cycas revoluta, Ilex aureo-marginata, and a very splendid Bouquet.

From Mrs Bigelow, of Medford, two very fine specimens

of Cupressus stricta.* These plants were placed at the entrance of the rooms and made a handsome appearance.

From John C. Gray, Esq., two very fine specimens of Cockscomb.

From the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by W. E. Carter. Ficus elastica, Ficus australis, Diosma ericoides, Taxus Chinensis, Strelitzia regina, Begonia Evansiana, Laurus crassifolia, do. exaltata, do. indica, Banksia, Rhododendron arboreum, do. hybridum, Eugenia australis, Pelargoniums, Erica Caffra, do. concinna, Erica empetroides, Myrtus *flore pleno*, do. *narrow leaved*, three seedling Camellia japonica, Metrosideros saligna, Eriobotrya japonica, Bauera rubiæfolia, Acacia divaricata, Magnolia grandiflora, Eucalyptus perfoliata, Ilex crassifolia, Myrtus mucronata, Melastoma nepalensis, Acacia sp. do. saligna, Hakea, sp. Double-flowering Myrtle, Acacia decipiens, Petunia hybrida, Fuschia grandiflora, Lantana Cammara, Melaleuca tenuifolia, Calothamnus pubescens, do. quadrifida, Menziesia globularis, Bouvardia coccinea, Beaufortia decussata.

From Messrs Winship, of Brighton, Cassia sophora, Citrus nobilis *minor*, in fine fruit, Eugenia Australis, Agave Americana *variegata*, Sparmannia Africana, two varieties of Cyclamen persicum, Vinca rosea, Aucuba japonica, Gloxinia speciosa, Eupatorium odoratum, Maranta Zebrina, Erica gracilis, and spuria, Vallota purpurea, Mespilus japonica, Atriplex halimus, Asclepias persicæfolia, Begonia argyrostigma, Ficus elasticus, Daphne variegata, Laurus, communis *fol: variegata*, Ruscus racemosus, *in fruit*, Melaleuca diosmæfolia.

From H. Bowditch, Boston, fine specimens of Myrtles and Orange trees in fruit, Aloysia citriodora, Fuchsia, Erica, Acacia, &c.

From Messrs Hovey, Oxalis Boweii.

* The elegant Cypress of Italy. J. L. R.

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From John Hovey, Roxbury, Yellow tea rose, Verbena melindris, Passiflora racemosa.

From Mr Mason, of Charlestown, Phylica ericoides, Acacia armata, and two other varieties, Verbena melindris, great variety of double ten week Stocks, Viburnum tinus, three varieties of Erica, Rhododendron arboreum, Orange tree with fruit, and Diosma ericoides.

From William Meller, Roxbury, four plants Citrus Decumana.

From Dr J. C. Howard, Woodland, Brookline, a fine specimen of Yucca and other plants.

From Thomas Lee, Esq., Brookline, several beautiful little plants in bloom and a great variety of cut flowers, Roses, &c.

From J. D. W. Williams, Esq., Roxbury, Taxus communis, Callistenum lanceolatum.

From T. Rundle, Fig and Dwarf apple tree, both in fruit.

From John Arnold, Boston, Camellia japonica *alba plena*, in fine bloom.

Dahlias.—From Col. Wilder, *var.* Suffolk Hero, Elphinstone's Diana, do. purple Perfection, Marquis of Northampton, Conqueror of Europe, Brown's quilled Perfection, &c.

From E. Breed, Esq., Charlestown, Widnall's Triumphant.

From Messrs Hovey, *var.* Mrs Rushton, Liberty, Juliet, Rival Yellow, Middlesex Rival, Conqueror of Europe, Rosa Superba, Ruby, Diadem of Flora, &c.

From Dr. J. C. Howard, *var.* Prince George, Ophelia, Royal William, Countess of Liverpool, Dennisii, Beauty of Cambridge, Desdemona, Alba purpurea, Picta formosissima, Lady Fordwich, &c.

From Messrs Winship, *var.* Countess of Liverpool, Royal William, Barrett's Susanna, Prince George of Cumberland, Dutchess of Buccleugh, &c.

From the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by W. E. Carter,

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Dennis's Perfection, Lord Liverpool, Dennisii, Countess of Liverpool, Prince George, Ophelia, Mrs Broadwood, Desdemona, Augusta, Picta formosissima.

From Jno. Richardson, Dorchester, var. Lord Liverpool, Countess of Mansfield, Dennisii.

From W. Phipps, Esq., and W. Farnsworth, Esq., of Roxbury, each a few fine flowers.

From Messrs O. and W. Wales of Dorchester, *var.* Red Rover, Lady Fordwich, Widnall's Perfection, Dennisii, and Dutchess of Buccleugh.

On the second and third days of exhibition, there was a basket of choice specimen handed to the committee, with a request they would be placed in the stands *incog.* The request was complied with. All that we feel permitted to say in our report is, that the flowers were much admired; we classed them among the fairest of the *fair.*

By Samuel Walker of Roxbury, Dahlias, *var.* Napoleon, Desdemona, Dennisii, King of Dahlias, Metropolitan, Calypso, Widnall's Perfection, Mrs Broadwood, Dutchess of Buccleugh, Jackson's Rival Yellow, Lady Ann, Douglass' Glory, Belledonna, Atropurpurea, Granta, Wells' White, Harding's Bride, Ophelia, Beauty of Cambridge, Urania, Barrett's Susanna, and Beauty of Bedford.

Bouquets.—From Mrs J. H. Gardner of Roxbury; Dr J. C. Howard of Brookline; John Lemist, Esq., of Roxbury; W. E. Carter of Cambridge; Messrs Hovey, and S. Sweetser, Esq., of Cambridgeport; Messrs Winship, W. Kenrick, Newton, and S. Walker.

A small bouquet, presented by Mrs E. Breed, of Charlestown, containing specimens of Stapelia variegata, and Bignonia Evansiana, was much admired.

Cut flowers of various descriptions from T. Lee, Esq., Col. Wilder, E. Breed, Esq., Hon. E. Vose, Messrs Richardson, Phipps, Farnsworth, Gardner, Sweetser, Breck,

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Warren, Winship, Hovey & Co., John Hovey, Mason, Meller, and Carter.

From Joseph Beck & Co., a superb collection of German Asters of every variety. Thirteen distinct varieties of Zinnia elegans, of the following colors :—white, blush, pink, violet, light purple, dark purple, salmon, yellow, orange, light scarlet, dark scarlet, light crimson, and deep crimson. Specimens of Euphorbia variegata, Centaurea of sorts ; improved variegated, and other Marigolds, together with a great variety of other annuals, and cut flowers.

The wreaths were made and presented by Messrs D. Haggerston, J. W. Russell, and E. Sayers.

We shall close our report with a few brief remarks, and some quotations from various authors on the love, and use made of flowers by the inhabitants of several parts of the world.

"Flowers !" says Mr. Bowring, "what a hundred associations the word brings to my mind ! Of what countless songs, sweet and sacred, delicate and divine, are they the subject ! A flower in England, [and we will add, in America,] is something to the botanist,—but only if it be rare ; to the florist,—but only if it be beautiful ; even the poet and the moralizer seldom bend down to its eloquent silence. The peasant never utters to it an ejaculation—the ploughman (all but one) carelessly tears it up with his share—no maiden thinks of wreathing it—no youth aspires to wear it : but in Spain ten to one but it becomes a minister of love, that it bears the voice of poetry, that it crowns the brow of beauty. Thus how sweetly an anonymous cancionero sings :

"Put on your brightest richest dress,
Wear all your gems, blest vale of ours !
My fair one comes in her loveliness,
She comes to gather flowers.

"Garland me wreaths, thou fertile vale,
Woods of green your coronets bring ;
Pinks of red, and lilies pale,
Come with your fragrant offering.

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Mingle your charms of hue and smell,
Which Flora wakes in her spring-tide hours!
My fair one comes across the dell,
She comes to gather flowers.

"Twilight of morn! from thy misty tower
Scatter the trembling pearls around,
Hang up thy gems on fruit and flower,
Bespangle the dewy ground!
Phœbus, rest on thy ruby wheels—
Look, and envy this world of ours;
For my fair one now descends the hills,
She comes to gather flowers.

"List! for the breeze on wings serene
Through the light foliage sails;
Hidden amidst the forest green
Warble the nightingales!
Hailing the glorious birth of day
With music's best, divinest powers.
Hither my fair one bends her way,
She comes to gather flowers."

London Magazine, *Spanish Romances*, No. 3.

It was, perhaps, the general power of sympathy upon the subject of plants, which caused them to be connected with some of the earliest events that history records. The mythologies of all nations are full of them; and in all times they have been associated with the soldiery, the government, and the arts. Thus the patriot was crowned with oak; the hero and the poet with bay; and beauty with the myrtle. Peace had her olive; Bacchus his ivy; and whole groves of oak-trees were thought to send out oracular voices in the winds. One of the most pleasing parts of state-splendor has been associated with flowers, as Shakspeare seems to have had in his mind when he wrote that beautiful line respecting the accomplished prince, Hamlet:

"The expectancy and rose of the fair state."

It was this that brought the gentle family of roses into such unnatural broils in the civil wars: and still the united countries of Great Britain have each a floral emblem: Scotland

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has its thistle, Ireland its Shamrock, and England the rose. France, under the Bourbons, had the golden lily.

The different festivals in England, have each their own peculiar plant or plants, to be used in their celebration ; at Easter the willow as a substitute for the palm ; at Christmas, the holly and the mistletoe ; on May-day every flower in bloom, but particularly the hawthorn or May-bush. In Persia they have a festival called the Feast of Roses, which lasts the whole time they are in bloom. Formerly, it was the custom, and still is in some parts of the country, to scatter flowers on the celebration of a wedding, a christening, or even of a funeral.

It was formerly the custom also, to carry garlands before the bier of a maiden, and to hang them, and scatter flowers over her grave :

The Queen scattering flowers :

> " Sweets to the sweet. Farewell !
> I hoped thy bride-bed to have decked, sweet maid,
> And not have strewed thy grave."
>
> HAMLET, Act v. Scene 1.

In Tripoli, on the celebration of a wedding, the baskets of sweetmeats, &c. sent as wedding presents, are covered with flowers ; and although it is well known that they frequently communicate the plague, the inhabitants will even prefer running the risk, when that dreadful disease is abroad, rather than lose the enjoyment they have in their love of flowers. When a woman in Tripoli dies, a large bouquet of fresh flowers, if they can be procured, if not, of artificial, is fastened at the head of the coffin. Upon the death of a Moorish lady of quality, every place is filled with fresh flowers and burning perfumes : at the head of the body is placed a large bouquet, of part artificial, and part natural, and richly ornamented with silver : and additions are continually made to it. The author who describes these customs also mentions a lady of high rank, who regularly attended the tomb of her daughter, who

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had been three years dead ; she always kept it in repair, and, with the exception of the great mosque, it was one of the grandest in Tripoli. From the time of the young lady's death, the tomb had always been supplied with the most expensive flowers, placed in beautiful vases ; and, in addition to these, a great quantity of fresh Arabian Jessamines, threaded on thin slips of the palm leaf, were hung in festoons and tassels about this revered sepulchre. The mausoleum of the royal family, which is called the *Turbar*, is of the purest white marble, and is filled with an immense quantity of fresh flowers ; most of the tombs being dressed with festoons of Arabian Jessamine and large bunches of variegated flowers, consisting of Orange, Myrtle, Red and White Roses, &c. They afford a perfume which those who are not habituated to such choice flowers can scarcely conceive. The tombs are mostly of white, a few inlaid with colored marble. A manuscript Bible, which was presented by a Jew to the Synagogue, was adorned with flowers ; and silver vases filled with flowers were placed upon the ark which contained the sacred MS.*

The ancients used wreaths of flowers in their entertainments, not only for pleasure, but also from a notion that their odor prevented the wine from intoxicating them ; they used other perfumes on the same account. Beds of flowers are not merely fictitious. The Highlanders of Scotland commonly sleep on heath, which is said to make a delicious bed ; and beds are, in Italy, often filled with the leaves of trees, instead of down or feathers. It is an old joke against the effeminate Sybarites, that one of them complaining he had not slept all night, and being asked the reason why, said that a rose-leaf had got folded under him.

In Naples, and in the vale of Cachemere (I have been told also that it sometimes occurs in Chester,) gardens are form-

* See Tully's Narrative of a Residence in Tripoli.

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ed on the roofs of houses : "On a standing roof of wood is laid a covering of fine earth, which shelters the building from the great quantity of snow that falls in the winter season. This fence communicates an equal warmth in winter, as a refreshing coolness in summer, when the tops of the houses, which are planted with a variety of flowers, exhibit at a distance the spacious view of a beautiful chequered parterre." The famous hanging gardens of Babylon were on the enormous walls of that city.

A garden usually makes a part of every Paradise, even of Mahomet's, from which women are excluded,—women, whom gallantry has so associated with flowers, that we are told, in the Malay language, one word serves for both.* In Milton's Paradise, the occupation of Adam and Eve was to tend the flowers, to prune the luxuriant branches, and support the roses, heavy with beauty. Poets have taken pleasure in painting gardens in all the brilliancy of imagination. See the garden of Alcinous in Homer's Odyssey ; those of Morgana, Alcina, and Armida, in the Italian poets : the gardens fair

> " Of Hesperus and his daughters three,
> Who sing about the golden tree ;"

and Proserpina's garden, and the Bower of Bliss in Spenser's Fairie Queene. The very mention of their name seems to embower one in leaves and blossoms.

It is a matter of some taste to arrange a bouquet of flowers judiciously ; even in language, we have a finer idea of colors, when such are placed together as look well together in substance. Do we read of white, purple, red, and yellow flowers, they do not present to us so exquisite a picture, as if we read of yellow and purple, white and red. Their arrangement has been happily touched upon by some of our poets :

* See Lalla Rookh, page 303. Sixth edition.

——————"Th' Azores send
Their jessamine; her jessamine, remote
Caffraria: foreigners from many lands,
They form one social shade, as if convened
By magic summons of th' Orphean lyre.
Yet just arrangement, rarely brought to pass
But by a master's hand, disposing well
The gay diversities of leaf and flower,
Must lend its aid t' illustrate all their charms,
And dress the regular, yet various scene.
Plant behind plant aspiring, in the van
The dwarfish; in the rear retired, but still
Sublime above the rest, the statelier stand."

COWPER.

What is here said on the subject of arrangement is of course addressed to those who are unacquainted with botany; those who study that delightful science will, most probably prefer a botanical arrangement, observing however to place the smaller plants of each division next the spectator, and thus proceeding gradually to the tallest and most distant; so that the several divisions will form strips irregular in their width.

A friend has obliged me, says a celebrated writer, with the following lines, paraphrased from the Greek of Meleager. "This delicious little Greek poem," says he, "is one of those which I always seem to scent the very odor of, as if I held a bunch of flowers to my face.

"A flowery crown will I compose—
I'll weave the crocus, weave the rose;
I'll weave narcissus, newly wet,
The hyacinth, and violet;
And myrtle shall supply me green,
And lilies laugh in light between:
That the rich tendrils of my beauty's hair
May burst into their crowning flowers, and light the painted air."

Reported per order, by

S. WALKER,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements,
and of Committee of Flowers.

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EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

The exhibition of the fruits, of all kinds, far surpassed that of all former years, not only in the variety, but also in the increased proportion of the new and finest kinds, which never yet have been seen or known at any former exhibition. Generally speaking, all the fruits which were on these days exhibited, were fine. The fruits offered by Messrs Manning and Ives, whose gardens are contiguous, occupied nearly the whole of the Western table, and amongst those especially of Mr Manning were many of the new kinds of Pears, so lately introduced, and which are now fast coming into bearing. These above constituted the finest selection of the kind, which has ever yet been witnessed in the country.

The following is the account of the exhibition.

From the Hon. John Lowell, specimens of two varieties of Pears; one the Beurré Spence, which M. Van Mons had once designated as the finest pear he had ever raised; the specimen an oblong good sized fruit, contracted near the summit, of a yellow russetty color, the flavor delicious. Also the Beurré Crappaud, another variety sent to Mr Lowell by the Chevalier Parmentier of Enghien; a fruit of medium size and turbinate form, bright scarlet next the sun and yellow in the shade, beurré and of delicious flavor.

From the Hon. Mr Vose, President of the Society.

Pears.—Williams Bon Chretien, Andrews, Passe Colmar, Lewis, Napoleon, Duchesse D'Angoulême, Urbaniste, Broca's Bergamotte, Julienne, Mouille Bouche.

Apples.—Hawthorndean, English Codlin, Large Red Sweeting.

Peaches.—Grosse Mignonne, George IV., Red and Yellow Rareripe.

Grapes.—Chasselas; and an ornamented basket of fruit.

Melons.—A fine large yellow variety of the Rock Melon from Paris.

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Presented by S. Walker, from the garden of Madam Eustis, Roxbury, a fine specimen of Sweetwater *Grapes*, of out-door culture. Also a large basket of fine *Peaches*.

From J. L. Moffat, Esq. Roxbury, a basket of yellow Tomatoes.

From Enoch Barlett, Esq., Vice President of the Society.

Pears.—Bartlett or Williams Bon Chretien, Sylvanche Verte, Wurtemberg, Dix.

Apples.—Ribstone Pippin.

Lemon Peaches.

From Mr Downer, a variety of fine fruits as follows.

Pears.—Heathcot, Beurré d'Aremberg, Passe Colmar, Dix, Knight's seedling, Bezi Vaet, Forelle, Iron, Lewis, Catillac, Buerré Diel, Roi de Wurtemberg, Williams Bon Chretien, Andrews, Moorfowl Egg, and Wilkinson.

Apples.—Pumpkin sweeting, Siberian Crab, Pomme d'api, Pound, Porter, Seaver sweet, Hales, Lyscom, Nonesuch, Gardener's sweeting, Spice and other varieties.

Grapes.—Isabella, Catawba, Miller's Burgundy, white Chasselas, and another variety, all from the open air.

Peaches.—Rareripe.

From Mr Richards, numerous fine specimens as follows.

Pears.—Harvard.

Apples.—Ribstone pippin, and Fall Sops of wine.

Peaches.—Two varieties, one a seedling.

From Messrs Winship of Brighton, beautiful specimens of the Shepardia Eleagnoides, consisting of branches loaded with fruit; the fruit fine for jellies and preserves, and highly grateful to the taste when ameliorated by frost.

From William Oliver, of Dorchester.

Pears.—Dix, Wurtemberg, Broca's Bergamotte, St. Ghislain, Duchesse D'Angoulême.

Peaches.—President, Petite Mignonne.

Grapes.—Chasselas, very fine, open culture.

From Mrs Bourne of Boston, Clingstone peach.

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From John Arnold of Milton.

Grapes.—Black Hamburgh, two fine clusters, one weighing 2 3-4 lbs., and the other 3 3-4 lbs. ; also fine clusters of the Muscat of Lunel.

From George Newhall of Dorchester.

Pears.—Wurtemberg and Fulton, Williams Bon Chretien, and Broca's Bergamotte.

Apples.—Porter and Pearmain.

Peaches.—Jacques Rareripe, Moore's Rareripe, Yellow Red Rareripe, a seedling variety, also another large Yellow Seedling Rareripe, very fine.

From E. Breed, Esq. of Charlestown.

Pears.—Orange, Julienne, Seckle, Duchesse D'Angoulême, and Williams Bon Chretien.

Plums.—Green Gage.

Grapes.—White Muscat of Alexandria, and a basket containing fine peaches and a variety of other fruits.

From Wm. Meller of Roxbury.

Grapes.—Black Hamburgh, and Sweetwater.

Peaches.—Seedling varieties.

From Joseph Balch of Roxbury.

Pears.—Blanquette, Williams on Chretien, and a variety from France.

Apples.—A variety from England.

Grapes.—A basket of Black Hamburgh, and Black Prince, &c. all fine.

From Messrs Mason of the Charlestown Vineyard.

Grapes.—Purple Constantia, Lombardy, Black Hamburgh, and White Chasselas. All affording ample evidence of the most skilful cultivation.

From Isaac P. Davis, Esq., of the city. Black Apple of Coxe, resembling polished ebony. A most beautiful fruit from the garden of Mr. Cushing at Belmont, from a dwarf tree received from France.

From Dr J. C. Howard, Woodland, in Brookline.

Pears.—Golden Beurré, Cambridge, St. Michael, Beurré Rouge, and Bergamotte.

Apples.—Maiden's Blush or Hawthorndean Greening, and Ruddy Greening.

Grapes.—Miller Burgundy, White Chasselas, and Black Hamburgh, two splendid bunches of the latter on one lateral shoot, weighing together 5 lbs. 4 oz. ; also, from out of door culture, Sweetwater, and Isabella.

Col. M. P. Wilder sent for exhibition the following kinds of fruit.

Pears.—D'Aremberg, Belle et Bonne, Alpha, Glout Morceau, Buerré Thouin, St. Michael's, Archangel, D'Amaulis, Beurré Van Marum, Bergamotte de Paques, Bourgomestre of Boston, Passe Colmar, Sageret, Easter Buerré, Heathcot, Wurtemberg, Buerré Diel, Bleecker's Meadow, a pear imported for Urbaniste, and a pear name unknown from France. Fortunée, a new and celebrated pear, but not yet at maturity : also Kenrick Pear from Van Mons, but may be wrong.

Plums.—Coe's Golden Drop. Also the Black Rock Musk melon.

From B. V. French from his estate in Braintree, the following kinds.

Pears.—Cushing, Harvard, Wilkinson, Roman Beurré, Long Green, Saint Lezin, Old Winter, Roi de Wurtemberg, Williams Bon Chretien, Tillington, Spanish Bon Chretien, King's Bon Chretien.

Apples.—Monstrous Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, Ortley Pippin, Mela Carla, Fameuse, Duke of Wellington, Hawthorndean, Fall Sopsavine, Garden Royal, Devonshire Quarendon, Porter, Dutch Codlin, Garden Striped, Yellow Newton Pippin, Sweet Greening, Nonsuch, Sour sweet, Black Apple, Courtpendu Plat, Wells' Pippin, Royal do., Scarlet

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Nonpareil, English do., Danvers Sweet, Red Doctor, High top Sweeting, Esopus Spitzenberg, Green Everlasting, Bun, Newark King, Snow, King of the Pippins, Fearn's Pippin, Conway, Osgood, Ribstone Pippin, Alexander, Vandavere, Jonathan, Surprise, Priestly, Moor's Red Winter, Cumberland Spice, Pumpkin Spice, Mela de Rosemarino, French Bellflower, Golden Reinette, Reinette de Automn, Templeton winter Sweet, Russett, Long Nonesuch, Old Pearmain, Side Hill, Lady Finger, Greening, Lewis, French's Sweet, Seaver Sweet, York Russett, Downton Pippin, Pomme D'Api, Siberian Crab, Murphy, Bourassa, Virginia, Rock, Adam's Sweeting, Red Calville.

Melons.—Long Carolina Water, Pine, Green Flesh.

Plums.—Red Queen's Mother, a fine fruit.

From Ebenezer Holden of Dorchester, Porter Apples, a beautiful specimen.

From Dr J. Greene of Groton, the Foundling apple, a fine looking large red fruit.

From Dr Joel Burnett of Southboro', specimens of Burnett pear.

From William Kenrick, Duchess D'Angoulême pear.

From John Rayner, Brown Buerré, Broca's Bergamotte, and St. Michael pears.

From Mr. Haggerston.

Grapes.—Black Hamburgh, &c., from the garden of Mr Cushing at Belmont, specimens of the most perfect cultivation.

From Dr Z. B. Adams from his garden in Pearl street. Fine specimens of the old St. Michael which is still generally fine in Boston. Also Seckel.

From Richard Ward of Roxbury.

Pears.—Seckel, Williams Bon Chretien or Bartlett, Andrews, and Pondlilly, Wurtemberg, and Bergamotte.

Peaches.—Old Mixon, Red Rareripe, Sweetwater, Yellow Rareripe, White do., Cooledge's Favorite, Jacques, Franklin Seedling.

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From A. D. Williams.

Pears.—Williams Bon Chretien, Summer Thorn, Harvard; also Williams Seedling, small, turbinate in form, and handsome, fine scarlet next the sun.

Apples.—Fall, Sopsavine, Porter, and Horn Apple, a large red beautiful fruit.

Grapes.—Several very large and beautiful clusters of Black Hamburgh.

From Mr Sweetser of Cambridgeport.

Pears.—Fulton, Andrews, Chelmsford, Julienne, Seckel, and Williams Bon Chretien.

From John Barnard of Dorchester, a pear, name unknown.

From Mr Eames of Framingham, specimens of an apple from Detroit, a large, splendid red fruit.

From Rufus Howe of Dorchester, Urbaniste Pears.

From Joshua Gardner, Dorchester.

Pears.—Cushing.

Apples.—Gravenstein, and Pomme D'Api or Lady Apple, beautiful specimens.

From George Brown, Beverly.

Pears—.A variety without name from France, said to be fine; a variety from Holland, a winter fruit, Seckel, and Brown Beurré.

Apples.—A large fine Sweeting, a superior fruit, Pomme D'Api, and the Drap D'Or of Coxe.

From J. Hovey, a basket of Grapes of out-door cultivation.

From C. F. W. of Charlestown, Isabella Grapes.

From Alexander McLennan, from Oaklands in Watertown, Pomme D'Api and a variety of fine Peaches, &c.

From Charles Johnson of Weston, and from the farm formerly owned by Capt John Mackay of this city, Hawthorndean apples, very beautiful.

From Mrs T. Bigelow of Medford.

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Apples.—Monstrous Pippin, and beautiful specimens of Red apples from France.

Peaches.—Some fine specimens.

Grapes.—Fine Chasselas, and Black Hamburgh, Shaddocks very large, from her green-house, (a variety of *Citrus* or Orange tree.)

From the garden of Mr Lemist of Roxbury, fine Black Hamburgh Grapes ; also a tree of the Lime in fruit.

From Samuel Pond, from his garden at Cambridgeport.

Pears.—Beurré Diel, Cushing, Wurtemberg, and Andrews.

Plums.—White Gage, and a variety supposed to be Huling's superb, Corse's Field Marshal, Blue Imperatrice, a fine fruit which sometimes has been called Semiana ; also Duane's Purple Plum. All the Plums exhibited by Mr Pond were exceedingly fine ; and Duane's Purple was very large and superb. Mr Pond has been very successful with Plums, having raised large quantities of this fine fruit during the past season. His situation is highly protected, the soil low, flat, moist, and but recently reclaimed from a salt marsh. Though very bad and not at all suited to the Peach, it proves fine for the Plum.

From L. Baldwin, Esq., of Brighton.

Apples.—Specimens of very large Red, of fine appearance.

From John Hill of West Cambridge, Lemon Rareripe so called, a synonyme of Yellow Red Rareripe, the specimens very superb. This is one of the finest of all Peaches.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, from his garden at Brighton, an ornamented basket of fruit as follows.

Pears.—Seckel.

Apples.—Baldwin, Greening, Autumn superb, Porter, Lady Apple, Siberian Crab.

Peaches.—Royal George, George IV., Melecoton,* Royal Kensington, Warren's Favorite.

* Melecoton, Italian, *literally* cotton apple.

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Plums.—Damson.

Melons.—Cantaloupe, and Green Citron.

Grapes.—Chasselas, Black Hamburgh, Purple, Malaga and Isabella.

Mr. Coolidge, from his garden, Cambridge street, Boston.

Plums.—A fine looking yellow, oblong, and excellent fruit.

From Messrs S. & G. Hyde of Newton, a large collection of fine fruit of varieties as follows.

Pears.—Forelle, Seckel, Coffin's Virgalieu, Urbaniste, Tucker's Bon Chretien.

Apples.—Doctor Sweeting, High Top Sweeting, Winter Pumpkin Sweeting, Fall Sopsavine, Pound Apple, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Greening from South Reading, Dutch Codlin, Flanders Pippin, Gravenstein, Smith's Gilliflower, Berlin Apple, Ben Apple, Pæony Apple, Vandevere, July Flower, Bough Harvest, Fenner Sapsons, Coggswell, Grand Sachem, Red Calville, Washington Pearmain, Lyscom, Scalloped Gilliflower. This last with many others were very beautiful.

Also *Watermelons*, of extraordinary size, one weighing 39 3-4 lbs. and one 44 3-4 lbs.

From Philip P. Spaulding of Chelmsford.

Apples.—A seedling Green Apple, and another seedling fruit, also a new French fruit called Mons le Cure, and another, De Marseilles, a noble large red fruit of fine flavor.

From Mr Ives from his garden in Dearborn street, Salem.

Pears.—Beurré Capiaumont of Van Mons, Frederic of Wurtemberg, Raymond, Beurré Bosc, Andrews, Bleecker's Meadow, Bourgomestre of Boston, Napoleon, St. Germain Panache or striped St. Germain, a new and curious striped fruit, similar in form to St. Germain, but the specimens were not quite so large. Passe Colmar, Cushing, Lewis, and a new Flemish variety, name lost.

Apples.—Pickman, Swaar, Michael Henry Pippin, Mela Carla, but not that kind which has been so lately received

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from the London Horticultural Society ; Wellington, Rambo or Romanite, Carthouse or Gilpin, Bullock's Pippin.

From Mr Manning's garden, Dearborn Street, Salem, the following specimens, many of them new and rare and such as have never yet been produced in this country.

Pears.—Andrews, Green Catherine of Coxe, Jackman's Melting, large and handsome, Autumn superb, Belle Lucrative, Belle et Bonne, Beurré Diel, Easter Beurré, Brown Buerre, large and handsome, from a Standard Tree, Bezi Montigny, Bishop's Thumb, Bleekers Meadow, Bon Chretien Fondante, Williams Bon Chretien, Spanish Bon Chretien, Fondante de Brest, Catillac, Cumberland, Cushing, Doyenne Gris, D'Angoulême, Glout Morceau, Green Sugar, Hacon's Incomparable, Harvard, Henry Quatre, Jalousie, Johonnot, Lewis, Marie Louise, Monsieur Jean, Long Green of Coxe, Long Green of Autumn of new edition of Duhamel, Naumkeag, Newtown Vergalieu, Winter Orange, Passe Colmar, Pope's Quaker, Prince's St. Germain, Rousselette de Rheims, Rousselette Panache, (new,) Winter Royal, St. Ghislain, Sieulle, Stevens' Genessee, (new,) Styrian, Surpass St. Germain, Swan's Egg of Coxe, Egg Pear of Duhamel, Urbaniste, Washington, Beurré Bolwiller, Beurré Comte du Fresnel, Beurré Duval, Hooper's Bilboa, large and beautiful, (new,) Figue de Naples, Frederic of Prussia, Fulton, Garnstone, Green Pear of Yair, Josephine,* Louise Bonne of Jersey, fine, large, great bearer, (new,) Roi de Wurtemberg, Present Royal of Naples, Reine des Poires, Surpass Vergouleuse, Beurré Van Marum, Webber's Yellow Autumnal, Alpha, Brugmansbirne, English Autumn Bergamotte, French Autumn Bergamotte, Bezi de Chaumontel, Crassane, Knight's seedling, Coffin's Vergouleuse, Petre, (very superior, great bearer,) Striped Long Green, Wilkinson, Ronville, Cassolette, Summer Thorn of Thoulouse, Doyenne Blanc.—84.

* *Synonymes*, Jamenette, Austrasia, Sabine *of the French.*

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Apples.—Cambuthnethan Pippin, Crowninshield Sweet, (new seedling) fine, two sorts new seedling Crabs, Rambour d'Eté, Ortley Pippin, Ribstone Pippin, Fall Harvey, Swaar, Yellow Bellflower, Blue Pearmain, Murphy (new, fine, large,) Putnam's Harvey.—13.

From J. Clapp, South Reading ; three fine Melons, beautiful Peaches. Siberian Crabs and Lady Apples, York Russet, and a basket containing Apples, Grapes and Peaches, and Platt's Bergamotte Pear.

From Jacob Dean, Mansfield, Mass.; Pine Apple Peaches, Hay Boy's Golden Sweet, Golden Russet Apples, large Early Peaches.

From Thomas Banks, Roxbury ; seedling Pear, Beurre du Roi, Andrews, Burgomaster, St. Michael's, Hunt's Connecticut Pears, and Red Calville Apples.

From John A. Kenrick, Newton ; Pumpkin Sweet Apples, Kendrick's Heath Peaches, and fine Orange Quinces.

From Dr Howard, Cambridge ; two baskets containing variety of Pears, Apples, Nectarines, &c.

Large basket of Sweetwater Grapes, raised in the open ground by William Oliver, Esq.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

Sept. 28, 1838.

VEGETABLES.

Six very large crook neck Squashes, from Samuel Prescott, Elm Hill, Roxbury.

Tomatoes, from John Hovey, Roxbury.

Squash (six feet four inches in circumference, weight 88 lbs.) from seed received from Paris, Mrs Welles.

African Acorn Squash, from T. Thompson, Jr.

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Two Drumhead Cabbages, from J. D. W. Williams, Roxbury, Elm Hill : and also two Squashes weighing 24 lbs.

Lima Beans, (extra fine,) Richard Ward, Roxbury.

Crook neck Squash, J. Clapp, South Reading.

Pine Apple Potatoes, and Acorn, Autumnal, and other variety of Squashes (name unknown,) Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport.

Love Apples, (Tomatoes,) Hon. John Lowell, Roxbury.

Sweet Potatoes, from do.

One Chili Squash, from James Eustes, South Reading, (weight 62 lbs.)

One large Potato, from Jonathan Warren, Weston.

Yellow Tomatoes, J. L. Moffatt, Esq., Roxbury.

Autumnal Marrow Squash.

Smyrna or Palermo Squash. A prolific variety, and runs very little, from John M. Ives, Salem.

Mangel Wurtzel, Samuel Hyde, Newton.

Three Valparaiso or Lima Squashes ; one African Blue Skin Squash, from Rufus Howe, Dorchester.

Seven years Pumpkin, from Mrs Timothy Bigelow, Medford. (The above, the growth of last year, and shown at the annual exhibition of 1837.) Weight 46 lbs. in perpect condition, and it is said will remain sound for seven years.

Autumnal Marrow, from Abbott Lawrence, Jr., Park street.

Canada Crook Neck, a *twin connected specimen*, (curious,) from Perez Smith, Weston.

Crook Neck Squash (weight 46 lbs.) from E. Sparhawk, Brighton.

Lima Beans, (superior) from Richard Ward, Roxbury.

Squash mammoth size, 130 lbs. weight, from Capt. George Lee, West Cambridge.

Two Seven Years Pumpkins, weight 81 lbs.

Two baskets Tomatoes.

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One basket Horticultural Beans, and Cuba Love Apple, from James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

SAMUEL POND,
Chairman of the "Committee on Vegetables."

PREMIUMS AWARDED

BY THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

1838.

FRUITS.

IN pursuance of a resolve of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for awarding certain premiums on the best specimens of fruits, which may have been exhibited during the year 1838, the committee to whom that subject has been referred, beg leave to report, that the premiums be awarded as follows :

Pears. To Samuel Downer, for the best Summer pears, including the Julienne, Bloodgood and Dearborn's Seedlings, a premium of $5. 00

To Mr Robert Manning, for the best Autumn pears, including the Francreal d'Eté, Hazel, Belle Lucrative, Golden Beurré of Bilboa, St. Ghislain, Marie Louise, Jalousie, Washington, Louise Bonne de Jersey, &c. a premium of 5. 00

To Aaron D. Williams, for the best Summer Seedling pear, a premium of 5. 00

Apples. To E. M. Richards, for the best Summer apples, including Williams Early, Benoni, Early Sweet Bow, Early Harvest and Early Red Juneating, a premium of 5. 00

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To Joshua Gardner of Dorchester, for the best Autumn apples, the Gravenstein and others, a premium of $5. 00

To Benja. V. French, for the best Winter apples, including the Yellow Bellflower, Murphy and Danvers Winter Sweet, a premium of 5. 00

Cherries. To Samuel Downer, for the best cherries, Downer's Red Seedling cherry, a premium of 5. 00

Peaches. To James L. L. F. Warren, for the best peaches of open culture. Specimens of Early Royal George and George IV., a premium of 5. 00

To M. P. Sawyer, of the city, for the best peaches raised under glass, a premium of 5. 00

Plums. To S. R. Johnson, for the best plums, including the Bolmer's Washington and Green Gage, a premium of 5. 00

To Samuel Pond for the next best, being fine specimens of Bolmer's Washington, Prince's Imperial Gage and Duane's Purple, a *gratuity* of 5. 00

Nectarines. To Thomas Mason, for the best nectarines, a premium of 4. 00

Quinces. To E. M. Richards, for the best quinces, Orange and Pear Shaped, a premium of 5. 00

Grapes. To J. C. Howard, for the best foreign grapes grown under glass, including the Black Hamburgh and White Chasselas, a premium of 10. 00

To William Oliver, for the best foreign grapes, out of door culture, the White Chasselas, a premium of 5. 00

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To Thomas Lee, for the best native grapes, (Elsinburg,) a premium of $5. 00

Gooseberries. To Samuel Walker, for the best dessert gooseberries, included in these were Hopley's Globe, Gascoigne, Warrington Red, Wellington, Golden Gourd, Whitesmith and Princess Royal, a premium of 5. 00

Raspberries. To J. L. L. F. Warren, for the best Red and White Antwerp raspberries, a premium of 5. 00

Strawberries. To Mr Vose, President of the Society, for the best strawberries, Downton and Keen's Seedling, a premium of 5. 00

To Rufus Howe, for the best Early Virginia and Bath Scarlet Strawberries, a *gratuity* of 5. 00

To J. L. L. F. Warren, for the best Methven Castle strawberries, and some other fine kinds, including a new variety raised by him from the seeds of the Methven Castle, a *gratuity* of 5. 00

To Messrs. Hovey & Co., for a new Seedling strawberry, raised by them from the seed, a *gratuity* of 5. 00

Currants. To A. D. Weld of Roxbury, for the best White and Red currants, a premium of 2. 00

Musk Melon. To Mr Vose, President of the Society, for the best Green Fleshed Melons; these were the Persian, Minorca, Rock, and Cantaloupe, a premium of 3. 00

To Messrs, S. & G. Hyde, for the best Watermelons, a premium of 3. 00

For the Committee,

WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

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FLOWERS.

The Committee on Flowers beg leave to report, that they have awarded the following premiums, viz. :

Roses.	For the best display, to Col. Wilder,	$5. 00
	Do. 24 hardy varieties, do.	3. 00
	Do. 12 do. A. Aspinwall,	2. 00
	Do. 12 China, S. R. Johnson,	3. 00
Hyacinths.	Best display, Hovey & Co.,	5. 00
Carnations.	Best display, Messrs Winships,	5. 00
Do.	six varieties, Thomas Mason,	3. 00
Do.	Seedling, William Meller,	3. 00
Pinks.	Best display, S. Walker,	5. 00
Do.	Seedling, William Meller,	3. 00
Tulips.	Best display, 12 varieties, S. Walker,	8. 00
Violas.	Best display, S. Walker,	5. 00
Do.	Seedling . do.	3. 00
Geraniums.	Best display, Col. Wilder,	5. 00
Do.	Seedling, W. Meller,	3. 00
Herbaceous Plants.	Gratuity to Dr J. C. Howard,	5. 00
	Hovey & Co.	5. 00
	S. Walker,	5. 00
A gratuity to D. Haggerston for a fine specimen of Alpina Mutan,		5. 00
Do. to W. E. Carter, for Seedling Phlox, *alba*,		5. 00

Per order,

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

VEGETABLES.

The Vegetable Committee award the following premiums, viz. :

For the best specimens of

Cucumbers.	To J. L. L. F. Warren,	$4. 00
Beets.	S. Sweetser,	2. 00

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Rhubarb. S. Pond,	3. 00
Celery. Dr J. C. Howard,	2. 00
Beans. (Lima) R. Ward,	3. 00
Squashes. S. Pond,	3. 00
Cauliflowers. J. L. L. F. Warren,	3. 00
Brocoli. do.	3. 00
Peas. Rufus Howe,	4. 00

SAMUEL POND, *Chairman.*

Dec. 1838.

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NOTES.

Page 5. A settlement of that sect called Shakers, established at New Gloucester, Me., originally from the South Shore, (Plymouth County,) have transferred and cultivate the sweet apple, known in that county as the Hight Top Sweeting, a striking evidence of its popularity among the settlers of that part of the country.

Page 6. The Scotch Larch seems peculiarly adapted to the promontory of Nahant, and likely to prove highly advantageous as an arboricultural subject.

Page 6. Several varieties of Pears have fruited, for the first time, in the gardens of Frederic Tudor, Esq., during the summer of 1838.

Page 31. The plum curculio. *Rhynchænus nenuphar.* Herbst (*Rhynchænus Cerasi,* Peck.) See an article on this troublesome insect, published by Prof. Peck, in the fifth volume of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, p. 311, with an accompanying plate.

ADDENDUM.

Reference has been made on page sixth to the Endicott Pear, as a probable relic of one of the earliest orchards in this vicinity. For a more detailed account, the reader is referred to Note V. of the Ninth Anniversary Address, before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1837, by Wm. Lincoln, Esq.

No doubt can be entertained of its being a natural production, from the spiny character of its branches, and from its proving true in fruit, when grown from suckers and cuttings of the root. Valuable as a market pear.

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A statement of the Property of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, January 24th, 1839, viz :

25 Shares of the Merchants Bank, - - - -	2500 00	
5 " " " Oriental " - - - - -	500 00	
10 " " " Boston and Worcester Rail Road, -	1000 00	
		4000 00
Note, with Bank Stock as collateral, - - - - -		1000 00
Amount to be received under A. S. Courtes' will, - - -		5000 00
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, - - - - -		829 04
		$10,829 04

SAMUEL WALKER, *Treasurer.*

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OFFICERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ELECTED OCTOBER, 1838.

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THOMAS BREWER, Roxbury.
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E. HERSEY DERBY, Salem.
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DAVID HAGGERSTON, Watertown.
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Rev. JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL.

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J. W. WEBSTER, M. D.

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AN

ADDRESS

DELIVERED

ON THE DEDICATION

OF THE

CEMETERY AT MOUNT AUBURN,

SEPTEMBER 24, 1831.

BY JOSEPH STORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING A HISTORICAL NOTICE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PLACE, WITH A LIST OF THE PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.

BOSTON.
JOSEPH T. & EDWIN BUCKINGHAM.
1831.

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At a meeting of the Committee of the Horticultural Society, September 24, 1831,—it was

"*Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Hon. Judge Story for his eloquent, feeling, and highly pertinent Address, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for the press."

H. A. S. DEARBORN, *Chairman.*

CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 24, 1831.

DEAR SIR—

I resign the manuscript of my Address to the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements, with my grateful acknowledgements for the indulgence with which they are pleased to view my labors. I ought to add, that it was necessarily prepared in great haste, and without any thought of publication.

I have the honor to remain,
With the highest respect,
Your obliged servant,
JOSEPH STORY.

The HON. HENRY A. S. DEARBORN,
Of the Committee of Arrangements.

ADDRESS.

My Friends,

The occasion, which brings us together, has much in it calculated to awaken our sensibilities, and cast a solemnity over our thoughts.

We are met to consecrate these grounds exclusively to the service and repose of the dead.

The duty is not new; for it has been performed for countless millions. The scenery is not new; for the hill and the valley, the still, silent dell, and the deep forest, have often been devoted to the same pious purpose. But that, which must always give it a peculiar interest, is, that it can rarely occur except at distant intervals; and, whenever it does, it must address itself to feelings intelligible to all nations, and common to all hearts.

The patriarchal language of four thousand years ago is precisely that, to which we would now give utterance. We are "strangers and sojourners" here. We have need of "a possession of a burying-place, that we may bury our dead out of our sight." Let us have "the field, and the cave which is therein;

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and all the trees, that are in the field, and that are in the borders round about;" and let them "be made sure for a possession of a burying-place."

It is the duty of the living thus to provide for the dead. It is not a mere office of pious regard for others; but it comes home to our own bosoms, as those who are soon to enter upon the common inheritance.

If there are any feelings of our nature, not bounded by earth, and yet stopping short of the skies, which are more strong and more universal than all others, they will be found in our solicitude as to the time and place and manner of our death; in the desire to die in the arms of our friends; to have the last sad offices to our remains performed by their affection; to repose in the land of our nativity; to be gathered to the sepulchres of our fathers. It is almost impossible for us to feel, nay, even to feign, indifference on such a subject.

Poetry has told us this truth in lines of transcendant beauty and force, which find a response in every breast;—

> For who, to dumb Forgetfulness a prey,
> This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,
> Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
> Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?
>
> On some fond breast the parting soul relies;
> Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
> E'en from the tomb the voice of Nature cries;
> E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.

It is in vain, that Philosophy has informed us, that the whole earth is but a point in the eyes of its Creator,—nay, of his own creation; that, wherever we

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are,—abroad or at home,—on the restless ocean, or the solid land,—we are still under the protection of his providence, and safe, as it were, in the hollow of his hand. It is in vain, that Religion has instructed us, that we are but dust, and to dust we shall return,—that whether our remains are scattered to the corners of the earth, or gathered in sacred urns, there is a sure and certain hope of a resurrection of the body and a life everlasting. These truths, sublime and glorious as they are, leave untouched the feelings, of which I have spoken, or, rather, they impart to them a more enduring reality. Dust as we are, the frail tenements, which enclose our spirits but for a season, are dear, are inexpressibly dear to us. We derive solace, nay, pleasure, from the reflection, that when the hour of separation comes, these earthly remains will still retain the tender regard of those, whom we leave behind ;—that the spot, where they shall lie, will be remembered with a fond and soothing reverence ;—that our children will visit it in the midst of their sorrows ; and our kindred in remote generations feel that a local inspiration hovers round it.

Let him speak, who has been on a pilgrimage of health to a foreign land. Let him speak, who has watched at the couch of a dying friend, far from his chosen home. Let him speak, who has committed to the bosom of the deep, with a sudden, startling plunge, the narrow shroud of some relative or companion. Let such speak, and they will tell you, that there is nothing, which wrings the heart of the dying,—aye, and of the surviving,—with sharper

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agony, than the thought, that they are to sleep their last sleep in the land of strangers, or in the unseen depths of the ocean.

"Bury me not, I pray thee," said the patriarch Jacob, "bury me not in Egypt: but I will lie with my fathers. And thou shalt carry me out of Egypt; and bury me in their burying-place." — "There they buried Abraham and Sarah his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebecca his wife; and there I buried Leah."

Such are the natural expressions of human feeling, as they fall from the lips of the dying. Such are the reminiscences, that forever crowd on the confines of the passes to the grave. We seek again to have our home there with our friends, and to be blest by a communion with them. It is a matter of instinct, not of reasoning. It is a spiritual impulse, which supersedes belief, and disdains question.

But it is not chiefly in regard to the feelings belonging to our own mortality, however sacred and natural, that we should contemplate the establishment of repositories of this sort. There are higher moral purposes, and more affecting considerations, which belong to the subject. We should accustom ourselves to view them rather as means, than as ends; rather as influences to govern human conduct, and to moderate human suffering, than as cares incident to a selfish foresight.

It is to the living mourner—to the parent, weeping over his dear dead child—to the husband, dwelling in his own solitary desolation—to the widow,

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whose heart is broken by untimely sorrow—to the friend, who misses at every turn the presence of some kindred spirit—It is to these, that the repositories of the dead bring home thoughts full of admonition, of instruction, and, slowly but surely, of consolation also. They admonish us, by their very silence, of our own frail and transitory being. They instruct us in the true value of life, and in its noble purposes, its duties, and its destination. They spread around us, in the reminiscences of the past, sources of pleasing, though melancholy reflection.

We dwell with pious fondness on the characters and virtues of the departed ; and, as time interposes its growing distances between us and them, we gather up, with more solicitude, the broken fragments of memory, and weave, as it were, into our very hearts, the threads of their history. As we sit down by their graves, we seem to hear the tones of their affection, whispering in our ears. We listen to the voice of their wisdom, speaking in the depths of our souls. We shed our tears ; but they are no longer the burning tears of agony. They relieve our drooping spirits, and come no longer over us with a deathly faintness. We return to the world, and we feel ourselves purer, and better, and wiser, from this communion with the dead.

I have spoken but of feelings and associations common to all ages, and all generations of men—to the rude and the polished—to the barbarian and the civilized—to the bond and the free—to the inhabitant of the dreary forests of the north, and the sultry re-

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gions of the south—to the worshipper of the sun, and the worshipper of idols—to the Heathen, dwelling in the darkness of his cold mythology, and to the Christian, rejoicing in the light of the true God. Every where we trace them in the characteristic remains of the most distant ages and nations, and as far back as human history carries its traditionary outlines. They are found in the barrows, and cairns, and mounds of olden times, reared by the uninstructed affection of savage tribes ; and, every where, the spots seem to have been selected with the same tender regard to the living and the dead ; that the magnificence of nature might administer comfort to human sorrow, and incite human sympathy.

The aboriginal Germans buried their dead in groves consecrated by their priests. The Egyptians gratified their pride and soothed their grief, by interring them in their Elysian fields, or embalming them in their vast catacombs, or enclosing them in their stupendous pyramids, the wonder of all succeeding ages. The Hebrews watched with religious care over their places of burial. They selected, for this purpose, ornamented gardens, and deep forests, and fertile valleys, and lofty mountains ; and they still designate them with a sad emphasis, as the " House of the Living." The ancient Asiatics lined the approaches to their cities with sculptured sarcophagi, and mausoleums, and other ornaments, embowered in shrubbery, traces of which may be seen among their magnificent ruins. The Greeks exhausted the resources of their exquisite art in adorning the habitations of the dead.

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They discouraged interments within the limits of their cities ; and consigned their reliques to shady groves, in the neighborhood of murmuring streams and mossy fountains, close by the favorite resorts of those, who were engaged in the study of philosophy and nature, and called them, with the elegant expressiveness of their own beautiful language, CEMETERIES,* or "Places of Repose." The Romans, faithful to the example of Greece, erected the monuments to the dead in the suburbs of the eternal city, (as they proudly denominated it,) on the sides of their spacious roads, in the midst of trees and ornamental walks, and ever-varying flowers. The Appian way was crowded with columns, and obelisks, and cenotaphs to the memory of her heroes and sages ; and, at every turn, the short but touching inscription met the eye, —Siste Viator,—Pause Traveller,—inviting at once to sympathy and thoughtfulness. Even the humblest Roman could read on the humblest gravestone the kind offering—"May the earth lie lightly on these remains !"† And the Moslem Successors of the emperors, indifferent as they may be to the ordinary exhibitions of the fine arts, place their burying-grounds in rural retreats, and embellish them with studious taste as a religious duty. The cypress is planted at the head and foot of every grave, and waves with a mournful solemnity over it. These devoted grounds possess an inviolable sanctity. The ravages of war never reach them ; and victory and defeat equally respect the limits of their domain. So that it has been

* *χοίμετερία*—literally, places of sleep. † "Sit tibi terra levis."

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remarked, with equal truth and beauty, that while the cities of the living are subject to all the desolations and vicissitudes incident to human affairs, the cities of the dead enjoy an undisturbed repose, without even the shadow of change.

But I will not dwell upon facts of this nature. They demonstrate, however, the truth, of which I have spoken. They do more; they furnish reflections suitable for our own thoughts on the present occasion.

If this tender regard for the dead be so absolutely universal, and so deeply founded in human affection, why is it not made to exert a more profound influence on our lives? Why do we not enlist it with more persuasive energy in the cause of human improvement? Why do we not enlarge it as a source of religious consolation? Why do we not make it a more efficient instrument to elevate Ambition, to stimulate Genius, and to dignify Learning? Why do we not connect it indissolubly with associations, which charm us in Nature and engross us in Art? Why do we not dispel from it that unlovely gloom, from which our hearts turn as from a darkness, that ensnares, and a horror, that appalls our thoughts?

To many, nay, to most of the heathen, the burying-place was the end of all things. They indulged no hope, at least, no solid hope, of any future intercourse or re-union with their friends. The farewell at the grave was a long, and an everlasting farewell. At the moment, when they breathed it, it brought to their hearts a startling sense of their own wretched-

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ness. Yet, when the first tumults of anguish were passed, they visited the spot, and strewed flowers, and garlands, and crowns around it, to assuage their grief, and nourish their piety. They delighted to make it the abode of the varying beauties of Nature; to give it attractions, which should invite the busy and the thoughtful; and yet, at the same time, afford ample scope for the secret indulgence of sorrow.

Why should not Christians imitate such examples? They have far nobler motives to cultivate moral sentiments and sensibilities; to make cheerful the pathways to the grave; to combine with deep meditations on human mortality the sublime consolations of religion. We know, indeed, as they did of old, that "man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets." But that home is not an everlasting home; and the mourners may not weep as those, who are without hope. What is the grave to Us, but a thin barrier dividing Time from Eternity, and Earth from Heaven? What is it but "the appointed place of rendezvous, where all the travellers on life's journey meet" for a single night of repose—

> "'T is but a night—a long and moonless night,
> We make the Grave our Bed, and then are gone."

Know we not

> —— "The time draws on
> When not a single spot of burial earth,
> Whether on land, or in the spacious sea,
> But must give up its long committed dust
> Inviolate?"—

Why then should we darken with systematic caution all the avenues to these repositories? Why should

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we deposit the remains of our friends in loathsome vaults, or beneath the gloomy crypts and cells of our churches, where the human foot is never heard, save when the sickly taper lights some new guest to his appointed apartment, and "lets fall a supernumerary horror" on the passing procession? Why should we measure out a narrow portion of earth for our graveyards in the midst of our cities, and heap the dead upon each other with a cold, calculating parsimony, disturbing their ashes, and wounding the sensibilities of the living? Why should we expose our burying-grounds to the broad glare of day, to the unfeeling gaze of the idler, to the noisy press of business, to the discordant shouts of merriment, or to the baleful visitations of the dissolute? Why should we bar up their approaches against real mourners, whose delicacy would shrink from observation, but whose tenderness would be soothed by secret visits to the grave, and holding converse there with their departed joys? Why all this unnatural restraint upon our sympathies and sorrows, which confines the visit to the grave to the only time, in which it must be utterly useless—when the heart is bleeding with fresh anguish, and is too weak to feel, and too desolate to desire consolation?

It is painful to reflect, that the Cemeteries in our cities, crowded on all sides by the overhanging habitations of the living, are walled in only to preserve them from violation. And that in our country towns they are left in a sad, neglected state, exposed to every sort of intrusion, with scarcely a tree to shelter

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their barrenness, or a shrub to spread a grateful shade over the new-made hillock.

These things were not always so among christians. They are not worthy of us. They are not worthy of christianity in our day. There is much in these things, that casts a just reproach upon us in the past. There is much, that demands for the future a more spiritual discharge of our duties.

Our Cemeteries rightly selected, and properly arranged, may be made subservient to some of the highest purposes of religion and human duty. They may preach lessons, to which none may refuse to listen, and which all, that live, must hear. Truths may be there felt and taught in the silence of our own meditations, more persuasive, and more enduring, than ever flowed from human lips. The grave hath a voice of eloquence, nay, of superhuman eloquence, which speaks at once to the thoughtlessness of the rash, and the devotion of the good; which addresses all times, and all ages, and all sexes; which tells of wisdom to the wise, and of comfort to the afflicted; which warns us of our follies and our dangers; which whispers to us in accents of peace, and alarms us in tones of terror; which steals with a healing balm into the stricken heart, and lifts up and supports the broken spirit; which awakens a new enthusiasm for virtue, and disciplines us for its severer trials and duties; which calls up the images of the illustrious dead, with an animating presence for our example and glory; and which demands of us, as men, as patriots, as christians, as immortals, that the

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powers given by God should be devoted to his service, and the minds created by his love, should return to him with larger capacities for virtuous enjoyment, and with more spiritual and intellectual brightness.

It should not be for the poor purpose of gratifying our vanity or pride, that we should erect columns, and obelisks, and monuments to the dead; but that we may read thereon much of our own destiny and duty. We know, that man is the creature of associations and excitements. Experience may instruct, but habit, and appetite, and passion, and imagination, will exercise a strong dominion over him. These are the Fates, which weave the thread of his character, and unravel the mysteries of his conduct. The truth, which strikes home, must not only have the approbation of his reason, but it must be embodied in a visible, tangible, practical form. It must be felt, as well as seen. It must warm, as well as convince.

It was a saying of Themistocles, that the trophies of Miltiades would not suffer him to sleep. The feeling, thus expressed, has a deep foundation in the human mind; and, as it is well or ill directed, it will cover us with shame, or exalt us to glory. The deeds of the great attract but a cold and listless admiration, when they pass in historical order before us like moving shadows. It is the trophy and the monument, which invest them with a substance of local reality. Who, that has stood by the tomb of Washington on the quiet Potomac, has not felt his heart more pure, his wishes more aspiring, his gratitude more warm, and his love of country touched by a holier flame?

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Who, that should see erected in shades, like these, even a cenotaph to the memory of a man, like Buckminster, that prodigy of early genius, would not feel, that there is an excellence over which death hath no power, but which lives on through all time, still freshening with the lapse of ages.

But passing from those, who by their talents and virtues have shed lustre on the annals of mankind, to cases of mere private bereavement, who, that should deposit in shades, like these, the remains of a beloved friend, would not feel a secret pleasure in the thought, that the simple inscription to his worth would receive the passing tribute of a sigh from thousands of kindred hearts? That the stranger and the traveller would linger on the spot with a feeling of reverence? That they, the very mourners themselves, when they should revisit it, would find there the verdant sod, and the fragrant flower, and the breezy shade? That they might there, unseen, except of God, offer up their prayers, or indulge the luxury of grief? That they might there realize, in its full force, the affecting beatitude of the scriptures; "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted?"

Surely, surely, we have not done all our duty, if there yet remains a single incentive to human virtue, without its due play in the action of life, or a single stream of happiness, which has not been made to flow in upon the waters of affliction.

Considerations, like those, which have been suggested, have for a long time turned the thoughts of many distinguished citizens to the importance of some

more appropriate places of sepulture. There is a growing sense in the community of the inconveniences, and painful associations, not to speak of the unhealthiness of interments, beneath our churches. The tide, which is flowing with such a steady and widening current into the narrow peninsula of our Metropolis, not only forbids the enlargement of the common limits, but admonishes us of the increasing dangers to the ashes of the dead from its disturbing movements. Already in other cities, the church-yards are closing against the admission of new incumbents, and begin to exhibit the sad spectacle of promiscuous ruins and intermingled graves.

We are, therefore, but anticipating at the present moment, the desires, nay the necessities of the next generation. We are but exercising a decent anxiety to secure an inviolable home for ourselves and our posterity. We are but inviting our children and their descendants, to what the Moravian Brothers have, with such exquisite propriety, designated as "the Field of Peace."

A rural Cemetery seems to combine in itself all the advantages, which can be proposed to gratify human feelings, or tranquillize human fears; to secure the best religious influences, and to cherish all those associations, which cast a cheerful light over the darkness of the grave.

And what spot can be more appropriate than this, for such a purpose? Nature seems to point it out with significant energy, as the favorite retirement for the dead. There are around us all the varied fea-

tures of her beauty and grandeur—the forest-crowned height; the abrupt acclivity; the sheltered valley; the deep glen; the grassy glade; and the silent grove. Here are the lofty oak, the beech, that "wreathes its old fantastic roots so high," the rustling pine, and the drooping willow;—the tree, that sheds its pale leaves with every autumn, a fit emblem of our own transitory bloom; and the evergreen, with its perennial shoots, instructing us, that "the wintry blast of death kills not the buds of virtue." Here is the thick shrubbery to protect and conceal the new-made grave; and there is the wild-flower creeping along the narrow path, and planting its seeds in the upturned earth. All around us there breathes a solemn calm, as if we were in the bosom of a wilderness, broken only by the breeze as it murmurs through the tops of the forest, or by the notes of the warbler pouring forth his matin or his evening song.

Ascend but a few steps, and what a change of scenery to surprise and delight us. We seem, as it were in an instant, to pass from the confines of death, to the bright and balmy regions of life. Below us flows the winding Charles with its rippling current, like the stream of time hastening to the ocean of eternity. In the distance, the City,—at once the object of our admiration and our love,—rears its proud eminences, its glittering spires, its lofty towers, its graceful mansions, its curling smoke, its crowded haunts of business and pleasure, which speak to the eye, and yet leave a noiseless loneliness on the ear. Again we turn, and the walls of our venerable Uni-

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versity rise before us, with many a recollection of happy days passed there in the interchange of study and friendship, and many a grateful thought of the affluence of its learning, which has adorned and nourished the literature of our country. Again we turn, and the cultivated farm, the neat cottage, the village church, the sparkling lake, the rich valley, and the distant hills, are before us through opening vistas; and we breathe amidst the fresh and varied labors of man.

There is, therefore, within our reach, every variety of natural and artificial scenery, which is fitted to awaken emotions of the highest and most affecting character. We stand, as it were, upon the borders of two worlds; and as the mood of our minds may be, we may gather lessons of profound wisdom by contrasting the one with the other, or indulge in the dreams of hope and ambition, or solace our hearts by melancholy meditations.

Who is there, that in the contemplation of such a scene, is not ready to exclaim with the enthusiasm of the Poet,

> "Mine be the breezy hill, that skirts the down,
> Where a green, grassy turf is all I crave,
> With here and there a violet bestrown,
> Fast by a brook, or fountain's murmuring wave,
> And many an evening sun shine sweetly on my grave?"

And we are met here to consecrate this spot, by these solemn ceremonies, to such a purpose. The Legislature of this Commonwealth, with a parental foresight has clothed the Horticultural Society with authority (if I may use its own language) to make

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a perpetual dedication of it, as a Rural Cemetery or Burying-Ground, and to plant and embellish it with shrubbery, and flowers, and trees, and walks, and other rural ornaments. And I stand here by the order and in behalf of this Society, to declare that, by these services, it is to be deemed henceforth and forever so dedicated. Mount Auburn, in the noblest sense, belongs no longer to the living, but to the dead. It is a sacred, it is an eternal trust. It is consecrated ground. May it remain forever inviolate!

What a multitude of thoughts crowd upon the mind in the contemplation of such a scene. How much of the future, even in its far distant reaches, rises before us with all its persuasive realities. Take but one little narrow space of time, and how affecting are its associations! Within the flight of one half century, how many of the great, the good, and the wise, will be gathered here! How many in the loveliness of infancy, the beauty of youth, the vigor of manhood, and the maturity of age, will lie down here, and dwell in the bosom of their mother earth! The rich and the poor, the gay and the wretched, the favorites of thousands, and the forsaken of the world, the stranger in his solitary grave, and the patriarch surrounded by the kindred of a long lineage! How many will here bury their brightest hopes, or blasted expectations! How many bitter tears will here be shed! How many agonizing sighs will here be heaved! How many trembling feet will cross the path-

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ways, and returning, leave behind them the dearest objects of their reverence or their love!

And if this were all, sad indeed, and funereal would be our thoughts; gloomy, indeed, would be these shades, and desolate these prospects.

But—thanks be to God—the evils, which he permits, have their attendant mercies, and are blessings in disguise. The bruised reed will not be laid utterly prostrate. The wounded heart will not always bleed. The voice of consolation will spring up in the midst of the silence of these regions of death. The mourner will revisit these shades with a secret, though melancholy pleasure. The hand of friendship will delight to cherish the flowers, and the shrubs, that fringe the lowly grave, or the sculptured monument. The earliest beams of the morning will play upon these summits with a refreshing cheerfulness; and the lingering tints of evening hover on them with a tranquilizing glow. Spring will invite thither the footsteps of the young by its opening foliage; and Autumn detain the contemplative by its latest bloom. The votary of learning and science will here learn to elevate his genius by the holiest studies. The devout will here offer up the silent tribute of pity, or the prayer of gratitude. The rivalries of the world will here drop from the heart; the spirit of forgiveness will gather new impulses; the selfishness of avarice will be checked; the restlessness of ambition will be rebuked; vanity will let fall its plumes; and pride, as it sees "what shadows we are, and what shadows

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we pursue," will acknowledge the value of virtue as far, immeasurably far, beyond that of fame.

But that, which will be ever present, pervading these shades, like the noon-day sun, and shedding cheerfulness around, is the consciousness, the irrepressible consciousness, amidst all these lessons of human mortality, of the higher truth, that we are beings, not of time but of eternity—"That this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality." That this is but the threshold and starting point of an existence, compared with whose duration the ocean is but as a drop, nay the whole creation an evanescent quantity.

Let us banish, then, the thought, that this is to be the abode of a gloom, which will haunt the imagination by its terrors, or chill the heart by its solitude. Let us cultivate feelings and sentiments more worthy of ourselves, and more worthy of christianity. Here let us erect the memorials of our love, and our gratitude, and our glory. Here let the brave repose, who have died in the cause of their country. Here let the statesman rest, who has achieved the victories of peace, not less renowned than war. Here let genius find a home, that has sung immortal strains, or has instructed with still diviner eloquence. Here let learning and science, the votaries of inventive art, and the teacher of the philosophy of nature come. Here let youth and beauty, blighted by premature decay, drop, like tender blossoms, into the virgin earth; and here let age retire, ripened for the har-

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vest. Above all, here let the benefactors of mankind, the good, the merciful, the meek, the pure in heart, be congregated; for to them belongs an undying praise. And let us take comfort, nay, let us rejoice, that in future ages, long after we are gathered to the generations of other days, thousands of kindling hearts will here repeat the sublime declaration, "Blessed are the dead, that die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

APPENDIX.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

The recent purchase and disposition of the grounds at Mount Auburn, has effected the consummation of two designs, which for a considerable time have been cherished by numerous members of the community, in the city of Boston, and its vicinity. One of these, is the institution of a Garden for the promotion of Scientific Horticulture ;—the other, the establishment, in the environs of the city, of a retired and ornamented place of Sepulture.

Six or seven years ago, meetings were held, and measures taken, to carry into effect the plan of a private rural Cemetery. But although there appeared to be no want of interest in the design, and of numbers sufficient to effect its execution, yet the scheme was suspended, from the difficulty of obtaining, at that time, a lot of land in all respects eligible for the purpose.

After the establishment of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in 1829, it occurred to some of its members, that a Cemetery of the character which had been desired, might with great propriety be instituted under the auspices of this new Society, and that by a union of the interests of each institution, the success and permanency of their objects might be reciprocally promoted Upon a notification signed by Dr. J. Bigelow and John C. Gray, Esq. a meeting of gentlemen was held at the Exchange Coffee House, November 27, 1830, for the general consideration of the subject. At this meeting it was announced that a tract of ground, of about seventy acres, at the place then called Sweet Auburn, and owned by G. W. Brimmer, Esq., would be placed at the disposal of the Society. A committee was appointed at a cotemporaneous meeting of the Horticultural Society, to consider the expediency of making this purchase, and to devise measures for forwarding the design of a rural Cemetery and experimental Garden. This committee afterwards obtained leave to fill their own vacancies, and to enlarge their number by the addition of persons not members of the Horticultural Society. A report in behalf of this committee was afterwards made by Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, President of the Society, and published in the newspapers, in which an extensive and able exposition was made of the advantages of the undertaking.

At a meeting of persons favorably disposed towards the design, held at the Horticultural Rooms, June 8th, 1831, a strong and general wish was manifested for the immediate prosecution of the undertaking. A committee of twenty was chosen to consider and report upon a general plan of proceedings. The following

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gentlemen constituted this committee :—Messrs. Joseph Story, Daniel Webster, Henry A. S. Dearborn, Samuel Appleton, Charles Lowell, Jacob Bigelow, Edward Everett, George Bond, George W. Brimmer, Abbot Lawrence, James T. Austin, Franklin Dexter, Alexander H. Everett, Charles P. Curtis, Joseph P. Bradlee, John Pierpont, Zebedee Cook, jr., Charles Tappan, Lucius M. Sargent, and George W. Pratt. This committee subsequently offered the following Report, which was accepted, and made the basis of subscription for those who might become proprietors.

The Committee of the Horticultural Society, to whom was referred the method of raising subscriptions for the Experimental Garden and Cemetery, beg leave to REPORT :—

1. That it is expedient to purchase for a Garden and Cemetery, a tract of land, commonly known by the name of Sweet Auburn, near the road leading from Cambridge to Watertown, containing about seventy-two acres, for the sum of six thousand dollars ; provided this sum can be raised in the manner proposed in the second article of this Report.

2. That a subscription be opened for lots of ground in the said tract, containing not less than two hundred square feet each, at the price of sixty dollars for each lot,—the subscription not to be binding until one hundred lots are subscribed for.

3. That when a hundred or more lots are taken, the right of choice shall be disposed of at an auction, of which seasonable notice shall be given to the subscribers.

4. That those subscribers, who do not offer a premium for the right of choosing, shall have their lots assigned to them by lot.

5. That the fee of the land shall be vested in the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, but that the use of the lots, agreeably to an act of the Legislature, respecting the same, shall be secured to the subscribers, their heirs, and assigns, forever.

6. That the land devoted to the purpose of a Cemetery shall contain not less than forty acres.

7. That every subscriber, upon paying for his lot, shall become a member for life, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, without being subject to assessments.

8. That a Garden and Cemetery Committee, of nine persons, shall be chosen annually, first by the subscribers, and afterwards by the Horticultural Society, whose duty it shall be to cause the necessary surveys and allotments to be made, to assign a suitable tract of land for the Garden of the Society, and to direct all matters appertaining to the regulation of the Garden and Cemetery ; and five at least of this Committee shall be persons having rights in the Cemetery.

9. That the establishment, including the Garden and Cemetery, be called by a definite name, to be supplied by the Committee.

The protection of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, being considered indispensable, the following Act, was applied for and obtained.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

An Act, in addition to an Act, entitled " An Act to incorporate the Massachusetts Horticultural Society."

Section I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That the Massa-

chusetts Horticultural Society be, and hereby are, authorised, in addition to the powers already conferred on them, to dedicate and appropriate any part of the real estate now owned or hereafter to be purchased by them, as and for a Rural Cemetery or Burying Ground, and for the erection of Tombs, Cenotaphs, or other Monuments, for, or in memory of the dead; and for this purpose, to lay out the same in suitable lots or other subdivisions, for family, and other burying places; and to plant and embellish the same with shrubbery, flowers, trees, walks, and other rural ornaments, and to enclose and divide the same with proper walls and enclosures, and to make and annex thereto other suitable appendages and conveniences, as the Society shall from time to time deem expedient. And whenever the said Society shall so lay out and appropriate any of their real estate for a Cemetery or Burying Ground, as aforesaid, the same shall be deemed a perpetual dedication thereof for the purposes aforesaid; and the real estate so dedicated shall be forever held by the said Society, in trust for such purposes, and for none other. And the said Society, shall have authority to grant and convey to any person or persons, the sole and exclusive right of burial, and of erecting Tombs, Cenotaphs, and other Monuments, in any such designated lots and subdivisions, upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such regulations as the said Society shall by their by-laws and regulations prescribe. And every right so granted and conveyed shall be held for the purposes aforesaid, and for none other, as real estate, by the proprietor or proprietors thereof, and shall not be subject to attachment or execution.

Section II. *Be it further enacted*, That for the purposes of this Act, the said Society shall be, and hereby are authorised to purchase and hold any real estate not exceeding ten thousand dollars in value, in addition to the real estate which they are now by law authorised to purchase and hold. And to enable the said Society more effectually to carry the plan aforesaid into effect, and to provide funds for the same, the said Society shall be, and hereby are, authorised to open subscription books, upon such terms, conditions, and regulations as the said Society shall prescribe, which shall be deemed fundamental and perpetual articles, between the said Society, and the subscribers. And every person, who shall become a subscriber in conformity thereto, shall be deemed a member for life of the said Society without the payment of any other assessment whatsoever; and shall moreover be entitled, in fee simple, to the sole and exclusive right of using, as a place of burial, and of erecting Tombs, Cenotaphs, and other Monuments in such lot or subdivision of such Cemetery or Burying Ground, as shall in conformity to such fundamental articles be assigned to him.

Section III. *Be it further enacted*, That the President of said Society shall have authority to call any special meeting or meetings of the said Society, at such time and place as he shall direct, for the purpose of carrying into effect any or all the purposes of this Act, or any other purposes within the purview of the original Act, to which this Act is in addition.

In House of Representatives, June 22d, 1831. Passed to be enacted.

WILLIAM B. CALHOUN, *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 23d, 1831. Passed to be enacted.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, *President.*

June 23d, 1831. Approved.

LEVI LINCOLN.

A true Copy.

Attest, EDWARD D. BANGS,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

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At a meeting of subscribers, called August 3d, 1831, it appeared that one hundred lots in the Cemetery, had at that time been taken by subscription ; and that, therefore, agreeably to the terms, the subscription had become obligatory. The following gentlemen were then chosen to constitute the Garden and Cemetery Committee :—Messrs. Joseph Story, Henry A. S. Dearborn, Jacob Bigelow, Edward Everett, George W. Brimmer, George Bond, Charles Wells, Benjamin A. Gould, and George W. Pratt. At the same time it was resolved that a public religious consecration should be held upon the grounds, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to make arrangements for that purpose :—Messrs. Joseph Story, Henry A. S. Dearborn, Charles P. Curtis, Charles Lowell, Zebedee Cook, jr., Joseph T. Buckingham, George W. Brimmer, George W. Pratt, and Z. B. Adams.

At a meeting of the Garden and Cemetery Committee, August 8th, it was voted that General Dearborn, Dr. Bigelow, and Mr. Brimmer, be a sub-committee to procure an accurate topographical survey of Mount Auburn, and to report a plan for laying it out into lots. This sub-committee engaged the services of Mr. Alexander Wadworth, Civil Engineer, with whose assistance they have now completed the duty assigned to them.

The public religious consecration of the Cemetery, took place on Saturday, September 24th, 1831. A temporary amphitheatre was fitted up with seats, in one of the deep vallies of the wood, having a platform for the speakers erected at the bottom. An audience of nearly two thousand persons were seated among the trees, adding a scene of picturesque beauty to the impressive solemnity of the occasion. The order of performances was as follows :—

1. Instrumental Music, by the Boston Band.
2. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Ware.
3. HYMN,

Written by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont.

To thee, O God, in humble trust,
Our hearts their cheerful incense burn,
For this thy word, " Thou art of dust,
And unto dust shalt thou return."

For, what were life, life's work all done,
The hopes, joys, loves, that cling to clay,
All, all departed, one by one,
And yet life's load borne on for aye !

Decay ! Decay ! 'tis stamped on all !
All bloom, in flower and flesh shall fade ;
Ye whispering trees, when we shall fall,
Be our long sleep beneath your shade !

Here to thy bosom, mother Earth,
Take back, in peace, what thou hast given ;
And all that is of heavenly birth,
O God, in peace, recall to Heaven !

4. ADDRESS,
BY THE HON. JOSEPH STORY.

5. CONCLUDING PRAYER, by the Rev. Mr. PIERPONT.

6. MUSIC BY THE BAND.

The following account of the scene is taken from the Boston Courier of the time.

An unclouded sun and an atmosphere purified by the showers of the preceding night, combined to make the day one of the most delightful we ever experience at this season of the year. It is unnecessary for us to say that the address by Judge Story was pertinent to the occasion, for if the name of the orator were not sufficient, the perfect silence of the multitude, enabling him to be heard with distinctness at the most distant part of the beautiful amphitheatre in which the services were performed, will be sufficient testimony as to its worth and beauty. Neither is it in our power to furnish any adequate description of the effect produced by the music of the thousand voices which joined in the hymn, as it swelled in chastened melody from the bottom of the glen, and, like the spirit of devotion, found an echo in every heart, and pervaded the whole scene.

The natural features of Mount Auburn are incomparable for the purpose to which it is now sacred. There is not in all the untrodden vallies of the West, a more secluded, more natural or appropriate spot for the religious exercises of the living; we may be allowed to add our doubts whether the most opulent neighborhood of Europe furnishes a spot so singularly appropriate for a " Garden of Graves."

In the course of a few years, when the hand of Taste shall have passed over the luxuriance of Nature, we may challenge the rivalry of the world to produce another such abiding place for the spirit of beauty. Mount Auburn has been but little known to the citizens of Boston ; but it has now become holy ground, and

Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain,

—a village of the quick and the silent, where Nature throws an air of cheerfulness over the labors of Death,—will soon be a place of more general resort, both for ourselves and for strangers, than any other spot in the vicinity. Where else shall we go with the musings of Sadness, or for the indulgence of Grief; where to cool the burning brow of Ambition, or relieve the swelling heart of Disappointment ? We can find no better spot, for the rambles of curiosity, health or pleasure ; none sweeter, for the whispers of affection among the living ; none lovelier, for the last rest of our kindred.

The tract of land which has received the name of Mount Auburn, is situated on the southerly side of the main road leading from Cambridge to Watertown, and is partly within the limits of each of those towns. Its distance from Boston is about four miles. The place was formerly known by the name of Stone's Woods, the title to most of the land having remained in the family of Stone, from an early period after the settlement of the country. Within a few years, the hill and part of the woodland were offered for sale, and were purchased by George W.

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Brimmer, Esq., whose object was to prevent the destruction of the trees, and to preserve so beautiful a spot for some public, or appropriate use. The purchase which has now been made by the Horticultural Society, includes between seventy and eighty acres, extending from the road, nearly to the banks of Charles river. A portion of the land situated next to the road, and now under cultivation, is intended to constitute the Experimental Garden of the Horticultural Society. A long water-course extending between this tract and the interior woodland, forms a natural boundary, separating the two sections. The inner portion, which is set apart for the purposes of a Cemetery, is covered, throughout most of its extent with a vigorous growth of forest trees, many of them of large size, and comprising an unusual variety of kinds. This tract is beautifully undulating in its surface, containing a number of bold eminences, steep acclivities, and deep shadowy vallies. A remarkable natural ridge with a level surface runs through the ground from south-east to north-west and has for many years been known as a secluded and favorite walk. The principal eminence, called Mount Auburn in the plan, is one hundred and twenty-five feet above the level of Charles river, and commands from its summit one of the finest prospects which can be obtained in the environs of Boston. On one side is the city in full view, connected at its extremities with Charlestown and Roxbury. The serpentine course of Charles river, with the cultivated hills and fields rising beyond it, and having the Blue Hills of Milton in the distance, occupies another portion of the landscape. The village of Cambridge, with the venerable edifices of Harvard University, are situated about a mile to the eastward. On the north, at a very small distance, Fresh Pond appears, a handsome sheet of water, finely diversified by its woody and irregular shores. Country seats and cottages seen in various directions, and especially those on the elevated land at Watertown, add much to the picturesque effect of the scene. It is proposed to erect on the summit of Mount Auburn, a Tower, after some classic model, of sufficient height to rise above the tops of the surrounding trees. This will serve the double purpose of a landmark to identify the spot from a distance, and of an observatory commanding an uninterrupted view of the country around it. From the foot of this monument will be seen in detail the features of the landscape, as they are successively presented through the different vistas which have been opened among the trees; while from its summit, a magnificent and unbroken panorama, embracing one of the most delightful tracts in New-England, will be spread out beneath the eye. Not only the contiguous country, but the harbor and the bay of Boston, with their ships and islands, and, in a clear atmosphere, the distant moun-

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tains of Wachusett, and probably, even of Monadnock, will be comprehended within the range of vision.

The grounds of the Cemetery have been laid out with intersecting avenues, so as to render every part of the wood accessible. These avenues are curved and variously winding in their course, so as to be adapted to the natural inequalities of the surface. By this arrangement, the greatest economy of the land is produced, combining at the same time the picturesque effect of landscape gardening. Over the more level portions, the avenues are made twenty feet wide, and are suitable for carriage roads. The more broken and precipitous parts are approached by foot-paths, which are six feet in width. These passage-ways are to be smoothly gravelled, and planted on both sides with flowers and ornamental shrubs. Lots of ground, containing each three hundred square feet, are set off, as family burial places, at suitable distances on the sides of the avenues and paths. The perpetual right of inclosing and of using these lots, as places of sepulture, is conveyed to the purchasers of them, by the Horticultural Society. It is confidently expected that many of the proprietors will, without delay, proceed to erect upon their lots such monuments and appropriate structures, as will give to the place a part of the solemnity and beauty, which it is destined ultimately to acquire.

It has been voted to procure, or construct, a receiving tomb in Boston, and another at Mount Auburn, at which, if desired, funerals may terminate, and in which the remains of the deceased may be deposited, until such time as the friends shall choose to direct their removal to the Cemetery ; this period, however, not to exceed six months.

The principal entrance to Mount Auburn, will be through a lofty Egyptian gateway, which it is proposed to erect on the main road, at the commencement of the Central Avenue. Another entrance or gateway is provided on the cross road at the eastern foot of the hill. Whenever the funds of the corporation shall justify the expense, it is proposed that a small Grecian or Gothic Temple shall be erected on a conspicuous eastern eminence, which in reference to this allotment has received the prospective name of Temple Hill.

As the designation and conveyance of the lots requires that they should be described with reference to places bearing fixed appellations, it has been found necessary to give names to the avenues, foot-paths, hills, &c. The names which have been adopted, were suggested chiefly by natural objects and obvious associations. Taken in connexion with the printed plan, they will be found sufficient to identify any part of the ground, without the probability of mistake.

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AVENUES.

Beech	Avenue	leads from	Central to Poplar.
Cedar	"	"	Cypress to Walnut.
Central	"	"	North entrance to Walnut.
Chesnut	"	"	Mountain to Poplar.
Cypress	"	"	Central to Walnut.
Garden	"	"	Cross Road to Central.
Larch	"	"	Poplar to Maple.
Laurel	"	"	Walnut round Laurel Hill.
Locust	"	"	Beech to Poplar.
Magnolia	"	"	Chesnut to Maple.
Maple	"	"	Magnolia to Garden.
Mountain	"	"	Chesnut round Mount Auburn.
Oak	"	"	Willow to Larch.
Pine	"	"	Cypress to Central.
Poplar	"	"	Central to Chesnut.
Walnut	"	"	Central to Mountain.
Willow	"	"	Poplar to Larch.

FOOT-PATHS.

Alder	Path	leads from	Locust avenue to Poplar avenue.
Catalpa	"	"	Indian ridge path to the same.
Hawthorn	"	"	Chesnut avenue to Hazel path.
Hazel	"	"	Hawthorn path to Mountain avenue.
Hemlock	"	"	Ivy path to Poplar avenue.
Holly	"	"	Poplar avenue to Ivy path.
Indian ridge	"	"	Larch avenue to Central avenue.
Iris	"	"	Ivy path to Moss path.
Ivy	"	"	Poplar avenue to Woodbine path.
Jasmine	"	"	Hawthorn path to Chesnut avenue.
Lilac	"	"	Indian ridge path to Willow avenue.
Lily	"	"	Woodbine path to Poplar avenue.
Linden	"	"	Beech avenue to the same.
Myrtle	"	"	Chesnut avenue to Hazel path.
Moss	"	"	Ivy path to Laurel avenue.
Olive	"	"	Myrtle path to Sweetbriar path.
Osier	"	"	Indian ridge path to Willow avenue.
Rose	"	"	Hawthorn path to the same.
Sumac	"	"	Moss path to Violet path.
Sweetbriar	"	"	Chesnut avenue to Hawthorn path.
Violet	"	"	Laurel avenue to Ivy path.
Vine	"	"	Moss path to Ivy path.
Woodbine	"	"	Hawthorn path round Cedar hill.

HILLS.

Mount Auburn,
Harvard hill,
Temple hill,
Juniper hill,
Cedar hill,
Pine hill,
Laurel hill.

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PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS TO MOUNT AUBURN.

Abel Adams,
Benjamin Adams,
C. Frederic Adams,
Z. B. Adams,
Nathan Appleton,
Samuel Appleton,
James T. Austin,
William Austin,
Charles Barnard,
Charles B. Brown,
G. W. Brimmer,
Jacob Bigelow,
George Bond,
J. B. Brown,
Benjamin Bussey,
Joseph P. Bradlee,
I. Barker,
J. T. Buckingham,
Edwin Buckingham,
James Boyd,
John Brown,
Levi Brigham,
Charles Brown,
Ebenezer Bailey,
Joshua Blake,
Dennis Brigham,
Jesse Bird,
Zebedee Cook, Jr.,
Charles P. Curtis,
Thomas B. Curtis,
Joseph Coolidge,
Samuel F. Coolidge,
Alpheus Cary,
George W. Coffin,
Joshua Clapp,
George G. Channing,
E. Craigie,
Joshua Coolidge,
H. A. S. Dearborn,
John Davis,
Daniel Davis,
Franklin Dexter,
Warren Dutton,
Daniel Denny,
James Davis,
James A. Dickson,
Richard C. Derby,
Alexander H. Everett,
Edward Everett,
David Eckley,
John Farrar,
Robert Farley,
Richard Fletcher,
Charles Folsom,
David Francis,
Benjamin Fisk,
B. B. Grant,
John C. Gray,
B. A. Gould,
Elisha Haskell,
Charles Hickling,
Zachariah Hicks,
Abraham Howard,
Thomas Hastings,

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Henderson Inches,
William Ingalls,
Deming Jarvis,
Joseph B. Joy,
George H. Kuhn,
William Lawrence,
Amos Lawrence,
Abbott Lawrence,
Isaac Livermore,
Josiah Loring,
John Lemist,
Charles Lowell,
Isaac McLellan,
Isaac Mead,
Robert D. C. Merry,
Francis J. Oliver,
John Pierpont,
George W. Pratt,
Samuel Pond,
Edward W. Payne,
T. H. Perkins, Jr.,
Francis Parkman,
Isaac Parker,
Josiah Quincy,
John Randall,
Henry Rice,
James Read,
J. P. Rice,
J. L. Russell,
Joseph Story,
Henry B. Stone,
George C. Shattuck,
William Stanwood,
David Stanwood,
L. M. Sargent,
D. A. Simmons,
James T. Savage,
Robert G. Shaw,
Jared Sparks,
James Savage,
P. R. L. Stone,
Leonard Stone,
Asahel Stearns,
David Stone,
Charles Tappan,
Frederic Tudor,
J. F. Thayer,
Peter Thacher,
Supply C. Thwing,
Charles Wells,
Samuel Whitwell,
S. G. Williams,
Benjamin F. White,
Abijah White,
Thomas Wiley,
Thomas B. Wales,
Rufus Wyman,
Henry Ware,
Benjamin Waterhouse,
Samuel Walker,
F. S. J. Winship,
Jonathan Winship.

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APPENDIX.

The following is mainly from manuscript which has recently come to light, and its preservation is deemed of so much importance, as to warrant its publication here. So much as records the doings at the first two meetings was published at that time; of the rest, but a little has ever appeared in print. While this supplies a link in the broken chain of our records, it at the same time provides matter for interesting contemplation. In the record of names, we see an array of talent and character which would indicate that our present condition of prosperity and usefulness had a sure foundation in the beginning. Most of them have gone to their reward, while a few remain to cheer us with their counsels; and we delight to do them honor. As we gather the fruits of their early labors, we shall do well to ponder their virtues and emulate their example.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FIRST MEETING.

On the 24th of February, 1829, a meeting of sixteen gentlemen was convened at the office of Zebedee Cook, Jr., 7 1-2 Congress Street, for the purpose of instituting a Horticultural Society, when the Hon. John Lowell, of Roxbury, was chosen Moderator, and Zebedee Cook, Jr.. appointed Secretary. It was then voted, that

Messrs. Henry A. S. Dearborn,
Zebedee Cook, Jr.,
Samuel Downer,

be a Committee to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Society, and to report the same at a future meeting, to be held at the time and place the Committee may designate.

Messrs. John B. Russell,
Enoch Bartlett,
Zebedee Cook, Jr..
Samuel Downer,
Cheever Newhall,

were appointed a Committee to obtain subscribers.

The meeting was then adjourned.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr., *Secretary.*

SECOND MEETING.

On the 17th of March, 1829, a meeting was held at the same place as was the preceding, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, for the use of the Society.

The Hon. John Lowell being prevented by illness from attending, the meeting was organized by the choice of William H. Sumner, Esq., as Moderator.

The draft of the Constitution and By-Laws, as reported by the Committee, having been read, it was resolved, that the same be adopted as the Constitution and By-Laws of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the same was adopted unanimously.

At a meeting of the Board of Counsellors of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on Tuesday, the 24th of March, 1829, at the office of Zebedee Cook, Jr., in Boston, it was

Voted. That four Standing Committees should be appointed to carry into effect more fully the objects of the Society, viz.:

First, Committee on Nurseries, Fruit Trees and Fruit.

Second, Committee on the cultivation and products of the Kitchen Garden.

Third, Committee on Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, &c.

Fourth, The Library.

Voted, That a nominating Committee of five to propose lists of names of the several Committees be appointed.

That Zebedee Cook, Jr.,
Samuel Downer,
John B. Russell,
Elias Phinney,
Enoch Bartlett,

compose this Committee.

Voted, To accept the Report of the Committee appointed at the Society's meeting, touching the disposition of Trees, Plants, &c., presented to the Society.

Voted, That the Recording Secretary be requested to notify those persons that have been appointed as officers of this Society, and to request their answers.

Voted, That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Prince of Flushing, for the trees offered to the Society.

Voted, That Mr. J. B. Russell be requested to take charge of any Trees, Shrubs or Plants sent to this Society, and hold them subject to the order of the Society.

Voted, That the Secretary and Treasurer be authorized to procure such blank books as may be necessary for the use of the Society.

Voted, That the Treasurer be requested to collect the amount of admission fee from each member, and give a receipt therefor.

Voted, That a Committee be appolnted by nomination to cause a diploma to be prepared for the Society. That

Henry A. S. Dearborn,
Zebedee Cook, Jr.,
John B. Rnssell,

compose this Committee.

Voted, That a Committee be chosen to propose a list of honorary and corresponding members. That

Henry A. S. Dearborn,
John Lowell.
John C. Gray,
Sam'l G. Perkins,
Joseph G. Joy,

compose this Committee.

Voted, That a special meeting of the Society be held on the first Tuesday of April, at 12 o'clock, for the admission of members.

Voted, That a Committee be appointed to procure a room for the use of the members of the Council, and of the Society. That,

JOHN C. GRAY,
ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.,
SAM'L DOWNER,

compose this Committee.

Adjourned to the first Tuesday in April.

At a meeting of the Board of Counsellors of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on Tuesday, the 7th of April, by adjournment at the office of Zebedee Cook, Jr., it was *Voted*, That,

CHARLES LAWRENCE, Esq., of Salem,
BENJAMIN RODMAN, Esq., of N. Bedford,

be added to the Council

The following gentlemen were chosen as standing Committees of the Society for the following purposes:

First. Committee on Nurseries, Fruit Trees and Fruits.

ELIAS PHINNEY,
SAMUEL DOWNER,
OLIVER FISK,
ROBERT MANNING,
CHARLES SENOR,

To have charge of whatever relates to the multiplication of Fruit Trees and Vines, by Seed, Scions, Buds, Layers, Suckers, or other modes; the introduction of new varieties; the various methods of pruning and training them, and whatever relates to their culture, and that of all other fruits; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

Second. Committee on the Cultivation and Products of the Kitchen Garden.

To have charge of whatever relates to the location and arrangement of Kitchen Gardens; the cultivation of all Plants appertaining thereto; the introduction of new varieties of esculent, medicinal, and all such vegetables as are useful in the arts, or are subservient to other branches of national industry; the structure and management of hot-beds; the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

JACOB TIDD,
JOSEPH CURTIS,
AARON D. WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL WARD,
JOHN B. RUSSELL.

Third. Committee on Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers and Greenhouses.

To have charge of whatever relates to the culture, multiplication and preservation of ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Flowers of all kinds; the construction and management of Greenhouses, the recommendation of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them.

THOMAS NUTTALL,
ROBERT L. EMMONS,
WILLIAM CARTER,
JONATHAN WINSHIP,
JOSEPH G. JOY.

Fourth Committee on the Library.

To have charge of all books, drawings and engravings, and to recommend from time to time such as it may be deemed expedient to procure; to superintend the publication of such communications and papers as may be directed by the Council; to recommend premiums for drawings of fruits and flowers, and plans of country houses, and other edifices and structures connected with horticulture; and for communications on any subject in relation thereto.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN,
JOHN C. GRAY,
JACOB BIGELOW,
CHAS. LAWRENCE,
T. W. HARRIS.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed to nominate Professors for the Society. That

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.,
ELIAS PHINNEY,

compose this Committee.

The above Committee having retired, came in and reported:

For Professor of Botany, Dr. Jacob Bigelow.
For Professor of Horticultural Chemistry, Dr. J. W. Webster.
For Professor of Entomology, Dr. T. W. Harris.

Which report was accepted unanimously.

Adjourned to April 28th.

Voted, To re-organize the Council.

The Council having been re-organized, it was

Voted, That the Standing Committees be requested to report at the meetings on Tuesday, 28th April, subjects for premiums.

Adjourned to April 28th.

At a special meeting of the Board of Counsellors held on Thursday, 17th Sept., the following list of officers, for the year ensuing, was unanimously agreed upon and recommended, viz.:

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, President.
ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr., JOHN C. GRAY, ENOCH BARTLETT, } Vice-Presidents.
CHEEVER NEWHALL, Treasurer.
JACOB BIGELOW, M.D., Corresponding Secretary.
ROBERT L. EMMONS, Recording Secretary.

COUNSELLORS.

AUGUSTUS ASPINWALL,	THOMAS BREWER,
HENRY A. BREED,	BENJ. W. CROWNINSHIELD,
J. G. COGSWELL,	NATHANIEL DAVENPORT,
E. HERSEY DERBY,	SAMUEL DOWNER,
OLIVER FISKE,	B V. FRENCH,
J. M. GOURGASS,	T. W HARRIS, M. D.,
SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr.,	JOSEPH G. JOY,
WILLIAM KENRICK,	WILLIAM LINCOLN,
JOHN LEMIST,	ELIAS PHINNEY,
JAMES REED,	BENJAMIN RODMAN,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
WILLIAM H. SUMNER,
JACOB TIDD,
JONATHAN WINSHIP,
SAMUEL WARD,
CHARLES SENIOR,
CHARLES TAPPAN,
M. A. WARD, M. D.,
WILLIAM WORTHINGTON,
AARON D. WILLIAMS,

ELIJAH VOSE.

Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, MALTHUS A. WARD, M. D.
" Entomology, T. W. HARRIS, M. D.
" Horticultural Chemistry, J. W. WEBSTER, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

On Fruit Trees, Fruit, &c.:

ELIAS PHINNEY, Chairman,
SAMUEL DOWNER,
OLIVER FISKE,
ROBERT MANNING,
CHARLES SENIOR

On the Culture and Products of the Kitchen Garden:

JACOB TIDD, Chairman,
SAMUEL WARD,
AARON D. WILLIAMS,
JOHN B. RUSSELL.

On Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers and Greenhouses:

ROBERT L. EMMONS, Chairman,
JONATHAN WINSHIP,
JOSEPH G. JOY,
WILLIAM CARTER.

On the Library:

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Chairman,
JOHN C. GRAY,
JACOB BIGELOW,
T. W HARRIS,
E. HERSEY DERBY.

On the Synonymes of Fruits:

JOHN LOWELL, Chairman,
SAMUEL G. PERKINS,
SAMUEL DOWNER.

At a special meeting of the Board of Counsellors of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held on Saturday, 26th Sept., 1829, at Horticultural Hall, it was voted to choose a Committee (*Standing*) to procure accurate drawings of our native fruits. That

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.,
SAMUEL DOWNER,

compose this Committee.

Voted, That a pyramidical set of shelves be procured and placed in the Hall of the Society for the better exhibition of flowers, &c.; and that

JOHN PRINCE,
SAMUEL DOWNER,

be a Committee for that purpose. Adjourned.

At a meeting of the Board of Counsellors of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held immediately after the stated meeting of the Society on Saturday, December 5th, 1829, the following resolutions were adopted, viz :

1. *Resolved*, That an executive Committee of the Council be chosen to consist of five members, with authority to exercise all the powers of the Council; and said Committee to convene at such times and places as may be deemed expedient, and to make report of its proceedings to the Council at the stated meetings of that board, and at such other times as may be required.

2. *Resolved*, That the stated meetings of the Council shall be held at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the first Saturday of March, June, September and December, at the Hall of the Society.

3. *Resolved*, That there be an addition of one member to the Library Committee.

4. *Resolved*, That all letters and communications to or from any officers or members of the Society, which relate to objects for which it was instituted, and it may be deemed expedient to publish as a part of the transactions of the Society, shall be transmitted to the Library Committee, and said Committee shall prepare them for and superintend their publication.

5. *Resolved*, That the four Standing Committees of the Council prepare lists of such objects as they may think worthy of premiums, and cause the same to be published in the New England Farmer during the month of January next.

6. *Resolved*, That all seeds. plants or other articles presented to the Society, or purchased therefor, shall be disposed of as the Executive Committee may direct.

Voted, To appoint a Committee to report an Executive Committee of the Council.

Voted, That

ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.,
SAMUEL DOWNER,
CHEEVER NEWHALL,

compose this Committee.

This Committee having reported the following gentlemen, they were accordingly elected, viz.:

SAMUEL DOWNER,
ELIAS PHINNEY,
CHEVER NEWHALL,
CHARLES TAPPAN,
J. B. RUSSELL.

Voted, That an additional member be added to the Library Committee, and that the nomination be made from the chair. Zebedee Cook, Jr., having been nominated, he was accordingly elected.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting in detail, as also the letters of Messrs Adlum & Maury, be published in the New England Farmer. Adjourned.

The Executive Committee admitted the following members on Saturday, June 26, 1830:

Col. M. P. WILDER, Boston.
Dr. S A. SHURTLEFF, "
STEPHEN BADLAM, "
WILLIAM OLIVER, Dorchester.

The following members were admitted on Saturday, October 30:

EDWARD MILLER,
ELIAB STONE BREWER,
RUFUS T. PHIPPS,

Joseph Maxwell, Esq., of Rio Janerio, an honorary member.

Hon. John Davis, of Boston, was admitted as member on the 23d October, 1830.

The Executive Committee of the Council admitted the following members on Saturday, May 21, 1831:

F. M. Brown, Boston,
Edward Motley. Boston,
William W. Wheelwright, Boston,
Amos Lawrence, Boston,
Ezekiel D. Dyer, Roxbury,
Joseph Russell, Boston,
George Reed, Roxbury,
Jacob Bender, Boston,
Josiah Quincy, Jr., Boston,
Henry Sheafe, Boston,
John Gray, Boston,
Lot Wheelwright, Jr., Boston.

The Executive Committee of the Council admitted the following members (honorary) on Saturday, February 10, 1832:

Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati,
Don Ramon De La Sagra, Havana.

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